The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1881—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

New-York Life Insurance Co.

OFFICE, Nos. 346 and 348 BROADWAY.

JANUARY 1, 1881.

Amount of Net Cash Assets, January 1, 1880			$38,185,431.68

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Premiums	$7,014,819.59		
Less deferred premiums Jan. 1, 1880	367,989.02—	$6,646,830.57	
Interest and rents, (including realized gains on real estate sold)	2,635,877.95		
Less interest accrued Jan. 1, 1880	317,989.11—	2,317,888.84—	$8,964,719.41
			$47,150.151.09

DISBURSEMENT ACCOUNT.

Losses by death, including Reversionary additions to same	$1,731,721.37	
Endowments matured and discounted, including Reversionary additions to same	564,579.85	
Annuities, dividends, and returned premiums on cancelled policies	2,203,590.02	
Taxes and re-insurances	212,424.06	
Commissions, brokerages, agency expenses and physicians' fees	770,804.30	
Office and law expenses, salaries, advertising, printing, &c	322,910.64—	$5,806,030.24
		$41,344,120.85

ASSETS.

Cash in bank, on hand, and in transit (since received)	$852,028.10	
Invested in United States, New York City, and other stocks, (market value $16,764,988.05)	14,925,174.09	
Real estate	5,029,324.59	
Bonds and mortgages, first lien on real estate, (buildings thereon insured for $15,365,000.00 and the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral security)	16,464,922.23	
Temporary loans, (secured by stocks, market value, $3,184,840.00)	2,491,000.00	
* Loans on existing policies, (the reserve held by the Company on these policies amounts to $2,975,000)	597,451.12	
* Quarterly and semi-annual premiums on existing policies, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1881	387,972.13	
* Premiums on existing policies in course of transmission and collection (estimated reserve on these policies $440,500, included in liabilities)	204,852.99	
Agents' balances	34,228.23	
Accrued interest on investments Jan. 1, 1881	357,167.37—	$41,344,120.85
Excess of market value of securities over cost		$1,839,813.96

** A detailed schedule of these items will accompany the usual annual report filed with the Insurance Department of the State of New York.*

CASH ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1881		$43,183,934.81
Appropriated as follows:		
Adjusted losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1881	$335,195.40	
Reported losses, awaiting proof, &c	198,761.98	
Matured endowments, due and unpaid, (claims not presented)	109,643.96	
Annuities, due and unpaid	5,294.25	
Reserved for re-insurance on existing policies; participating insurance at 4 per cent Carlisle net premium; non-participating at 5 per cent. Carlisle net premium	36,473,691.79	
Reserved for contingent liabilities to Tontine Dividend Fund, over and above a 4 per cent. reserve on existing policies of that class	1,752,165.82	
Reserved for premiums paid in advance	14,084.62	
		$38,888,837.82
Divisible Surplus at 4 per cent.		$4,295,096.99

Estimated Surplus by the New York State Standard at 4½ per cent., over $9,000,000.00

From the undivided surplus of $4,295,096 the Board of Trustees has declared a Reversionary dividend to participating policies in proportion to their contribution to surplus, available on settlement of next annual premium.

During the year 6,946 policies have been issued, insuring $22,229,979.

	Number of Policies in force	Amount at risk
Jan. 1, 1877	45,421.	$127,748,473.
Jan. 1, 1878	45,605.	127,901,887.
Jan. 1, 1879	45,005.	125,232,144.
Jan. 1, 1880	45,705.	127,417,763.
Jan. 1, 1881	48,548.	135,726,916.

	Death-claims paid	Income from Interest
1876	$1,547,648.	$1,906,950.
1877	1,638,128.	1,867,457.
1878	1,687,676.	1,948,665.
1879	1,569,854.	2,033,650.
1880	1,731,721.	2,317,889.

	Divisible Surplus at 4 per cent.
Jan. 1, 1877	$2,626,816.
Jan. 1, 1978	2,664,144.
Jan. 1, 1879	2,811,436.
Jan. 1, 1880	3,120,371.
Jan. 1, 1881	4,295,096.

TRUSTEES:

MORRIS FRANKLIN,
WM. H. APPLETON,
WILLIAM BARTON,
WILLIAM A. BOOTH,
H. B. CLAFLIN,
JOHN M. FURMAN,
DAVID DOWS,
GEORGE A. OSGOOD,
HENRY BOWERS,
LOOMIS L. WHITE,
ROBERT B. COLLINS,
S. S. FISHER,
CHARLES WRIGHT, M. D.,
EDWARD MARTIN,
JOHN MAIRS,
EDW. A. WHITTEMORE,
HENRY TUCK, M. D.,
ALEXANDER STUDWELL,
WILLIAM H. BEERS.
R. SUYDAM GRANT.

THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.
D. O'DELL, Superintendent of Agencies.
CHAS. WRIGHT, M. D., } Medical Examiners.
HENRY TUCK, M. D., }

MORRIS FRANKLIN,
President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS,
Vice-President and Actuary.

GEO. W. PERKINS, Manager.
B. R. DE YOUNG, Cashier.
85 WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

BED-LOUNGE.

Woven Wire Bed Lounge.

Upholstered in any style.

Gives a perfect Woven Wire Mattress Bed.

When closed has no appearance of a Bed Lounge.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO.,

5, 7 & 9 North Clark-st., Chicago.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

New York--London--Paris.

Steamers sail Every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen.

Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates. Rates of passage from New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $80; second-class cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. The steerage rate by the North German Lloyd from Bremen to Chicago is $41, and the only agents authorized to sell these tickets are

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
2 South Clark-st., General Agents.
J. W. ESCHENBURG,
104 Fifth-av., Local Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
General Transatlantic Company.
Between New York and Havre, Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

VILLE DE MARSEILLES, Nouvellon..Feb. 23, 1 p m
CANADA, Franguel.......Wednesday, March 9, 7 a m
LABRADOR, Joucla.......Wednesday, March 16, 4 p m

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine): TO HAVRE—First Cabin, $100 and $120. Second cabin, $60. Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding, and utensils. Checks drawn of Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amount to suit.

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 6 Bowling Green, foot of Broadway, N. Y.
W. F. WHITE, Cabin Agent, } 67 Clark-st.,
WM. B. WINTER, Steerage Agent, } Chicago.

INMAN LINE

Ocean Steamships,

Carrying the British and United States Mails.
New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown.

Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian Ports.

These steamers carry no live stock of any kind.

FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. Western Agent,
32 South Clark-st., Chicago.

☞ DRAFTS on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent for sale.

DIRECT FOR GIBRALTAR AND MARSEILLES.

The following steamers will leave New York direct for Gibraltar and Marseilles, taking freight and passengers:

CALDERA, Capt. de Benville..........March 9, 1 p. m.
FERDINAND DE LESSEPS, Toriois..March 23, noon
VILLE DE MARSEILLES, Cahours...April 6, 11 a. m.

Rates of passage: First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $32.
For particulars address
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 6 Bowling Green, foot of Broadway, N. Y.
W. F. WHITE, Cabin Agent, } 67 Clark-st.,
WM. B. WINTER, Steerage Agent, } Chicago.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, outward, $28. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.
55 Broadway, N. Y., and 164 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

PROPOSALS.

Office of the Commissioners of Lincoln Park,
ROOM 34 ASHLAND BLOCK,
CHICAGO, Feb. 22, 1881.

Proposals will be received at this office until Monday, March 7, 1881, at 12 o'clock noon, for a quantity of trees and shrubs to be delivered in Lincoln Park in accordance with the specifications, which can be had on application to E. S. TAYLOR,
Secretary of the Commissioners of Lincoln Park.

PICTURE-FRAMES.

Gold PICTURE FRAMES

It will surely pay you to write for my Illustrated Catalogue (free) of Styles and Prices. S. H. MC ELWAIN, Manufacturer, 202 & 204 Wabash-av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MUSIC BOOKS FOR SCHOOLS!

Song Bells. (50 cts.) The latest book for Common Schools. By L. O. EMERSON. Has a great variety of cheerful, genial, musical songs, such as the girls and boys must like, the also a good Elementary Course.

Among our older and standard School Song Books, that are still favorites, and in constant demand, we mention **Whip-poor-will** (50 cts), **Mocking-Bird** (50 cts), and **Golden Robin** (50 cts), all by W. O. PERKINS.

Welcome Chorus. ($1.00) The latest book for High Schools, Academies, and Seminaries. By W. S. TILDEN. Is of the best character, and well fitted to follow those most successful books, the **High-School Choir** ($1), and the **Hour of Singing** ($1), both by EMERSON and TILDEN; and the **Laurel Wreath** ($1) by W. O. PERKINS. We also mention **Emerson's Quartets and Choruses for Male Voices** (60 cts), just out, as a good book for practice in High Schools, Academies, and Colleges.

Operattas and Cantatas for School Exhibitions.

Coronation (60 cts.), Culprit Fay ($1), Fairy Bridal (50 cts.), Flower Queen (new, 75 cts.), Guardian Angel (50 cts.), Hour in Fairy Land (60 cts.), Miracle of Roses (60 cts.), Little Bo-Peep (60 cts.), Maud Irving (50 cts.), New-Year's Eve (60 cts.), Three Little Kittens (50 cts.), Quarrel Among Flowers (35 cts.), Spring Holliday (60 cts.), and Cinderilla (50 cts.), are all lively and pretty Cantatas.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago, Ill.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

OUR LITTLE ONES.

MARCH Number for sale by all Newsdealers; 15 cts. a copy; $1.50 a year. One specimen free. Address RUSSELL PUBLISHING CO., 149 A Tremont-st., Boston, Mass.

TEAS.

TEA

You can test any of our Teas at our Tasting Table before buying.

Another consignment of Choice, Pure Tea, consisting of

Assam Tea, 80c per pound.
Oolong and Basket Japan, 60c per pound.
Above Teas are Great Bargains.

FORMOSA
TEA IMP'G CO.,
88 STATE-ST., } Opposite Field, Leiter & Co.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Company will be held at the Palmer House, in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, on Wednesday, the 9th day of March next, at 2 o'clock p. m. CHAS. PERCY,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Port Huron, Mich., Feb. 7, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Grand Trunk Junction Railway Company will be held at the Palmer House, in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, on Wednesday, the 9th day of March next, at 3 o'clock p. m. CHAS. PERCY,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Port Huron, Mich., Feb. 7, 1881.

EXCURSION.

TOURJEE'S TOURS.

FOURTH SEASON. The most enjoyable, economical, and successful excursion tours ever planned to the OLD WORLD. All travel and hotels first-class. COMPANY SELECT. Important additions to our former plans. Extra inducements without extra charge. Early registration desirable. Send for circular giving full particulars.
E. TOURJEE, Music Hall, Boston, Mass.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

BANKRUPT STORE.

BANKRUPT STORE,

Opposite the Palmer House.

We take pleasure in announcing to our customers that we are in receipt of another lot of those

3 YARDS WIDE HEAVY
Marseilles Quilts
At $1.50.
ALSO, OF THE
BEST CALICOES
At 5 cts. per yard.

We regret that on account of the bad roads we were unable to fill our country orders for the above goods, but we are in a position now to fill ALL ORDERS promptly. Our City trade will please call early in order to secure their wants and have first choice.

We have also a Choice Lot of 46-inch French Plaids at 60c per yard; usual price $1.00.

BANKRUPT STORE,
184 and 186 State-st.
S. SHIREK.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTLEMEN'S
NECK
DRESSINGS!

With an assortment of all the popular English, French, and American styles, in an almost endless variety of colorings, no one can fail to make satisfactory selections from our stock.

WILSON BROS.,
113, 115, 117 & 119 State-st.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

CABINETS $4 PER DOZ.
CABINETS $4 PER DOZ.

Why Pay $6 or $8 PER DOZEN For PHOTOGRAPHS when Copelin 75 Madison-st., Is making Cabinets for $4 per doz. equal to ANY produced elsewhere.

SELECT TAILORING.

SPRING, 1881.

Our new modes, together with our early importations of choice fabrics for the season, now in readiness for inspection. 10 per cent discount until March 1, 1881, and 20 per cent on all Heavy Winter Goods for same period.

EDWARD ELY & CO.
TAILORS,
163 & 165 Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

FIELD, LINDLEY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
NEW YORK, CHICAGO, AND BALTIMORE.
88 & 90 La Salle-st., Chicago.

EDWARD M. FIELD,
DANIEL A. LINDLEY,
POPE C. TEFFT.
JOHN P. TRUESDELL,
EDWARD S. WASHBURN,
CYRUS W. FIELD, Special.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN
IN AMOUNTS TO SUIT.
On Improved Property in Chicago
AT SIX PER CENT.
Apply to WM. V. JACOBS,
100 Dearborn-st., basement.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

CROFT TAILOR & DRAPER.
SPRING GOODS AND STYLES NOW READY.
Fine Tailoring Our Specialty.
PARLORS,
157 S. CLARK-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCRIBNER'S,
FOR MARCH, AT
SMITH'S,
122 DEARBORN-ST.

FOR SALE.
On North Clark-st., a First-Class Grocery.
Cause for selling out will be explained. Address F 78, Tribune office.

FRUIT.

Grapes Spanish White Almeria Grapes. Also, California Black Grapes. Positively only Gilt Edge Grapes in Chicago.
TAYLOR'S.
3 Clark-st.

The Tribune.

Population of Chicago, - - 503,304.

WASHINGTON'S birthday was pretty generally observed as a State and business holiday yesterday, save at Washington, where the two Houses of Congress were in session for part of the day. Celebrations of the day were more general in the South than in any other part of the country, and were particularly brilliant at New Orleans and Alexandria, Va. At the latter place Frank Hurd was the orator of the day, and the President, who was present as the guest of the people, made a short speech, thanking the Virginians for their hospitality. In alluding to the approach of the end of his term of office he expressed a hope that the people would regard his Administration as satisfactory. Gen. Fitz-Hugh Lee and other ex-Confederate soldiers were present, and the utmost cordiality prevailed. The platform broke down during the speaking, but, as it was near the ground, no one was hurt, and the speakers turned some carriages into rostrums.

THE Factory Inspectors of Chicago have completed their first annual report, from which it appears that there are 5,420 factories, 7,411 stores, and 1,779 miscellaneous places where persons are employed. The total number of persons connected with these establishments is 125,125, of whom over 17,000 are females. In thirty-two of the principal employments 16,251 of the people employed are American, 23,813 Germans, and 21,118 Irish. The Americans predominate in the printing, book-binding, and publishing trade and in the dry-goods and notions business; the Germans in the distilleries, breweries, in the furniture and tobacco factories; while the Irish are the largest percentage among the blacksmiths, plumbers, in the foundries, and in the pork-packing establishments.

THE Irish Coercion bill has not yet passed into law, or even passed through the House of Commons. It was the subject of debate again last night, and some amendments, one limiting the retrospective action to the 30th of September, were adopted. During the debate Mr. Parnell declared that the Fenian organization was never less active in Ireland than now, and that the Fenian leaders had opposed the Land League. Mr. Forster disagreed with Mr. Parnell, and referred to the dynamite utterances of O'Donovan-Rossa and a person named Devoy in this country, to which Mr. Forster certainly attached too much importance, as both the persons alluded to will never beard the British lion except from the safe distance of a New York barroom.

THE Senatorial deadlock in the Pennsylvania Legislature is broken. At a conference of the Republican members last evening Mr. John I. Mitchell, of Tioga County, was selected as the compromise candidate, and will be elected without doubt. Mr. Mitchell represents the Sixteenth Pennsylvania District in the present Congress. He is now in his 43d year, having been born in Tioga County in 1838. He served in the Union army as Lieutenant and Captain, edited a local paper, was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature for five years, and has been Congressman for two terms. The choice of Mr. Mitchell will give general satisfaction in the Keystone State.

MR. MUNDELLA stated in the House of Commons yesterday that the British Government had no intention to prohibit the importation of American pork into England. He said to do so would be to inflict great injury on the poorer classes of England; that the circumstances did not demand it; that the rumors about the prevalence of trichinæ in the meat were greatly exaggerated; and that, even if direct importation was prohibited, indirect importation could not be. Furthermore, there was less danger from trichinosis in England, where meat is invariably cooked, than there was in Continental countries, where it is used in an uncooked state.

FROM parties claiming to be well informed it is understood that Gen. Garfield has determined on the following gentlemen for members of his Cabinet: Senator Blaine, for Secretary of State; Judge Folger, Secretary of the Treasury; Nathan Goff, Jr., the present incumbent, for Secretary of the Navy; Gov. Foster, of Ohio, Postmaster-General; either Senator Allison or James F. Wilson, of Iowa, Secretary of the Interior; Horace Davis, of California, Secretary of War; and ex-Senator T. O. Howe, Attorney-General.

A VIRGINIA Justice of the Peace sent a colored Constable to arrest a white man named Cole, for some trifling offense, near Floyd Court-House. The colored Constable took another colored man along to help. Both were armed to the teeth. Cole refused to give himself up. A desperate encounter took place, during which the Constables fired fourteen shots, and Cole escaped, singularly enough, without a scratch.

THE Pope, in addressing the Cardinals yesterday, alluded to the condition of the Church in all parts of the world, and deplored the insults, restrictions, and penalties to which it is subjected, and suggested that a universal jubilee be inaugurated this year for the purpose of "imploring the Almighty to bestow better times on the Church."

THE building occupied by Thompson & Spogle on Stewart avenue, in this city, as an oatmeal-mill was destroyed by fire last night. Thompson & Spogle's loss is estimated at $17,000, and their insurance is about $9,500. The building, which is owned by Hiram Brooks, of Boston, and which is believed to be fully insured, was worth $8,000.

GEN. SHERMAN, acting as Grand Marshal of the inaugural parade, has appointed Gen. Field, an ex-Confederate General and present Doorkeeper of the House, to command a division of the procession. The Inaugural Military Committee objects, but Gen. Sherman insists that Field shall serve, and a lively row is in prospect.

MR. PARNELL and thirty other Irish members will address meetings of their constituents next Sunday, urging them to disregard the Coercion bill. It is probable that the proposed Irish Disarming bill will be withheld for some time. Mr. Gladstone refused yesterday to state the details of the proposed Irish Land bill.

FRANK HURD was banqueted by a number of free-trade Democratic Congressmen at Washington last night, and after the festivities it was determined to take steps to form a Free-Trade-Democratic-Congressional organization. The following were selected as the officers of the temporary organization effected: President, S. S. Cox; Vice-Presidents, William R. Morrison, John G. Carlisle, R. Q. Mills, Randolph Tucker. Speeches were made in favor of free trade and of an active propaganda of free-trade principles by Congressmen Hammond, Bragg, La Fever, Blackburn, Springer, Knott, and others.

BISMARCK suffered another defeat in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet yesterday. The clause of the bill relating to the appointment of Communal Councilors, which was struck out in the Upper Chamber, was reinserted by the Lower Chamber, notwithstanding the efforts of the Ministers.

THE House bill to abolish all taxes on bank capital, bank deposits, and bank checks was discussed in the Senate Finance Committee yesterday. On motion of Mr. Bayard, it was amended so as to repeal or abolish the tax on bank deposits only, and in this shape it will be reported to the Senate.

IT is probable that Count Von Eulenberg will persist in his purpose to resign his position as Minister of the Interior in the Prussian Cabinet, in which event he will be succeeded by Herr Von Puttkamer, the present Minister of Worship, who will in turn be succeeded by Herr Von Gossler.

IN another column is given the history of a well-laid scheme by which Joe Gorman, now in the County Jail on a charge of burglary, intended to effect his own and some of his fellow-prisoners' escape. The scheme was discovered, and Joe will have to retain his cell for some time to come.

BELGIUM does not intend to prohibit the importation of American pork. In the Belgian Chamber of Deputies yesterday the Minister of the Interior said there had been no case of trichinosis in Belgium, and that there was consequently no reason for prohibition or restriction.

WILLIAM G. BRADLEY, late Postmaster at Princeton, Caldwell County, Ky., has been arrested in Marion County, Iowa, on the charge of having embezzled $1,500 of the money-order funds of his office, and with opening registered letters.

REPORTS from our correspondents in various parts of Northern Indiana indicate that the wheat-crop in that section is in excellent condition, though some damage has been done to the crop in low grounds by the recent thaw-flood.

A RESOLUTION proposing that an amendment to the Constitution of Arkansas, prohibiting the sale of liquors in that State, be submitted to the people passed the Lower House of the Legislature yesterday—66 to 17.

MRS. O'DONOVAN-ROSSA, wife of the dynamite patriot, gave a public reading at Montreal Monday night. While the exercises were in progress a bullet was fired through the window, but nobody was hurt.

THE House yesterday passed the Agricultural Appropriation bill and the Pension Appropriation bill as amended by the Senate, and made considerable progress with the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

THE Virginia Society, composed of gentlemen natives of the Old Dominion, gave their second annual banquet at the Palmer House last night, and it was largely attended by the prominent people of the city.

THE French Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 304 to 109, has refused to investigate the alleged offer of the French Government, through Gen. Farre, to sell 30,000 muskets to Greece.

M. DE LA FAUCONNIERE, a former Bonapartist, recently turned Republican, was defeated for reëlection to the French Chamber of Deputies last Sunday, and by a Republican candidate.

SENATOR LOGAN is said to have positively asserted in Washington yesterday that Mr. Robert Lincoln, of this city, will be Secretary of War in Gen. Garfield's Cabinet.

THE French bark Fannie, with 327,372 gallons of crude and refined oil on board, from Philadelphia for Havre, is said to have been lost with all on board.

THE boot and shoe factory of J. H. Selliman & Co., at Keene, N. H., valued at $43,000, and insured for $20,000, was destroyed by fire yesterday.

THE services of Sir Garnet Wolseley will be required to put down the King of Ashantee once more. The dusky monarch is said to have an army of 90,000 men.

WHILE some National banks have expressed a purpose to withdraw their circulation if the Refunding bill becomes a law, the majority of them will not.

MR. A. H. WRIGHT, a prominent milk dealer of this city, says there were 10,730,215 gallons of the lacteal fluid used in this city last year.

SENATOR MATT CARPENTER is again seriously ill. This time his disease is said to be an incipient form of Bright's disease of the kidneys.

A BOILER in a Louisville soap factory exploded yesterday morning, killing Mr. Meyer, the proprietor, and severely injuring his son William.

GEN. HANCOCK will be present at the inaugural ceremonies at Washington on the 4th prox., but will not enter the inaugural procession.

ABOUT 170 young men graduated from Rush Medical College in this city yesterday. People need have no fear of the small-pox now.

THE bill providing for the payment of the old railroad bonds of Minnesota passed the State Senate yesterday, 27 to 13.

SIR CHARLES DILKE is expecting an invitation to the International Monetary Conference to be held in Paris next April.

IT is believed that the President will neither veto nor sign the Funding bill, but will allow it to become law.

SIXTEEN steamers and 203 sailing-vessels are reported to have been lost during the month of December last.

GEN. GARFIELD has been the recipient of 10,000 letters since his nomination last June.

COLDER, clearer, and partly cloudy weather for this region to-day.

FIXED.

Garfield Now Understood to Have Crossed His Political Rubicon.

The Slate, as Reported to Be Prepared, Is as Follows:

Secretary of State, J. G. Blaine; Treasury, Charles J. Folger;

Secretary of the Navy, Nathan Goff; Postmatser-General, Charles Foster;

Attorney-General, Howe; Secretary of War, Davis of California;

Secretary of the Interior, Either Wilson or Allison of Iowa.

Lincoln Was Left Out Because the Illinoisans All Got the Big Head.

Goff Had a Sure Thing All the Time—So Had Foster—Howe Was Lucky.

Tally of Visitors Going In and Coming Out of the House at Mentor Yesterday.

AT LAST.

THE CABINET AS IT IS UNDERSTOOD TO STAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 22.—I telegraphed THE TRIBUNE, some days since, that the one thing with which Gen. Garfield was wrestling was how to dispose of New York so far as his Cabinet was concerned. I also telegraphed, at the same time, that Senator Conkling was decidedly disposed towards friendship for the incoming Administration, because it was for his interest to be so. That was before the New York Senator's visit. The events growing out of that visit show that both statements were entirely correct.

SENATOR CONKLING CAME,

and, after a most courteous interview with the President-elect, in which he demanded nothing and urged no name especially, went away happy, and the President-elect had solved the problem of his Cabinet. I am able to give the state of the Cabinet as it stands to-day—and as it will substantially stand when it shall be announced a few days hence. It is as follows:

Secretary of State, James G. Blaine, of Maine.

Secretary of the Treasury, Charles J. Folger, of New York.

Secretary of the Navy, Nathan Goff, of West Virginia.

Postmaster-General, Charles Foster, of Ohio.

THE OTHER THREE MEMBERS

are to be Horace Davis, of California, ex-Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, and either Wilson or Allison, of Iowa. It is not fully decided in regard to the arrangement of these last three, but probably it will be as follows: Interior, Allison or Wilson; War, Davis; Attorney-General, Howe. Gen. Garfield has looked a good deal towards geography in the distribution of his Cabinet. When it was finally decided to give both the important Cabinet positions to the East, he immediately decided to put the larger part of the other appointment in the West.

DAVIS, OF CALIFORNIA,

is said to be a very good man. He is at present Congressman from that State, and was defeated last fall by Gen. Rosecrans. Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Garfield are firm friends. The General was first anxious to get men whom he wanted, and then look after their location afterwards. He inclined towards the idea that no Ohio man should be chosen, but he was very anxious to have Charles Foster for Postmaster-General, and didn't see how he could have him any other way.

THE QUARREL THAT IS RAGING IN PENNSYLVANIA

over the Senatorship precluded the possibility of any choice being made from that State. No man was urged with any degree of force from Illinois. The people there conveyed the impression that they were far from being united on any one person, and, when this is the case, the only safe thing to do is to do nothing.

HAD GEN. HARRISON

not been elected to the Senate in Indiana, he would have stood as good a chance as any one of being selected. But he is needed where he is, and can do the Administration good there. There is no doubt that certain implied promises were held out to Gov. Foster, of this State, when he retired from the Senatorship race, and, through these, he was led to get out of Sherman's way. That is one thing that induces Garfield to recognize him now.

GOFF, OF WEST VIRGINIA,

would never have resigned the good office he held at home for the sake of taking the Navy Department for the few hours of twilight in Hayes' Administration. He was pretty well assured that he would be continued through the next. The State of Wisconsin Gen. Garfield was quite anxious to recognize, and ex-Senator Howe seemed to be the man who was backed the strongest from that State.

BY THIS CABINET

Gen. Garfield recognizes the Blaine element in its great leader, the Grant element in Folger and Howe, the Sherman element in Foster, and his own element in the others. Of course, no selection would suit everybody, but those with whom I have talked here are as well satisfied with this as could be expected. GABY.

FOSTER.

THE INFLUENCES WHICH AIDED HIM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 22.—The great interest manifested by the politicians regarding Gen. Garfield's Cabinet is notably on the increase. Heretofore it has been affirmed and denied that Gov. Foster would be selected as Postmaster-General, and, indeed, but little or no information could be gained from any source deemed reliable. A very strong pressure has recently been brought to bear which has convinced Gen. Garfield that in calling Gov. Foster into the Cabinet, he accedes to the wishes of a large number of Governors of Republican States, who have strongly urged upon the President-elect the necessity of having a strong support from his own State, and intimated that Gov. Foster would not only strengthen the Administration, but be pleasing to the Republicans of other States. A messenger has just arrived from Michigan bearing the congratulations of

GOV. JEROME,

who, it is understood, was one of the Representative Republicans that have been urging Gov. Foster's appointment. Gen. J. S. Robinson, Congressman-elect, who managed Gov. Foster's campaign in 1879, states to-night that the Governor will be the next Postmaster-General. The confidential relations existing between Gov. Foster and Gen. Robinson are calculated to give his statements great weight. While the public mind is directed towards the Cabinet, the aspirants for other offices are quietly at work. It is understood that

COL. CHARLES H. MOORE,

of this city, and one of the anti-Hayes leaders in 1877, is collecting material to lay before Gen. Garfield showing his fitness to succeed Fred Douglass as Marshal of the District of Columbia. State Senator Carron, of Cleveland, is secretly working for the Marshalship of Northern Ohio.

MENTOR.

YESTERDAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENTOR, O., Feb. 22.—To-day's sunshine brought an increased number of visitors to Gen. Garfield's. Mr. Thomas M. Nichol, or "Hard-Money Thomas," as he is styled, the recently-appointed Chief Clerk of the Indian Bureau, arrived on the morning train from Washington via Cleveland. He said his visit was for the purpose of finishing up matters connected with his work in Gen. Garfield's office, which was left undone when he went to Washington. It is surmised that his trip to Mentor is in the nature of an embassy from some of the party leaders at Washington, and it may be his coming obviates the necessity of Blaine making a trip to Mentor.

WILLIAM HENRY SMITH

visited the President-elect this morning, to confer on the subject of furnishing the newspaper press with accounts of the General's trip to Washington. As he has accepted the courtesy of the railroad company extended towards himself and party, he does not feel it proper for him to invite other gentlemen to accompany him. Requests have been received from all the leading newspapers to have a representative accompany the Presidential party, but they must of necessity be refused. However, stenographers for the Associated Press will be permitted to accompany the party and furnish full reports of the trip, speeches, etc.

ANOTHER VISITORS

was the Hon. John A. Campbell, a leading lawyer of Wheeling, W. Va., who is well known among the Republicans of the State. He doubts the report that Goff will be retained in the new Cabinet, and thinks that, if any West Virginian be chosen, the choice will fall upon Archie Campbell, who is acknowledged by Republicans in every part of the State as a leader, and who represents the best thought and intelligence of the people.

STILL ANOTHER

was E. S. Delaney, of Southern Tennessee. He belongs to the large class of office-seekers. Tom Nichol left for Washington this evening. He was accompanied to the depot by Gen. Garfield, who took the opportunity to enjoy a short ride and respit from the confinement of his house. This evening Miss Mary Evans, preceptress of the Lake Erie Female Seminary at Painesville, with Miss Mayes, an assistant in the institution, took tea with the General and his family. It will be remembered that the Seminary, which is an enthusiastic Garfield school, gave the General a reception on his last birthday, Nov. 19. As an acknowledgment of the compliment the President-elect has sent each of the teachers and pupils in the Seminary, about one hundred and thirty in all, his photograph and autograph inscribed thereon.

THE GENERAL'S SECRETARIES

are busily engaged in packing away his correspondence, preparatory to removal to Washington. From 8,000 to 10,000 letters have been received since his nomination, and the task of classifying and arranging them has kept the secretaries busy night and day for some time past. The correspondence, when packed ready for shipment, will nearly fill three large packing cases. To-day Gen. Garfield was the recipient of a fine oil painting of George Washington. It was presented by the people of Oberlin, and forwarded by express with an explanatory letter.

WASHINGTON RUMOR.

FOLGER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—The conviction is daily becoming stronger that Judge Folger, of New York, is to be Secretary of the Treasury. Persons very near to Senator Conkling do not hesitate to declare that it is their understanding that Judge Folger's appointment has been definitly determined. If this shall prove to be true, it is certain that Gen. Garfield has radically change his opinion since he was here, just before the beginning of Congress. Then he stated to a friend, speaking of the candidacy of L. P. Morton for the Treasury, that he did not think it wise to appoint a Secretary of the Treasury from New York. The construction of a Cabinet is a difficult task, and, in making one which shall be satisfactory to all factions, it has perhaps become necessary to radically change the Cabinet as it was originally constructed.

IT IS ON ALL HANDS ADMITTED

that Judge Folger is a very able lawyer, and a man who will worthily fill a Cabinet place. It is understood that he has never had any Executive experience, or that his attention has been particularly directed to the class of subjects with which, as Secretary of the Treasury, he will have to deal. His views upon finance are not known, but he undoubtedly represents the Eastern school of finance. Ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan, of New York, is mentioned as a possible Secretary of the Treasury in the event of the non-appointment of Judge Folger, but Morgan is a very old man, and it is scarcely probable that he will be selected. The opinion now prevails that

ALLISON

will not be in the Cabinet. A Congressman who has recently been to Mentor says positively that Allison is not to receive a place. Senator Allison at first was undoubtedly opposed to having his name considered in this connection, and was earnest in his efforts on behalf of James F. Wilson, but it is very probable that, after his name was so strongly urged, and was received with so much general approval, he had fully decided to accept the appointment should it be tendered him. The only other Iowa man now mentioned as likely to receive a place, or, at least, in the language of the curious Cabinet campaign, is a candidate, is

SENATOR KIRKWOOD.

He is mentioned as possible Secretary of the Interior. Senators who have close relations with him say to-day that Kirkwood is fully seized with the Cabinet maggot. A particularly gracious manner seems to be one of the indications that a Senator has been taken with the Cabinet malady. Some of the Senators, in discussing Kirkwood's prospects to-day, said that he was rather old, and one of them remarked and he was too obstinate for such a position. But obstinacy would be a very valuable quality in the Interior Department. The obstinacy of Mr. Schurz has done much to make him so excellent a Cabinet officer. Kirkwood's name was submitted to Gen. Garfield pretty nearly at the time that the names of Wilson and Allison, of Iowa, were under consideration.

THEY WHO CLAIM TO KNOW,

however, say that the only two places that are certainly settled are the State Department to Blaine, and the Treasury Department to Folger, while the War Department is conceded as probable for Robert Lincoln. It had been at first suggested that Lincoln should be Secretary of the Interior, but, in the later calculations, he has been assigned to the War Department. The selection of Folger, will, of course, make the appointment of James as Postmaster-General impossible. Two Cabinet officers will not be selected from the same State. The name of Gov. Foster, of Ohio, is again mentioned, and it is known that he would be well pleased to receive the appointment of Postmaster-General. Intimations of that kind were understood to have come from him when he was last here, but Gen. Garfield has said, within two weeks, that he should not appoint an Ohio man to any place in his Cabinet, and there is no reason to believe that he has changed the opionion which he formed soon after the election.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT

may still be considered as open. Those who have recently been to Mentor say that this place has given the President-elect a great deal of trouble. The position of Attorney-General is now accorded to Pennsylvania, and the names of Brewster and of Wayne MacVeagh are still mentioned as the persons between whom the choice is to be made. It is, however, suggested that it is possible that Representative Harmer, of Pennsylvania, will be Postmaster General, in which case a different disposition would have to be made of the Attorney Generalship. In no Cabinet talk is Senator Blaine relieved from the State Department. The Conkling people are quite satisfied to leave him there, provided they receive the Treasury. One of the Conkling men said to-day that

BLAINE WOULD RECEIVE THE ORNAMENTAL OFFICES,

while Conkling would have those of the most power at home. It is apparently settled that Mr. Blaine does not contemplate resigning until after March 4, possibly not until after the Senate shall have been organized. A friend of Mr. Frye said to-day that Mr. Frye did not expect that Mr. Blaine would resign until his nomination should be sent to the Senate, as Blaine was not willing to take any chances. "Mr. Blaine, for instance," said this gentleman, "would be taking a chance if he should resign now, and Gen. Garfield by any sad fate should chance to die before March 4."

AS THE LAW PROVIDES

that no Senator can be elected until the second Tuesday after the notice of the vacancy has been officially received by the Governor or the Legislature, of course the successor to Mr. Blaine will not take part at the organization of the new Senate. Paymaster Blaine, brother of Senator Blaine, is reported to have said that Blaine ought not to accept the Secretaryship, as he had a greater sphere of usefulness in the Senate. This remark of Mr. Blaine's brother is not to be interpreted as indicating any purpose on the part of Mr. Blaine himself to remain in the Senate.

MOSTLY IMAGINATIVE.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—It was said by prominent Republican Senators on the floor to-day that it was now settled that neither Senator Allison. Senator Windom, who has also been spoken of, nor any other Western man would get the Treasury Department, but it would certainly go to New York, and Judge Folger would most likely be the man. Mr. Morton, it was said, would be appointed Minister to England, a place which would suit him and his family much better than anything else, and the only position which he and his friends had ever seriously thought of. This is one view of the case.

Other Senators, with equal opportunities for information, say that, while Conkling made no demand on Garfield, he intimated very strongly that he would like to have Morton appointed. Putting all attainable facts together, a few things only seems settled, and that is that either Folger or Morton will be Secretary of the Treasury.

But which it will be there is no man in Washington who knows, although there are many who guess. The weight of opinion drifts towards Morton, although that gentleman himself to-night said that he was without information.

It is a little singular that Conkling, Morton, and Arthur all deny having any information more than is in the newspapers, and a great deal that is in the newspapers they don't believe.

LATER.—Senator Allison's intimate friends to-night give up the matter, and say that neither Allison nor any other Western man will have the Treasury. They say it will be Morton or Folger, with chances in favor of Folger. An intimate associate of Senator Conkling says to-night that the Senator will compromise on Folger, but does not really want him. It is alleged that he wants Morton above all others, but made no demand on Gen. Garfield.

Secretary Sherman's friends say that the Secretary don't believe that Folger is the right man for the place, having never had experience in this particular line. It is said that Sherman would like to see Allison selected, but the Allison boom is regarded as burst.

The President said to a friend yesterday that two members of the new Cabinet had been selected, and these were Blaine and Robert Lincoln. The selection of Lincoln is denied by others, who say that he is not the man for a big department, having had no experience. His name is not alone sufficient.

Senator Conkling was asked to-night what he knew about the Cabinet, and replied that he was destitute of information.

From all that was gathered from Senator Conkling's conversation, he seems to have come away from Mentor without information other than that New York should have the Treasuryship.

Another prominent New-Yorker said to-night that until Garfield made up his own mind, other people would not be apt to know.

A number of dispatches from Cleveland and other points have announced that Judge Scofield had been to Mentor and had a long consultation with Garfield. Judge Scofield has not been out of Washington for several weeks, and has had no communication with Mentor.

ALLISON'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—The surrender of Gen. Garfield to the Stalwarts has created a flutter among the politicians,—not for the reason that Conkling has gained his point, and secured for New York the Treasury Secretaryship, but because of the bad faith which has been kept with Allison. When Senator Allison visited Mentor at the request of Gen. Garfield, more than a month ago, the latter placed the Treasury Department at his disposal. Allison did not then and there accept, but held it open. After he reached Washington he held a conference with Senator Blaine, the result of which was that he wrote a letter to the President-elect graciously thanking him for the tender of the place, and accepting it. Of course, very naturally, both Allison and Senator Blaine, his friend, thought the matter was a finality, and each could afford on the sly to laugh in their sleeves over the cold sweat Conkling would get when his disappointment was complete. It so happens now that the tables have been reversed, and, instead of the elegant Duke of Utica ruminating upon the ingratitude of Presidents, there are other hearts that ache.

BLAINE'S SURPRISE.

Probably the most surprised public servant over Conkling's triumph is Senator Blaine. Now, Blaine has never whispered words of poison in Garfield's ear against Conkling. He has kept his hands completely off. It was Garfield who told Blaine that no Eastern man should have the Treasury, and it was only after the President-elect had emphasized this declaration that Blaine urged Allison. Nor did he urge him with any heroic pressure. He simply suggested that if Gen. Garfield had irrevocably decided that the West should have the Treasury Allison was a most fitting man for the office. The question uppermost in the minds of the political savants now is, What constrained Gen. Garfield to ignore Allison? Of course it was known that Conkling could be placated in no way save with the Treasury. Garfield knew this even before he invited Allison into the Cabinet. It was unfortunate for Allison that his name was publicly associated with the Treasury Secretaryship as early as it was. It made him the target for adverse criticism by the New York newspapers, nearly all of which urged objections because of his recent record on the silver question. This, of course, gave Conkling additional leverage to work—not directly, but potentially—his point in favor of a New York man. Evidently this criticism has had weight with Garfield, and was one of the moving reasons which has induced him to capitulate.

The impression was sought to be made that Senator Blaine is in a pet because Conkling has been conciliated. This is hardly a true statement. Senator Blaine is no doubt surprised, but he never was the one to advance any argument against the claims Conkling made. It was Garfield himself who ignored them, and, with a persistency which smacked of backbone, declared, up to a very recent period, that the New York Senator's demands were unreasonable, and could not be honored.

OTHER CALCULATIONS UPSET.

The transfer of the Treasury from the West to the East excites additional interest, because it upsets all previous calculations. If Garfield had his Cabinet picked out in his mind, contingent upon the West getting the Treasury, of course the change in this important office changes his entire slate. Foster is talked of in some circles for a Cabinet billet, but not with seriousness. In speculating upon the other members of the Cabinet this important fact is not to be lost sight of—viz.: that the conciliation of Conkling weakens the influence of a trio who have been a power simply because they revolved around him as a central light. Don Cameron, Logan, and Carpenter have all of late been losing strength in their respective States. Conkling, however, has shown that he still has a grip upon the Empire State. In himself he is a power, because he has made his power felt upon the greatest Commonwealth in the land. Hence, to the extent Conkling is placated the others are weakened, for of themselves, without an aggressive, relentless leader, like Conkling, their influence to either break down or build up is quite feeble, because they have no constituency behind them. Conkling has Grant behind him, and his name, linked with that of the New York Senator, made each a tower of strength.

To conciliate Conkling was no doubt a wise move on Garfield's part, for it insures to him Conkling's support, and leaves him foot-loose to ignore the claims of the trio named. For this reason there is no telling where Garfield may go for the balance of his Cabinet. He may look to Pennsylvania, or he may not. To Illinois?—no, he may not. To Wisconsin?—no, he may not. Conkling is secure—what cares he for the revolving lights, when he has pacified the central figure? If Senator Blaine were not beset by political complications in his own State, he probably would not go into the Cabinet, and never would have thought of it. Maine, like Ohio, however, is growing ambitious timber. Blaine's power has been his discreet selection of Lieutenants. Frye and Hale have followed and served him faithfully for years. Both sought the preferment of the Senate. A political revolution had overtaken Maine. He recognized the necessity of keeping to him his friends. There was but on Senatorial vacancy, and a quarrel among his two trusted henchmen to fill it. Garfield's tender of the State portfolio gave him the chance to aid both. But for this Blaine would infinitly prefer to remain where he is. He may make the mistake of planting himself in a marble sarcophagus. Four years of the State Department may give him a good deal of respectability; but he takes the risk of political death, and in the very prime of life.

CONKLING RADIANT.

In the Senate to-day the changed condition of the Cabinet problem caused a flutter of excitement both in the cloak-rooms and on the floor. Conkling came in soon after 12 o'clock. He walked down the aisle, and when he reached Senator Allison's seat he stopped, extended his hand, and gave the Senator a shake. In the galleries, of course, whatever their conversation may have been could not be heard. But there was a deal of language in that shake. It was after the manner of a "dead shake." Subsequently the two sat on a sofa and had a long talk. It looked to an observer as if it might have been an agreeable one; but, for all of that, Conkling looked much happier than Allison. He knew he held a straight flush.

Another episode of significance and worthy of note occurred. Senator Thurman had been reading the *Enquirer*. He walked over to Conkling's seat and showed him a Columbus dispatch, naming a Cabinet including Jerry Wilson, young Goff, Bob Lincoln, Charley Foster, Morton, and Blaine. This dispatch was headed: "This Settles It." Conkling read it attentively. His countenance was a mixture of contempt and surprise. Handing the paper back to Thurman, he said with a chuckle: "No, sir; no, sir; that does not settle it."

The rumor here is that if Allison will not take the Interior Department it may be given to Wilson, of Iowa, or Kirkwood.

All talk of putting Bob Lincoln into the Cabinet has blown over. Grant's refusal to back up Logan's recommendation settled that. Lincoln has a good law practice, in which he is making money, and does not care for the social honors and poor pay of a Cabinet officer.

Now that the Treasury and State Departments are settled, it is believed that Gen. Garfield will soon make up the balance of his Cabinet, and will yet have some surprises in store for the wise men who have been for months constructing a Ministry for him.

HAYES.

WHAT HE THINKS.

Mentor Dispatch to Globe-Democrat.

A gentleman who has spent the winter in Washington, and who is very intimate with President Hayes, was here to-day. He says that Mr. Hayes expresses the opinion that a Western man will be appointed Secretary of the Treasury, and that John Sherman is the man. Mr. Hayes told him that his Administration had been opposed by the great daily newspapers of the country and the political bosses, while it had been indorsed generally by the clergy, the religious press, and the country weeklies of Ohio. He said that he is well satisfied with the outcome, and felt that his Administration was going out of power with a reasonable degree of popularity.

Speaking of Blaine's appointment as Secretary of State, Hayes said a great statesman was once needed in that office, but now our influence and power among the nations of the earth are so great that blunders in dealing with them will not get us into any serious trouble. He also remarked that when the 4th of March comes Levi P. Morton will be satisfied if he can get into the Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy.

HALSTEAD.

WHAT HE THINKS.

Cincinnati Commercial, Feb. 22.

The President-elect has apprehensions that there may be legal objections to the appointment of the Hon. L. P. Morton Secretary of the Treasury, and the example of A. T. Stewart is cited.

It would seem probable that Senator Conkling and others who have been urgent for the appointment of Morton should know, without admonition, of any legal disabilities; but there are strange oversights at times by men distinguished for the keenness of their faculties.

Judge Folger is conspicuously mentioned, partially because he is one of the prominent New York men on friendly terms with all Republicans, and partially because he made haste to call at Mentor after Conkling had returned to New York.

If, as we presume, the Judge was worthy the popular confidence expressed in his election to be Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of his State, it is not probable that his talents and experience peculiarly fit him for the discharge of the duties of the Treasury Department. Still, as a man who had been a successful Secretary of the Treasury became Chief Justice of the United States, and made a splendid record, it may happen that the Chief Justice of a State may succeed as Secretary of the Treasury.

After all, if Morton is not the man, we are inclined to the opinion that nothing has been done that is not subject to modification.

CINCINNATI OPERA FESTIVAL.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 22.—The Opera Festival in Music-Hall continues to absorb public attention. The attendance to-night was greater, if possible, than last night, and the audience quite as brilliant. The opera was the "Magic Flute," given with a strong cast and mounted on a scale of magnificence that delighted the audience. There is a large number of people here from neighboring and even distant cities to attend the Festival. The sales of seats already made indicate a gross income of over $50,000 for seven performances.

WASHINGTON.

The Taxes on Bank Deposits Repealed by the Senate.

A Wrangle by Dry-Creekers and "Crackers" Over $30,000 for Washington.

The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriations Passed by the Senate.

Passage of the Agricultural Appropriation Bill by the House.

The Sundry Civil Appropriations of Twenty Millions Taken Up in the Same Body.

Congressman Davis Now Acting in Opposition to the Lake-Front Bill.

Opinions with Regard to Refunding Modifying Very Rapidly —Frye's Belief.

Sketch of John I. Mitchell, the Pennsylvania Senator-to-Be — The Complete List.

No Republican Caucus—Caryenter's Serious Illness at a Critical Time—Grant.

IN CONGRESS.

ACTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—To-day both Houses were remarkable for their activity. In the House the Agricultural Appropriation bill was finished, the conference report upon the Pension Appropriation bill was agreed to, and seventeen pages of the Sundry Civil bill were completed, while in the Senate the Legislative Appropriation bill was passed. In the consideration of the Agricultural bill in the House, the House decided to continue the experiments in the manufacture of beet-root sugar, and appropriated $10,000 for that purpose. Belford, of Colorado, made a florid speech in support of a liberal appropriation for artesian wells, but the House declined to approve his suggestion. The Sundry Civil bill appropriates some $20,000,000, nearly $4,000,000 less than the estimates, and $2,500,000 less than the amount appropriated in the law of the current year. The debate upon the bill was merely of a routine character.

THERE WAS A LONG WRANGLE

over the question whether the purchase of a site for a public building was equivalent to the commencement of the work upon the building, and the House reversed its former decision and to-day held that the Government does not purchase sites for public buildings without intending to erect the buildings upon them, and that the purchase of a site is such a commencement of the work as would make it lawful to appropriate for the building.

UNDER THIS RULING

the Baltimore Post-Office to-day secured an appropriation of $250,000. Topeka, Kas., however, under exactly similar circumstances last year, failed to secure an appropriation for her building, but Topeka was not represented by Democrats. Statesmen Sparks and Bragg maintained that the purchase of a site has no special reference to the erection of the building, and advocated the kind of economy which would commit the Government to the purchase of sites and make it unlawful to erect buildings upon them. The sturdiest advocate of the new rule to-day was

MR. CARLISLE, OF KENTUCKY,

who had made the previous decision in the Topeka case. He justified himself, however, on the ground that consistency is not the brightest of jewels, and that it is better to change opinions than to be continuously in the wrong. Belford, of Colorado, on this bill, too, failed, he having sought to secure an appropriation for a public building at Denver.

THE GREENBACK CRAZE

will probably continue as long as one of that party is left in Congress. When the section for the operation of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was reached, Gillette, of Iowa, a Greenbacker, moved that the National banks be compelled to pay all the expenses for the issue and destruction of their notes. This happens now to be the law, but Mr. Gillette's amendment went so far that he would require the National banks to have paid all the expenses of engraving and printing of all issues of United States bonds, a proposition which the most ultra anti-National-bank men were content to kick it out of the House. Mr. Price, of Iowa, referring to his colleague, said that he thought it was quite time that one who talked about banks and finances should know what he was talking about.

A quarrel over the manner in which the $5,000 for

THE COLLECTOR OF MINING STATISTICS

should be expended, resulted in striking out the item altogether. The Committtee had reported that the money should be expended under the direction of the Director of the Mint. Mr. Page, of California, objected to this, insisting that the money should be expended by the Secretary of the Treasury, and as a result of the conflict the claim went out.

A HOLIDAY.

As no public honors were paid to the memory of Washington in the city which bears his name, the pupils in the closed schools, with those clerks in the closed Departments who did not go to Alexandria, visited the Capitol. They went up into the dome and down into the crypt. They swarmed in the lobbies, they invaded the galleries, and they crowded the library. Many of the clerks, who are pensioners, seated themselves in the galleries of the Senate, as it was understood that the debate of yesterday on the Pension bill would be continued. Before it was reached, however, the Senate made a slight atonement for its vote on the Funding act by passing a bill repealing all laws that impose taxes upon the capital of and deposits with banks and bankers and upon bank checks.

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE DAY,

the Senate also passed the House joint resolution increasing the amount appropriated for a monument to mark Washington's birthplace, on the bank of Pope's Creek, in Westmoreland County, from $3,000 to $30,000. It was intimated that, owing to the isolated locality, but few could ever see the monument, neither was there any plan of what it is proposed to build, but the Senate was inspired by the patriotic impulses of the day, and so passed the joint resolution by a vote of 40 to 10.

GEN. LOGAN

made a very felicitous use of the fact that this was Washington's Birthday and a National holiday, by suggesting that, as the Senators had provided by appropriating $30,000 for a monument to mark the birthplace of Washington, they should also pass a bill to mark their respect to the man who preserved the liberty which was gained by Washington and his followers. Gen. Logan thereupon moved to set aside all pending orders, and to proceed to take up the bill to place the name of Gen. Grant on the retired list. Of course the ex-Confederate Senators opposed the motion, and Gen. Logan secured the solid vote of the Democratic party against him, with the single exception of Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi. Later in the day, in debate on the Sixty-Surgeons bill as an amendment to the Legislative Appropriation bill, Gen. Logan

VERY SHARPLY AND FLATLY

said that, if any Senator or outsider said that he was influenced in his opposition to the bill by claim agents, he stated what was basely false. Senator Logan's manner was severely earnest. Gen. Burnside made a disclaimer that anything personal was intended.

FUNDING.

SOBER SECOND THOUGHTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—No action was taken upon the Funding bill to-day by the House of Representatives. This afternoon Chairman Tucker, of the Committee on Ways and Means, said that he thought a motion would be made to-morrow to take the bill from the Speaker's table and concur in the Senate amendments without reference of the measure to the Ways and Means Committee. Another member of the Committee, however, remarked that an effort would be made to refer the bill to the Committee, and that he undertood Speaker Randall to be in favor of that course. Unless the bill shall be referred, there will be no opportunity to amend the measure, or to do anything except to concur or non-coucur in the amendments of the Senate. If the bill is really destined to become a law, it certainly should first be amended in at least one particular, if no more. As it now stands

THE FIFTH SECTION OF THE BILL

will virtually prevent any National bank from winding up its business voluntarily. In order to retire all its circulation, a bank will be compelled to collect every one of its own notes and present them all at the Treasury before it can withdraw its bonds. If a bank which has been fifteen years in existence and has kept its circulation at $200,000 or more during that period should desire to retire its whole circulation and go out of business, the Funding bill would not permit this to be done. Every one who possesses any knowledge whatever on the subject knows that a percentage of the notes of such a bank, amounting probably to several thousand, would, at the end of fifteen years, be irretrievably lost to the bank and beyond its power to reclaim. Many notes would have been lost, or burned, and otherwise destroyed, and others would remain in circulation for years, notwithstanding every effort the bank might make to call them in.

IN THE MEANTIME,

the bank would be prevented from withdrawing its bonds from the Treasury simply because it could not perform a task which everybody of sense admits would be impossible. The bank might even proffer gold coin to indemnify the Treasury against the residuum of its circulation, but the Controller would have no authority to receive it, and to allow the bank to receive the residue of its bonds. Practically, the only way in which a bank can close up its business, if the Funding bill shall become a law without amendment, will be to violate a provision of the National Banking law, and thus have its affairs placed in the hands of a Receiver.

MR. CHITTENDEN

to-day suggested the difficulty which has been described above, to a member of the Ways and Means Committee, and it is understood that that member will propose an amendment to the fifth section, if an opportunity to do so is afforded. This amendment will provide that any bank which may desire to retire its whole circulation and wind up its affairs will be allowed to withdraw its bonds upon depositing gold or legal tender notes sufficient to redeem its outstanding notes. The action of the Senate today, in passing without debate or a division, a bill repealing the tax on bank deposits is generally regarded as a very significant admission by that body that the proposed funding law will not succeed unless the banks are relieved of this onerous burden. Senator Bayard paid a visit to the House of Representatives immediately after the action of the Senate, and imparted the good news to Mr. Chittenden and others. The friends in the House of funding, and of the public faith and credit were much encouraged. In response to a suggestion that the point might be raised against this bill that, as it was a measure affecting the revenue, the Senate had no right to initiate it,

MR. FRYE

replied that he did not think that point would be raised in the House. If a direct vote could be had upon it, there is every reason to believe that it would pass the House of Representatives. Republican members of the House continue to receive in increasing volume of letters and telegrams from their constituents protesting against the Funding bill as a blow aimed at the business interests and prosperity of the country. These communications are not from bankers alone, but are from leading men representing every variety of business. Neither are all the protestants Republicans. The writers of many of the communications take occasion to say that they are Democrats. The result of the pressure from business-men everywhere is already perceptible, and many Republican Representatives begin to believe that the President may feel it his duty to veto the bill. Others think that he may allow it to fail by omitting to approve it. The number of Republicans who do not see any ground upon which the President could veto the bill is rapidly diminishing. In answer to a question to-day as to

WHAT REASONS

the President could offer in justification of a veto of the Funding bill, Representative Frye said: "There are plenty of reasons that would be all-sufficient. In the first place, Congress chartered the National banks, and said to them: 'You may issue circulating notes, provided you will buy any of the United States registered bonds which bear interest, and deposit them in the Treasury as a security to the holders of your notes.' The banks accepted the conditions, and have carried out their part of the agreement in good faith. Now Congress cannot, without the consent of the banks, change the conditions of that agreement. To do so is to impair the obligations of a contract. But that is exactly what the fifth section of this bill proposes to do. Again, when Congress wanted to refund its bonds in securities bearing a lower rate of interest, it held out inducements to National banks to buy the new bonds and use them to bank upon. In this way the banks became possessed of, and they still hold, millions of 4 and 4½ per cent bonds in excess of the amount they require to secure their circulating notes.

ONE REASON WHY THEY BOUGHT

such large amounts of these bonds was that they might, in case of necessity, use them as security for circulation, instead of 5 and 6 per cents, when the latter should be paid or refunded. Congress now proposes to deprive these 4 and 4½ per cent bonds of a portion of the value which they possess as a bankable security, and which value was one of the inducements which caused the National banks to buy them in such large amounts.

THIS IS BAD ENOUGH,

but Congress proposes still further to require the banks, no matter how many 4 and 4½ per cent bonds they may own, to buy and deposit 3 per cent bonds as a security for all the circulation they may desire to obtain after the 1st of July. There is no principle of equity or justice in such a proceeding as this. Congress would have exactly as much right to require the banks to buy and deposit 1 per cent or 2 per cent bonds as security for the circulating notes to be issued after July 1 as it has to compel them to deposit 3 per cents. The fifth section is simply an attempt to extort a forced loan from the National banks, and no casuistry, however clever, ought to deceive anybody as to its real purpose. I think," added Mr. Frye, "that I could find some other good reasons why the bill should be vetoed, if I were to set about it, although it hardly appears to me that any others would be needed to justify such an act."

TREASURER GILFILLAN

has received a dispatch from the Assistant Treasurer at Chicago, stating that the Merchants' National Bank of that place desires to deposit with him an order to withdraw its circulation. He asks if he can receive the deposit. The Treasurer has answered that all deposits to withdraw circulation must be made either at the Treasury here or at the Sub-Treasury in New York. If the Treasury were so disposed, it could put the banks who are depositing to withdraw circulation to a good deal of trouble and inconvenience. Under the law they could be required to make such deposits in United States legal-tender notes. Most of the deposits made on this account have been in gold. If the Treasury would refuse to take gold, as it is fully empowered to do, the banks would have to skirmish around for notes, but the Treasury waives that point and accepts the gold.

APPORTIONMENT.

NO CAUCUS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—The Republicans decided not to hold their caucus to-night, notwithstanding Mr. Cox gave notice that he should bring up the Apportionment bill to-morrow, and stated that he thought that it would not be opposed by the Appropriations Committee. It does not now seem probable that another Republican caucus will be held on this subject. It was evident from the last caucus that the Republicans would not be likely to agree, and private consultations which have been held since that time have made it seem less probable that they can agree. There is a very considerable number of Republicans, and in that number are found some of the foremost men in the party, who are of the opinion that there should be some apportionment bill passed in this Congress, and who think that a fair measure can be secured. In this class are such representative men as

FRYE AND GEN. HAWLEY.

Their opinions are so fixed that they have been considering whether they could agree to be bound by a caucus if the caucus should decide to filibuster against the passage of what seemed to them to be a fair bill. Gen. Hawley has already indicated in the House that he thinks 307 would be an equitable measure. The tendency in the former caucus was, it is true, against any bill, but

IT IS TO BE DOUBTED

whether the very radical policy which was advocated by Anderson and Keifer could be carried out if any considerable number of Republicans should refuse to be bound by caucus. The fact that no caucus has been held does not make it any more certain that an apportionment bill will pass. It makes it less probable that any attempt to defeat the passage of an apportionment bill by recourse to filibustering tactics would be successful. The Democrats seem to be wavering some upon this question. To-day Thompson, of Kentucky, of the Census Committee, who reported the majority proposition in favor of 319, gave notice of an amendment fixing the number at 315. The two Houses are making

RAPID PROGRESS WITH LEGISLATION,

and unless something which is not now expected shall happen it seems certain that the work of the session will be completed by the 4th of March, and that no important bill, except perhaps it may be the Apportionment bill, will fail.

THE NEXT SENATE.

THE LIST COMPLETE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—John I. Mitchell, the new Pennsylvania Senator, is at present the Representative from the Sixteenth District. In his four years' service as a Representative he has only spoken on one or two occasions, and generally in reference to local topics. He is a man of medium hight, broad shouldered, with blonde hair and beard, and is lame, the result of an accident incurred in his campaign two years ago. He is a native of Tioga County, Pennsylvania, is 43 years old, and was raised on a farm, taught school, served in the late War as a Lieutenant, was admitted to the Bar in 1864, and has since been a practicing lawyer.

MR. MITCHELL

is classed as anti-Cameron, but is not personally offensive to the reigning dynasty. Early last fall Don Cameron, in the course of a conversation with Mr. Mitchell, said to him: "You will have to take the Senatorship." Mitchell replied that he would have no chance against Grow. The words thus spoken in jest have had a confirmation little looked for by the parties to the late controversy. Members of the Pennsylvania delegation express themselves as very well pleased with the selection, though they are not enthusiastic.

THE ROLL

[Republicans, in roman, 37; Democrats, in *italics*, 38; Independents (Mahone and Davis, Ill.) in SMALL CAPS, 2.]

ALABAMA.
1883. *John T. Morgan, D.*
1885. *James L. Pugh, D.*
ARKANSAS.
1883. *Aug. H. Garland, D.*
1885. *James D. Walker, D.*
CALIFORNIA.
1887. John F. Miller, R.
1885. *James T. Farley, D.*
COLORADO.
1883. Henry M. Teller, R.
1885. Nathaniel P. Hill, R.
CONNECTICUT.
1887. Joseph R. Hawley, R.
1885. Orville H. Platt, R.
DELAWARE.
1887. *Thomas F. Bayard, D.*
1883. *Eli Saulsbury, D.*
FLORIDA.
1887. *Charles W. Jones, D.*
1885. *Wilkinson Call, D.*
GEORGIA.
1883. *Benj. H. Hill, D.*
1885. *Joseph E. Brown, D.*
ILLINOIS.
1883. DAVID DAVIS, I.
1885. John A. Logan, R.
INDIANA.
1887. Benj. H. Harrison, R.
1885. *Dan W. Voorhees, D.*
IOWA.
1883. S. J. Kirkwood, R.
1883. W. B. Allison, R.
KANSAS.
1883. Preston B. Plumb, R.
1885. John J. Ingalls, R.
KENTUCKY.
1883. *James B. Beck, D.*
1885. *John S. Williams, D.*
LOUISIANA.
1885. Wm. P. Kellogg, R.
1885. *B. Frank Jonas, D.*
MAINE.
1887. Eugene Hale, R.
1883. James G. Blaine, R.
MARYLAND.
1887. *A. P. Gorham, D.*
1885. *James B. Groome, D.*
MASSACHUSETTS.
1883. Henry L. Dawes, R.
1883. George F. Hoar, R.
MICHIGAN.
1887. Omar D. Conger, R.
1883. Thos. W. Ferry, R.
MINNESOTA.
1887. S. J. R. McMillan, R.
1883. Wm. Windom, R.
MISSISSIPPI.
1887. *J. Z. George, D.*
1883. *Lucius Q. C. Lamar, D.*
MISSOURI.
1887. *Francis M. Cockrell, D.*
1885. *George G. Vest, D.*
NEBRASKA.
1887. C. H. Van Wyck, R.
1883. Alvin Saunders, R.
NEVADA.
1887. *James G. Fair, D.*
1885. John P. Jones, R.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1883. Edward H. Rollins, R.
1885. Henry W. Blair, R.
NEW JERSEY.
1887. William J. Sewell, R.
1883. *John R. McPherson, D.*
NEW YORK.
1887. Thomas C. Platt, R.
1885. Roscoe Conkling, R.
NORTH CAROLINA.
1883. *Matt W. Ransom, D.*
1885. *Zebulon B. Vance, D.*
OHIO.
1887. John Sherman, R.
1885. *Geo. H. Pendleton, D.*
OREGON.
1883. *Lafayette Grover, D.*
1885. *John H. Slater, D.*
PENNSYLVANIA.
1887. John I. Mitchell, R.
1885. Jas. D. Cameron, R.
RHODE ISLAND.
1887. A. E. Burnside, R.
1883. H. B. Anthony, R.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
1883. *Manning C. Butler, D.*
1885. *Wade Hampton, D.*
TENNESSEE.
1887. *Howell E. Jackson, D.*
1883. *Isham G. Harris, D.*
TEXAS.
1887. *S. B. Maxey, D.*
1883. *Richard Coke, D.*
VERMONT.
1887. Geo. F. Edmunds, R.
1885. Justin S. Morrill, R.
VIRGINIA.
1887. WM. MAHONE, I.
1883. *John W. Johnston, D.*
WEST VIRGINIA.
1887. *Johnson N. Camden, D.*
1883. *Henry G. Davis, D.*
WISCONSIN.
1887. Philetus Sawyer, R.
1885. Matt H. Carpenter, R.

PRESENT ASPECT.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—It is thought now that Senator Carpenter will not, unless he should improve with remarkable rapidity, be able to occupy his seat and take part in the organization on the 5th of March. Should he be absent, and should Mahone vote with the Republicans, they will then have only 37 votes, calculating that Pennsylvania will elect a Republican Senator in time to take his seat at the organization, to 38 Democratic votes. Some Democrats maintain that in such a case, where party supremacy depends on the result, that no Democrat should pair with Senator Carpenter. The fact that in the organization of the present House, two years ago, the Democrats had to bring their sick and dying in to vote, in order to have the requisit majority, is referred to as a precedent to show that in cases involving the control of one House of Congress pairs are entirely out of order. Parties are so evenly divided in the Senate that all sort of maneuvering is going on as the time of the organization approaches, and it may be that Carpenter's vote will be offset by a sick Democrat then.

MYSTERIOUS MAHONE.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Senator Withers, when asked to-day what was to be the attitude of his colleague, Gen. Mahone, said he "did not know, nor did he believe any one else did; said he [Mahone] when elected was not committed. Every effort was made to have him commit himself when he was elected to the Senate, but without avail. All his aim is to strengthen himself and his party in Virginia. I regard it as very significant, however, that he has chosen a seat on the Republican side. He will soon have to declare himself, however, for the opportunity will arise on the organization, for he can tie the Senate if he chooses, provided the muddle in Tennessee is cleared up. I think, though, that he will be governed by circumstances. Should he vote with the Republicans in the organization, and give Arthur the casting vote, a knotty question will arise as to whether he can vote on the organization. There is no precedent either way to guide us, so far as I am aware."

CARPENTER.

HIS SERIOUS ILLNESS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—There is said to be serious danger that Senator Matt Carpenter will not be able to take his seat in the Senate at the executive session, if indeed his illness should not take a more alarming turn than is now anticipated. Senator Carpenter had a severe attack of pneumonia about a month ago, and was very seriously ill. He recovered. He resumed his work at his law-office, and within a few days again fell ill, but this time from kidney trouble, a disease with which he has been afflicted since last summer. Physicians differ as to its nature, but the best medical opinion now is that he is troubled with Bright's disease of the kidneys in its early form. He is confined to his bed.

LAKE-FRONT.

DAVIS GOES OVER TO THE OPPOSITION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—Representative George R. Davis has now determined to oppose the Lake-Front bill which lies upon the Speaker's table, as well as the bill which is in the Committee on Public Land. This includes both the Logan and the Aldrich bills, with the amendment to which Mr. Davis himself consented, and which he in a great measure proposed. The supporters of the bill, in view of his opposition, have apprehensions that the measure may fail, as it is difficult at the best to pass a bill at this stage of the session. It will be much more difficult to do so with the Chicago delegation divided. The supporters of the bill had thought that Mr. Davis was satisfied with the amended bill as it passed the Senate, since the amendments which were added in that body were made at his suggestion. The latter, however, says that

HE HAS CHANGED HIS OPINION,

and that he shall oppose the bill, because he fears that, in some indefinable manner, it would, if enacted, convey to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, if that Company does not already have the right, the riparian rights along the lake shore adjacent to the roadway. Mr. Davis maintains that the Company in this roadway has simply an easement, and has not the fee,—that the fee still remains either in the State or in the United States, and that the submerged lands belong to the State or to the United States, or to both. These are his reasons, he says, for opposing the bill, and for changing his opinion.

HE HAS NOTIFIED SPEAKER RANDALL

and Mr. Converse, Chairman of the Public Lands Committee, that he shall oppose the bill. The bill would undoubtedly pass, notwithstanding Mr. Davis' opposition, if it could be reached by a majority, but it is not probable that it can be reached except for passage under the two-thirds rule, and it is very doubtful whether a two-thirds vote could be secured. The opponents of the bill talk of protests which are to be sent from Chicago, but these protests have not yet come.

INAUGURAL.

THE CEREMONIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—The Military Committee of the Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies, not deeming the program issued by the Chief Marshal, Gen. W. T. Sherman, suitable for the occasion, have adopted a program of its own which will be submitted to the Executive Committee for action. The general plan of the parade according to this program is, that all organizations intending to participate therein, civil as well as military, shall act as an escort, and upon arrival at the Capitol take position within sight of the east front, and as near the Capitol as the nature of the ground will permit.

GEN. HANCOCK

will be at the inaugural ceremonies in the Senate and at the reception in the National Museum building in the evening, but will not enter the procession.

A BREEZE.

The resolution of the Inaugural Military Committee condemning the appointment of Gen. Field, ex-Confederate Doorkeeper of the House, to the command of a division of the inaugural proceedings, has created a breeze here. Gen. Sherman appointed Field, and to him the latter submitted the question as to whether he should serve or not. Gen. Sherman maintains his right as Grand Marshal to appoint his assistants, and insists on Field serving.

FREE TRADE.

CONGRESSIONAL ORGANIZATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—A dinner was given to-night by Representative Hurd, of Ohio, to a number of Democratic members of Congress of well-known free-trade proclivities. About thirty members were present and initial steps were taken toward forming a Congressional organization in the interest of free trade, and to commence an aggressive free-trade campaign throughout the country. The following gentlemen, members-elect of the next Congress, were selected officers of the Association: S. S. Cox, of New York, President; W. R. Morrison of Illinois, John G. Carlisle of Kentucky, R. Q. Mills of Texas, J. Randolph Tucker of Virginia, Vice-Presidents. Speeches were made by Messrs. Hurd, Cox, Springer, Lefevre, Knott, Morrison, Townshend, and others. Nearly all declared themselves in favor of making free trade a prominent feature of the Democratic policy from this time forth, with a view to making it a leading National issue in 1884.

NEW RIVER SCHEME.

THE MOST PLAUSIBLE OF ALL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—Capt. Cowdon appeared to-day before the Senate Commerce Committee, in advocacy of his outlet-theory of the Mississippi River. Yesterday morning Senator Logan offered an amendment to the River Commission bill, providing that $250,000 of the $1,000,000 proposed to be given to the Levee Commission be applied to the opening of an outlet from the river below New Orleans into Lake Borgne, five and a half miles distant. The surface of the lake being fourteen feet lower than the high-water river surface at New Orleans.

THE PRIMARY PURPOSE

is to lower the river's surface at New Orleans about twelve or fourteen feet. This, it is claimed, will accelerate the velocity of the current in the river's channel above and below the outlet, and keep the water in the channel. The channel itself will be scoured out and deepened from Cairo to the Gulf. The whole of the vast volume of water that now overspreads the lowlands and lakes will be drawn down and through the deepened channel by the accelerated current within it. This was the substance of Capt. Cowdon's speech, of half an hour or more, made before the Committee, which

BECAME MUCH INTERESTED

in his plans. He was eagerly questioned by members of the Committee, and when he stated that this one outlet would accomplish more in redeeming the valley from overflow, and in deepening the river's channel and improving its navigability, than the expenditure of $100,000,000 in the manner proposed by Eads' Levee Commission, the Committee listened intently. Capt. Cowdon remarked, in concluding his speech, with a significance that could not be misunderstood, that his plan, "like that of another sort of salvation, was too simple to be understood, and cost too little to be popular."

NOTES.

GRANT AND CAMERON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 22.—Gen. Grant and Simon Cameron are to be the special ambassadors of the United States to Mexico to secure a revision of the treaties.

THE CANVASS FOR UNITED STATES MARSHAL

for the Northern District of Illinois has already begun. A. M. Jones, sometimes called "Long Jones," is urged for the place by Senator Logan and by Representative Hawk. His name has been submitted to some of the other members of the delegation, but they have not yet agreed to support him. The next prominent candidate for the position is John Stillwell, who, it is claimed, will secure the place if Jones does not.

THE SUGAR QUESTION.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—The hearing on the sugar question was resumed this morning before the Ways and Means Committee of the House. Representative Frye inquired whether the representatives of the sugar interest had agreed upon and were prepared to present any measure of relief. Mr. Havemeyer informed him yesterday that the principal objection to the Carlisle bill would be removed by the insertion of a provision for the establishment of bonded sugar warehouses. Mr. Frye then submitted the following as the amendment proposed:

"That bonded warehouses for refining sugar may be established in any port of entry in the United States under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Any imported sugar may be transferred to said warehouses without payment of duties. The product of such refineries may be exported free of duty, or may be withdrawn for consumption in the United States on the payment of the same duties as would have accrued thereon had they been imported in the condition in which they are withdrawn from the warehouses."

Mr. Frye said he had submitted this provision to Assistant-Secretary French, of the Treasury, who saw no objection to it. The Committee will hold a special meeting to-morrow to take action on the bill and the proposed amendment.

EX-GOV. COOKE DYING.

Ex-Gov. Henry D. Cooke is lying dangerously ill at his residence in Georgetown, with Bright's disease, and his recovery is regarded by physicians as hopeless. Mr. Cooke was born in Sandusky, O., Nov. 23, 1825, graduated at Transylvania University, Kentucky, in 1844, and studied law. He forsook the profession for journalism. In 1847 he sailed for Valparaiso, but was wrecked off the Bermudas, but continued his journey and reached his destination some months later. While detained on this journey the idea of a steamship line from New York to California, via Panama, was suggested to him, and he at once commenced writing upon the subject, and from this beginning the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was organized. Mr. Cooke afterwards resided in California, where he had much to do with the shipping interests of the Pacific coast. He was the first to announce, through a dispatch to Washington, the discovery of gold in the Sacramento Valley. On his return from California he became connected with the *Ohio State Journal*; was Presidential Elector in 1856, and in 1861 became a member of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. In 1870 he was appointed Governor of the District of Columbia, which he resigned in 1873, and has since resided in Georgetown, D. C. He was a brother of Jay Cooke, and son of Eleutheros Cooke, who has served with distinction in Congress.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT-ELECT.

Gen. Arthur left here this morning for New York. He said he would not return to Washington until the 3d of March.

ALLEGED RAILWAY SWINDLES.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—The House Committee on Pacific Railways are of opinion that Mr. French, Auditor of Railway Accounts, has blundered in his conclusions regarding the Central Pacific Railway's alleged evasion of the Thurman act, in diverting the net earnings required to be paid into the Sinking Fund into leased lines. The Committee is of opinion that if French's allegations are well founded he should not go to Congress, which cannot apply a remedy, but to the Courts, and have the road put in the hands of a Receiver. To pass an act requiring 50 per cent, instead of 25 per cent, of the net earnings put into the Sinking Fund would not remedy matters, if what French says is true, for if the managers of the railroad can evade the 25 per cent act they could also evade an act requiring 50 per cent to be paid in. A subcommittee, consisting of Messrs. McLane, Chairman, and Butterworth and Dickey, will have a conference with the Attorney-General to-morrow on the subject. On the other hand, Mr. French claims, it is said, that he took the matter to Congress as the only alternative at this time, owing to the reluctance of the Attorney-General to begin proceedings which he could not conclude while in office.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—Mr. Morrill reportedly favorably the House bill defining the verification of the returns of National banks. He said the object was to legalize the oaths taken by bank officers as to the returns when made by a Notary Public. Passed.

Mr. Bayard, from the Finance Committee, reported, with a substitute therefor, the Senate bill to repeal all laws that impose taxes upon capital of and deposits with banks and bankers, and upon bank checks. Mr. Bayard stated that the substitute reported by the Committee provided simply for the repeal of the tax on deposits.

The substitute was agreed to, and the bill as amended passed.

Mr. Wallace, from the Finance Committee, reported adversely the Senate bill to authorize the issue and provide for the redemption of fractional notes. Indefinitly postponed.

Discussion peculiarly appropriate to the day and apparently well appreciated by the galleries (which were unusually full) was initiated by taking up the House joint resolution amending and reënacting a joint resolution approved June 14, 1879, providing for a monument to mark the birthplace of George Washington. Both resolutions place the expenditure of the appropriation and the control of the erection of the monument under the direction of the Secretary of State; and the pending one increases the appropriation $3,000, to $30,000.

Mr. Saulsbury, in favoring the bill, commented upon the persistence with which Mr. Cockrell had objected to taking up of the bill, notwithstanding the appeals made to him in view of the patriotic character of the day.

Mr. Cockrell replied that, on the motion to take up the bill, Mr. Saulsbury, in his spectacular and dramatic way, had appealed to him not to insist upon his objection, so that monument might be had, and now it appeared a monument at $30,000 had been provided for by the resolution of 1879, and that the effort was now under cover of a patriotic occasion and in the name of the old flag to take out of the Treasury $27,000 additional. He thought the original memorial was the only one the great and good but modest Washington would recognize if to-day he could speak from his grave.

Mr. Logan suggested to Mr. Cockrell a correction of the familiar lines, so that they should read, "First in war, first in peace, and the last one to get a monument." [General merriment.]

Mr. Ingalls said he was curious to know why the people of Virginia, if they felt an interest in the matter, did not erect the monument under the resolution passed in 1879.

Mr. Johnston replied that the duty had been imposed on the Secretary of State, and he did not do it because the sum was not sufficient.

Mr. Ingalls—That is to say, that $3,000 was not sufficient to erect a $3,000 monument?

The Secretary differed with Congress in that particular, and consequently had not attempted to comply with the law.

Mr. Conkling having been informed that the bill was not accompanied by any written or printed report, said it appeared to him to be a hollow and pretentious proceeding.

Mr. Ingalls said that instead of marking the birthplace of Washington with a memorial stone, as designed in the resolution, the Secretary of State and his associates had undertaken to substitute for that a sort of cottage, or birdcage of some kind, with delicately stained-glass windows, and asked for $30,000 to pay for it. If Congress desired to have its deliberately-expressed purpose nullified, vetoed, and abrogated by a servant whose duty is was to carry out its wishes, he (Ingalls) personally had no objection to interpose, but he thought it would be much better for Congress to say to the Secretary of State that it preferred to see its original design carried out. If the will of Congress had been observed, the birthplace of Washington would now be appropriately designated.

After further criticism on the bill, a motion by Mr. Teller to recommit was negatived—yeas, 15; nays, 35; and the joint resolution passed—yeas, 40; nays, 10.

Mr. Williams introduced a joint resolution to loan certain tents, flags, etc., to the Masons of Louisville. Referred.

Mr. Hill, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported a resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to pay out of the miscellaneous items of the Contingent Fund to the legal representative of Henry M. Spofford, claimant of the seat from Louisiana, the salary or compensation without mileage that he would have been entitled to under the law as Senator from the 4th of March, 1877, to the 20th of August, 1880. The rule proposed was identical with that of the Corbin case, and had been reported by a unanimous vote of the Committee. The resolution prevailed.

Mr. Voorhees introduced a bill to protect innocent purchasers and owners of patented articles. Referred.

Mr. Voorhees called attention to the importance and urgency for some such protection in view of recent decisions of the Courts.

Mr. Logan moved to take up the Grant Retirement bill. The motion was subsequently changed to make the bill the special order for to-morrow, and was negatived—23 to 29.

The Legislative Appropriation bill was proceeded with, and Mr. Blair advocated the proposed increase of the pension clerical force.

Mr. Logan, upon the conclusion of an appeal in behalf of the pensioners of the country, was applauded by the galleries.

Mr. Beck regarded the amendment as inefficient, as it did not propose a remedy for the inherent defects in the Pension-Office system. It would still allow a dishonest pensioner and a dishonest agent to take advantage of the officers of the Government, as the new clerks and those who would be sent out by the Bureau and employed to hurry up the work would be merely partisans, not selected or retained for fitness, but because of political usefulness. He preferred to have an investigation into pension operations before providing an increase of the force.

Mr. Plumb replied to Mr. Beck's allusion to partisanship in appointments in the pension force. He said that he had seen a newspaper statement that an Ohio Democratic Representative had secured during his two-years' service the appointment of fifty-five personal and political friends in Department bureaux. He inferred from this fact that partisanship in the Departments had been acceptable to the Democratic party.

Mr. Burnside remarked that, as he preferred labor for soldiers to mere talk for them, and, as he could not talk as loud or so long as some other Senators, he would at least not detain the Senate by repetitions of his utterances. He said he had noticed the Senator from Illinois (Logan) smiling at this statement, and he would now say he had not the slightest objection to having that Senator know that what he (Burnside) had stated about repetitions had reference to his (Logan's) speech.

Mr. Logan replied that he would like to know under what rule the Senator from Rhode Island could prevent another member from smiling. He (Logan) had thought it a compliment to the Senator to be smiled at when speaking, but it seemed not to be in the case of the Senator. It was not his (Logan's) fault if the Senator could not answer arguments in any other way than by little flings. He had no objection to the statement that he had repeated himself, but he thought if he (Logan) should make the same speech over again a hundred times, the Senator from Rhode Island would get information and acquire knowledge every time. Mr. Logan then referred to an allusion in the remarks of Mr. Burnside to the inimical influence of claim agents in connection with the Sixty-Surgeons bill, and added that if the Senator insinuated that he (Logan) had anything to do with claim agents, improperly, his insinuation was utterly baseless and false.

The amendment of the Committee was finally adopted without division.

The remaining amendments of the Senate Committee were agreed to without discussion, when the bill was read a third time and passed.

The Senate bill for the settlement of the Ponca tribe of Indians, and for other purposes relating to their welfare, was placed on the calendar.

Mr. Cockrell reported favorably, with amendments, the Senate bill to provide for the investigation and examination of the accounts of certain land-grant railroads, etc., in accordance with a decision of the Supreme Court, and for a full report of the results thereof to Congress. Ordered printed, together with the report on the subject, and placed on the calendar.

A bill to repeal the export tax on tobacco was referred.

The new Congressional Library bill was laid over as unfinished business.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The conference report on the pending Appropriation bill was agreed to.

Mr. Bicknell reported back the bill relative to the Venezuela award. Referred to Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Rice reported back the joint resolution providing for a joint committee of the Senate and House to investigate alleged false and fraudulent proof and statistics used before the Halifax Fisheries Commission. Referred to Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Blount reported back the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Referred to Committee of the Whole.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Agricultural Appropriation bill.

Mr. Martin (Del.) offered an amendment appropriating $10,000 for continuation of experiments in connection with the manufacture of sugar from beets, and the cultivation of beets for that purpose. Adopted—91 to 47.

The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

An amendment, adopted in the Committee, increasing the appropriation for the reclamation of arid and waste lands, was defeated in the House, and the bill passed.

Mr. Cox gave notice that he would to-morrow call up the Apportionment bill.

The House then went into committee (Harris in the chair) on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. There was no general debate upon the bill, which was immediately read by sections for amendments.

Mr. Kimmel offered an amendment appropriating $300,000 for the erection of a post-office building in Baltimore.

Mr. Blount raised the point of order that the appropriation not being made in continuation of work already in progress was not in order.

After discussion the Chair sustained the point, from which decision Mr. Kimmel appealed, and it was overruled by the Committee.

Mr. Fort moved to amend the amendment by fixing the appropriation at $25,000. Agreed to.

Mr. Warner opposed an appropriation for the construction of any public building until it was known how much it would cost. During the last fifteen years about $70,000,000 had been appropriated for the erection of public buildings, and he believed, on an average, it took $10,000 to provide quarters for each Government employé. Mr. Kimmel's amendment as amended was agreed to, with only four votes in the negative.

Several amendments were then ruled out of order, and, seventeen of the fifty-three pages of the bill being considered, the Committee rose.

The resignation of W. A. Field, Representative from the Third Congressional District of Massachusetts, was laid on the table.

The Senate amendments to the Post-Route bill were concurred in.

Mr. Thompson obtained leave to have printed a substitute for the Apportionment bill, fixing the number of Representatives at 315. Recess until 10 to-morrow.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE TURF.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 22.—The spring meeting of the Citizens' Association began to-day. The weather was pleasant, and the attendance good.

The mile dash, for all ages, was won by Gold Bug, Georgia Boy second; time, 1:53.

The mile and a half race, for 3-year-olds, was won by King Nero, Lord Lyons second; time, 2:47½.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 22.—The Stewards of the Grand Trotting Circuit met to-day. Meetings will be held at Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Utica, Hartford, and Springfield, beginning at Cleveland in the week of July 25. Ten thousand dollars are offered in premiums at each meeting. The Stewards meet here March 22 to arrange programs.

AMATEUR PEDESTRIANISM.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The twenty-four-hour go-as-you-please pedestrian match was won by Thomas M. Buckley, of Brooklyn, who covered 118 miles; James Saunders, of Brooklyn, second, 115⅝ miles; Frank Carr, of New York, third, 110⅜ miles. The prizes were silver water pitchers. Thomas Smith, aged 15, of Hicks and Centre streets, Brooklyn, had covered 98 miles, and was in an exhausted condition. His father half carried him from the tent to the track, where the boy fainted. He was sent home in a carriage, and is in a dangerous condition. The father was arrested under the Cruelty to Children act.

Hart will represent the *Police Gazette* in the O'Leary belt contest.

UNION VETERANS

SEDALIA, Mo., Feb. 22.—The Union Veteran Club, composed of ex-Union and Confederate soldiers held a reunion here to-day. The Sedalia Guards, Queen City Guards, and 300 veterans paraded the streets with banners and bands, and Col. L. E. Waters, of Kansas City, delivered an oration. Dinner was served at noon, at Ofeld's Hall for 15,000 people, and to-night there was a grand ball. A salute was fired this morning, and many houses were handsomely decorated in honor of the day.

SALE OF MINING PROPERTY.

ALMA, Colo., Feb. 22.—The entire Dolly Varden mining estate was sold yesterday by Hall and Brunk to the Boston Gold & Silver Mining Company for $400,000. This is one of the best mining properties in the State. Since the discovery in 1872 it is estimated that the product has been over $1,000,000 worth of ore. It embraces 150 acres of patented ground on Mount Brass, only one acre of which has been penetrated.

PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—The official count of the vote cast at the recent municipal election was completed to-day. King, Democrat and Citizens' candidate for Mayor, has 5,787 majority; Hunter, Democrat and Citizens' candidate for Tax Receiver, 26,585 majority; West, Republican, for City Solicitor, 20,459 majority. On the Greenback ticket, Baird, for Mayor, received 157 votes; Thomas, for City Solicitor, 105; and Keyser, for Receiver of Taxes, 148.

JUDICIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Feb. 22.—The Judicial Convention for this and Van Buren Counties, comprising the Ninth Judicial Circuit, has been called for the 9th of March next at Decatur, Van Buren County. Kalamazoo has sixteen delegates and Van Buren fourteen, and there is considerable strife as to who shall occupy the Bench for the next six years.

FUNERAL OF FATHER ANTHONY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Feb. 22.—The funeral of the late Father Anthony, a Catholic priest of considerable local note, was held in La Salle to-day, and was attended by 2,000 people, including Bishop Spalding, of Peoria; the Rev. Father Smith, of Chicago; and the Rev. Dean Terry, of Ottawa. The La Salle City Council, Board of Education, and numerous societies followed the body to the grave.

POLITICS IN DECATUR, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Feb. 22.—City politics is the all-absorbing topic of conversation. The No-License party have nominated William J. Wayne for Mayor, Robert N. Boiler for Marshal, and straight-out prohibition Aldermen. Mayor Waggoner is the License candidate. The fight will be closely contested.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Light Dawns upon the Long and Persistent Struggle in Pennsylvania.

John I. Mitchell Agreed Upon by the Conference for United States Senator.

Some Remarks on the Bitter Anti-Monopoly War Raging in Wisconsin.

Introduction in the Michigan Body of the Usual Deluge of Bills.

Gov. Jerome Dissatisfied with the Accommodations Provided at the Presidential Inauguration.

The Indiana Civil Code Still under Consideration by the Senate.

Female Suffrage Fails to Receive the Indorsement of a Majority Vote.

Probable Speedy Settlement of the Selah Chamberlain Claim in Minnesota.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 22.—The Senatorial contest came to an unexpected termination this evening. During the morning information has been received that Beaver had virtually withdrawn as a candidate, and the vote for Senator indicated that his friends were wavering. It was generally supposed that the Joint Conference Committee would not come to an agreement, and other methods to bring the contest to a close were discussed. The last session of the Committee had been such a stormy one that it was predicted that it would probably break up in a row, but the culmination of the long struggle was of the most harmonious character. The Beaver Committee first retired for secret consultation, and, after having taken several ballots, in which John I. Mitchell and George Shrias were in the lead, the Committee decided in favor of Mitchell, who received a bare majority.

The Bayne Committee did not take such decisive action, but the members mutually agreed that, if the opposition presented either the names of Mitchell or Shiras, they would receive their unanimous support. Billingsly, of Washington, a strong Shiras man, was the first man to vote for Mitchell in obedience to the action of his Committee. Several members who had voted for Beaver followed the example of Billingsly, and when the name of Senator Davies, one of the bolting Republicans, was reached he also voted for Mitchell. Not a vote was cast for any other candidates. Wolfe, one of the leaders of the revolt, was the last man to vote for the successful candidate. Then followed a scene of tumultuous excitement in the Committee-room, the members cheering and embracing each other.

The Independent Republicans claim the selection of Mitchell as a great victory, they having compelled Senator Cameron to agree to a withdrawal of two of his candidates and the acceptance of one whom they profess to know will not bow the knee to the Senator. It is thought that Cameron agreed to Mitchell's selection because he will prove personally agreeable to him, and that he will not overshadow him as a speaker. The action of the Conference Committee will be ratified to-morrow by the Republican caucus and a few hours subsequently by the Joint Convention. The Republicans will vote solidly for him.

It may seem strange, but it is none the less true, that the breaking of the dead-lock to-night is largely due to the presence of Eckley B. Coxe, of Luzerne, here to-day. It was thought he would present himself to be sworn in as Senator for the Twenty-first District, and that he would meet with active opposition from the Republicans in taking his seat. Certain leading Democrats, on learning this, swore that, if there should be any opposition to Coxe, they would retaliate by joining with the Independents and electing Wolfe to the United States Senate. This had its effect, and was seriously discussed among the leaders in the Beaver forces, who decided on early action. Mr. Coxe's election was not certified to the Senate to-day, and the scene which so many expected did not take place, but it is certain he will be opposed, and if possible, disqualified from holding his seat. He is entitled to credit, however, for helping to break the dead-lock.

To the Western Associated Press.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 22.—The Senatorial Conference Committee on the first ballot unanimously selected John I. Mitchell, of Tioga County, as the choice of the conference for United States Senator.

Mr. Mitchell represents the Sixteenth District of this State in the present Congress, his term expiring the 4th of March. The selection is received as satisfactory. Each faction holds a caucus to-morrow to ratify the action of the conference, after which a general Republican caucus will be held to indorse him.

The thirty-fourth ballot for United States Senator resulted as follows: Wallace, 69; Beaver, 57; Bayne, 49; Henry, 7; Reyburn, 4; Schofield, 3; Kirkpatrick, 2; Hewitt, 2; Curtin, 1; B. H. Brewater, 1; Shiras, 1; S. B. Dick, 1; George S. Graham, 1; Baird, 1. Adjourned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—It would have been very difficult to find a solution of the Senatorial muddle more satisfactory than the choice of ex-Representative John I. Mitchell, who is sure to poll the full Republican vote in the Joint Convention to-morrow. He served for two years in the House, and was for one at two terms in the Legislature. He declined a reëlection to the next Congress on the ground that the doctrine of rotation seemed to be generally accepted, and that he did not care to undertake a fight against that principle, although well satisfied that a man only began to be useful to his constituents and to the House after he had spent a first term in learning the "ropes." Mr. Mitchell has favored Gen. Beaver in the present contest, and only a few days ago was in Harrisburg to induce Representatives from his district to support him. It would be difficult to find a man in the State so generally acceptable to both sides and yet so clear of the antagonizing influences that have divided the party. He was the first choice of Mr. Wharton Barker and Mr. Wolfe six weeks ago, and yet he was a visitor to the residence of Senator Cameron last week. Ex-Gov. Curtin to-night said that he was a good man, and would grow. He is not over 45, and a man of marked ability as a debater and of undoubted courage and readiness. Ex-Gov. Curtin said that he had always understood him to be an anti-Cameron man, but Mr. Bergner, of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, the Cameron organ, said that he was a strong Cameron man, and that he regarded it as a victory for that side of the House. Gov. Hoyt said that he was a first-class man and he was very glad that he had been selected.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 22.—Both Houses had sessions this evening. In the Senate, the following telegram was read:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—*To Charles E. Bross, Chief Clerk of the Senate:* Senator Carpenter slept well last night and is better to-day. His condition is serious, but his physicians think he will be out again in a week or ten days.
ANGUS CAMERON.

Assembly bills were concurred in amending the law so as to require all evidence to be sent to the Superintendent of the Reform School where a boy is committed to that institution; amending the charter of Boscobel; amending the charter of Jefferson.

In the Assembly bills passed amending the law relating to dams; of powers and duties of towns; relating to estates of deceased persons; amending the law in regard to examination of teachers; appropriating money to pay the Chaplains of the Legislature; providing for the publication of 2,000 extra copies of the Blue Book.

The Assembly then resolved into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Nation, Nort Field, of Racine, in the chair, when

THE FUN COMMENCED.

All sorts of funny resolutions were presented. The Senate was abused for refusing to concur in the joint resolution to fire 100 guns in honor of Martha Washington. Senator Van Schaick sang "Baby Mine." Assemblyman Wall sang "A Thousand Years, My Own Columbia," and Nort Field sang "Ephraim," all of which created a great deal of merriment.

MILWAUKEE GOSSIP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 22.—Information from Madison by members of the Legislature and the lobby is to the effect that the fight in the Legislature over the bills to increase the railroad tax and to reduce rates for passengers and freights is to be a decidedly sharp one, with doubtful results. Bills are pending in both Houses of the Legislature to raise the tax on first-class roads (the Northwestern and the St. Paul) from the present rate of 4 per cent on their gross earnings to 6 per cent, and to make all the minor roads, now variously taxed at low rates, pay a tax of 4 per cent on their gross earnings. The railroads altogether now pay a tax of about $450,000 annually, which is something in excess of one-third of the total State revenue, and is in lieu of all other forms of local and general taxation. The proposed increase would make them pay

ABOUT $700,000 IN TAXES ANNUALLY.

In addition to these bills are various others of an elaborate character, providing for a State Board of Assessment, consisting of the Governor and other State officers, who shal periodically value and assess railroad property for purposes of taxation, and that upon this valuation State, city, county, and other taxation shall be levied as upon other property. One of these bills was drawn with great care and ability by Senator J. V. Quarles, of Kenosha, who is the recognized ruling force in the anti-monopoly campaign, and is an adroit and large-minded leader on the Republican side. He advised E. W. Keyes, whom he supported against Sawyer for United States Senator, to make anti-monopoly the war-cry for the Senatorship, and predicted that he would win on that platform, but could not on any other. Senator Quarles introduced this bill in the Senate, and furnished a copy of it to Assemblyman Barnes, by whom it was introduced in the Assembly. A series of resolutions has also been introduced setting forth in substance that the assessed valuation of property in the State, exclusive of railroads, is $445,000,000, which pays in State and local taxation the sum of $7,700,000, or 17 7-10 mills on the dollar annually, while the railroads, with a total value of $129,000,000, pay but $450,000, or 3½ mills on the dollar only, and instructing the Committee on the Assessment and Collection of Taxes to introduce a bill

EQUALIZING TAXATION ON ALL CLASSES OF PROPERTY.

In addition to the usual amount of anti-monopoly feeling in the Legislature, the "National Alliance," the new association with Granger principles, has made much progress in this State, and is exercising a decided influence on the Legislature and in politics. These complications render a very strong vote in favor of the tax measures in both Houses very probable, while the anti-monopoly leaders claim a majority of the members in each House. Another pending bill is to repeal the law exempting from taxation the land grant of the St. Paul & Omaha Railroad (the West Wisconsin and North Wisconsin), which was enacted many years ago and which will expire by its own limitation in 1884. This exemption amounts to an indefinit sum, never officially ascertained, but probably reaching $100,000 or over annually. By some legerdemain in legislation a few years ago, the counties affected by this exemption were pacified by handing over to them the tax on gross receipts paid by the Omaha Railroad Company into the State Treasury, amounting to $40,000 or $50,000 a year, so that this mammoth corporation, with its stock above par, is in effect

SUBSIDIZED TO THAT EXTENT

directly from the State Treasury. This is considered to be an abuse which ought to be remedied, and a vigorous fight will be made to secure the repeal of the exemption. All of these tax bills in the two Houses are before the Committees on the Assessment and Collection of Taxes, to which they were referred, evidently by sinister design, instead of to the Railroad Committees, where such bills have always heretofore been referred for consideration. The anti-monopoly leaders claim that they will carry nineteen votes in the Senate and fifty-five in the Assembly for all this class of bills. The other class of bills reducing fares has also been referred to the Committees on State Affairs and on Agriculture, instead of to the Railroad Committees. They have thus far attracted less attention, but will be vigorously pushed when the time comes.

THE BILL MOST LIKELY TO PASS

is one reducing all way fares to three cents a mile (now charged at four cents), and round-trip tickets to two and one-half cents a mile (now charged at three cents). Some special bills are also pending to increase the tax on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western and on the Wisconsin Central to 4 per cent on gross earnings, and to reduce their fares to three cents a mile all around for way, through, and round-trip tickets. In the fight at Madison the railroads are all interested to a certain extent together, as it will be easier to beat all the bills than to let one or two pass and then beat the balance. For this reason the brunt of the fight falls on the St. Paul and the Northwestern Roads equally, although the bill repealing the tax exemptions of the St. Paul & Omaho (a Northwestern proprietary road) in no way affects the St. Paul Company, and they do not care whether it passes or not, except as they are all in the same boat, and must sink or swim together. Bills are also pending to tax express and telegraph companies.

THE ANTI-MONOPOLISTS ARE DECIDEDLY IN EARNEST;

they have in Senator Quarles a bold, able, plucky, and eloquent leader, and the disciplined forces of the "Granger" and "Alliance" secret organizations are reinforcing them. If the corporations escape without damaging legislation they will have to display better tactics and make a bigger fight than they have yet warmed up for in any direction. Speculators are evidently alarmed, as the Granger railroad stocks are showing decided weakness in the market, having fallen off nine or ten points from the top of the market a few weeks ago, and still showing spasmodic weakness and frequent fluctuations.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 22.—In the House the University Committee reported adversely on the University gymnasium appropriation asked for.

Amidst the deluge, the following are some of the more important bills noticed: To provide for five Justices of the Peace in the City of Detroit; to provide for cheap text-books, and to prevent frequent exchange of the same; to incorporate a religious society to be known as the Church of God; to provide for a Bank Commissioner; to prohibit railroad companies carrying on passenger-trains inflammable oils; to provide for equalization of taxes by Boards of Supervisors; to prohibit railroad companies from employing persons not citizens of the United States; to provide for commencement of suits in equity; to collect drain taxes; to amend the laws relative to the distribution of the Supreme Court reports; providing for attachment of mortgaged personal property; to provide for uniform assessment of property; to establish a commission to ascetain the relation between the sale and use of alcoholic liquors and the general welfare of the State; amending the laws relative to the inspection of illuminating oils; to provide for the participation by the State in the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the surrender of Yorktown. A message from the Governor was also read advising appropriate action.

Kinne's bill for providing "stiffs" for dissection at the various medical colleges passed. A bill was also noticed making it unlawful to deal in grain options.

In the Senate, a resolution was adopted providing for a committee of two from each Congressional district on Congressional apportionment.

The following bills were noticed: Authorizing the Mayor of Detroit to nominate the members of the Water Board and the Controller of that city; to authorize the Railroad Commissioner to appoint a competent engineer to inspect bridges, etc., when necessary; to amend the general railroad law pertaining to freight charges; to compel mutual benefit societies to make annual reports to the Insurance Commissioner; to amend the law relative to the salaries of State officers.

The House held a short session in the evening, and adjourned to listen to the Hon. D. Bethune Duffield, who was speaking in favor of retaining the present Liquor-Tax law.

Gov. Jerome and staff will not attend the inauguration of Garfield, the accommodations provided being deemed inadequate and unsuitable.

Although to-morrow is the last day for the introduction of bills, the Legislature will probably adjourn for the afternoon to attend the State Convention, which is now the all-absorbing topic of conversation. Every train to-day has been loaded with delegates and politicians, and the chances are that to-morrow will witness some of the finest wire-pulling and one of the most exciting struggles seen in a Michigan State Convention in years. Beals' smoothly-shaven face glows and glistens with satisfaction, and his lieutenants and confidants allege that he has command of the situation. Quite a lobby of anti-Beal men are on the ground, including several of the Professors of the University, who are very promiscuous, but, as Beal says, "I'm here, and I've got the world by the tail," it is evident he is not overawed by their presence.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 22.—The Senate continued its consideration of the Civil Code bill to-day, striking out the section allowing women to practice law.

The Medical bill was postponed until Friday.

The Lieutenant-Governor laid before the Senate a message from the Governor transmitting the appointment of William Freeman, M. D., of Switzerland County, to serve four years from the 1st of March, to succeed Lewis Jordan, as a Commissioner for the House of Refuge for Juvenile Offenders. On motion of Mr. Compton, this nomination was confirmed. Dr. Freeman was a member of the Legislature in 1877, and was Chairman of the Committee on Benevolent and Reformatory Institutions, where he proved himself very active and efficient. It was to this experience and interest in the work that he owed his appointment.

The House passed the Tax law, and then took up the Buskirk Interest bill. After an interesting discussion, Mr. Cauthorne moved that the bill be amended by striking out the enacting clause. The vote resulted 43 yeas and 46 nays, and it was lost. The question then came upon the engrossment of the bill itself, and it was carried by 46 yeas and 43 nays. Upon the announcement of the vote there was much applause. It is not believed that the bill can be passed either in the Senate or House.

Then the Female-Suffrage bill was taken up on special order, and put upon its passage; the vote resulting 46 nays and 43 yeas. The vote was as follows:

YEAS.

Akin,
Beatty,
Baker,
Cooper,
Compton,
Edwins,
Floyd,
Franklin,
Furnas,
Gardner,
Gillum,
Gilman,
Gregory,
Hamilton,
Hubb,
Iddings,
Johnson,
Kenner,
Lindley,
Lindsay,
Marshall,
Mason,
McIntosh,
Melrath,
Miles,
Murray,
O'Brien,
Roberts,
Robinson (Decatur),
Robinson (Ripley),
Ryan,
Skinner,
Steward,
Sumner,
Taylor (Lagrange),
Taylor (Noble),
Peter,
Thompson,
Vawter,
Westfall,
Wheeler,
Wilson (Morgan),
Wright.

NAYS.

Barnett,
Bartlett,
Benham,
Berriman,
Buskirk,
Cobbage,
Carr (White),
Carr (Whitely),
Carter,
Cauthorne,
Chandler,
Childs,
Cole,
Cummins,
Davis,
Fall,
Frazer,
Fuller,
Gibson,
Ham,
Hammond,
Hinton,
Hottell,
Huston,
Jackson,
Kaine,
Kerr,
Lee,
McClure,
McCormick,
McDowell,
McSheeby,
Meredith,
Miller,
Mitchell,
Moody,
Neff,
Nutt,
Roelker,
Schweitzer,
Smelser,
Sulzer,
Walz,
Weaver,
Mr. Speaker.

The ladies were out in force and exhibited considerable feeling at the result. This kills the bill in both houses.

A legislative Committee which is engaged in the investigation of the management of the State Deaf and Dumb Institute to-night developed the fact upon substantial testimony, that the butter supplied for the use of the pupils was upwards of 22 per cent lard or fat, and exceedingly rancid, although not positively injurious to health. This was shown by the statement of the city analist, who had examined a sample of the butter. It has also been the testimony that the Superintendent, Dr. Glenn, when he took his position two years ago, was entirely ignorant of the sign language, and knows very little more of it now, being unable to talk with the pupils except very imperfectly. Charges are made against the steward of the institution that he has failed to account for money committed to his care by the pupils, as required by the rules. The Committee will meet again on Thursday.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 22.—The Senate to-day defeated the joint resolution to submit female suffrage amendment to the State Constitution.

The Supreme Court to-day filed an opinion upon the constitutionality of an amendment relating to the prohibition of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. The Court unanimously holds that the amendment was legally adopted and is part of the Constitution of the State; also that, in accordance with the decisions of the United States Supreme Court, the State has the right to prohibit the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors for use as a beverage.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 22.—This was a field day in the Senate, and resulted in a triumph for the adjustment of the old Minnesota railroad bonds and an overwhelming defeat for the repudiators. After the day was far spent in speeches from the repudiationists, Senator Castle took the floor, and, with argument based on the decisions of the Courts, the testimony of unimpeachable witnesses, Gen. Sibley among the number, made it clear that the State was under legal as well as moral obligation to pay the debt. This so utterly refuted the wild statements made by the repudiators that it appeared the time for action had come. The adjustors moved the previous question and put the Pillsbury bill reported yesterday upon its passage, and it passed,—27 to 13.

A supplementary bill, making provisions for the payment of the debt when it shall have been decided by the courts, as it certainly will, that it is a just debt, was then put upon its passage, debate being shut off by the previous question. The majority was recorded upon its passage, as in the case of the Pillsbury bill. The first bill provides for the adjustment and the supplemental bill the means. Under the provisions of the latter a sinking fund of $800,000, already accountable from certain State lands, and a large amount of land still available, of the estimated value of $35,000,000, will be applied to the discharge of the obligations anticipated by the bill. This, it is thought, will pay the entire debt without taxation, principal and interest, on the basis of the adjustment, which is satisfactory to Selah Chamberlain, of Cleveland, who is pressing the claims, and who holds the great bulk of them.

These measures will meet with fierce opposition in the House, but well-advised adjusters claim that it will pass, in which event the Governor would sign it very cheerfully, for his manly appeal for the discharge of the debt, together with the denunciation of the press, have forced the issue upon the consideration of the Legislature and made the probable result possible.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 22.—In the House of Representatives to-day, a joint resolution was passed proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the sale of liquor in the State, by a vote of 66 ayes to 17 noes.

In the Senate, a joint resolution was passed, by a vote of 18 ayes to 5 noes, fixing the pronunciation of the name of this State as "Arkansaw."

THE BANKERS.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 22.—The banks of this place will not surrender their circulation, but will take about $200,000 of the new 3 per cents.

PITTSTON, PA.

PITTSTON, Pa., Feb. 22.—The First National Bank voted to withdraw its circulation of $450,000.

BIBLIOPHILES.

Private Illustration of Books.

The New York *Sun* describes a hobby of rich men—viz.: the private illustration of books. That paper says that some rich bibliophilists of New York have several hundred thousand dollars invested in privately illustrated books. "They are household gods, kept under lock and key, and revealed only for the delectation of those possessed of the curious mania." Privately illustrated books are those in which prints are inserted which do not belong to the volume, but which are pertinent to the subject treated.

"The book once obtained, a cheap edition is studied for opportunities of illustration. The passages containing references to men or women of note, places of interest, great battles, great cathedrals or buildings, works of art, or natural objects are noted, and then the print-seller is visited. His collection is ransacked, winnowed of the pictures sought for, and then another collection is inspected, and so on until the quota of pictures necessary for the illustration of the text obtained. The labor develops a knowledge of engravers and engravings, and, as the taste is improved, many pictures already bought are rejected because they are not by the best engravers, and some that are from the best plates ever made are cast aside because they are not the artist's proof, and others still because they are not upon India paper. Thus the expense of the hobby is vastly increased, but once possessed of the passion the true bibliophile does not rest until he has made up a satisfactory collection of prints, of which his taste and judgment at that period of its development unequivocally approves.

"But the prints are large and small, and would make an awkward volume if bound as they are placed in the book. It therefore becomes necessary to seek the aid of the inlayer, a profession supported almost entirely by those seized with the passion for private illustration. There are only three members of the profession in this country,—Messrs. Toedtberg, Trent, and Lawrence,—and they live in Brooklyn. They are furnished with the size of the volume for which the prints are intended, and their work is to reduce or extend the pictures to a uniform size with the book. It is comparatively easy to reduce the size of a print, but the skill of the inlayer is taxed to extend it. This is done with a fine steel tool as sharp as a razor, by which the edges of the print are beveled. Then an opening is cut in a piece of India paper or some thick engraving paper, and the edges of that are also beveled, so that when the print is set in, it becomes "inlaid." The edges are nicely glued together and pressed, so that when the work is finished it requires an expert eye to tell that the engraving was not printed upon the sheet upon which it appears. The pictures are then arranged according to the illustrator's plan, and the volume is carried to the bookbinder. Here the bibliophilist changes the complexion of his mania for the nonce, and becomes a bibliopegist, devoted to the study of the binder's art. Probably deciding upon full-crushed Levant, he directs the tooling and the edging, and when he gets his book done he finds that the binding alone has cost about $40 a volume, and that the first gratification of his passion represents an outlay of $400 or $500."

Amongst the names of those noted for collections of privately-illustrated books are William Menzies, John H. V. Arnold, Augustin Daly, Robert Hoey, Jr.

Here are further little details which have an interest:

"Mr. Henry T. Cox, of Brooklyn, President of the Rembrandt Club, is illustrating a copy of Izaak Walton. He has already 200 water colors, 130 etchings, and 700 prints—artist proofs—on India paper. The title-pages of the book are to be composed of unique water-color designs executed by Darley.

"The Hon. Charles C. Jones, of Georgia, has illustrated over 100 volumes, and one of the greatest of his productions, historically, is a work based upon the roster of the Confederate army, consisting of autographs, original army orders, 750 original letters, and many portraits, prints, maps, and plans of battles. The work makes ten thick volumes. At a cost of $600 he has illustrated the 'Siege of Savannah in 1779,' and he has also, at great expense, illustrated with many rare prints the 'Life of Tomo Chi-Chi,' a Georgia Chief, who in 1734 visited Europe with Gov. Oglethorpe.

"Mr. Robert Hoe, Jr., has a large library of privately illustrated books, which have cost several fortunes. He pursues a method of his own in private illustration, and not one of his choice editions, which are from foreign presses, has been deformed by the inlaying or building-up process. He prints nearly all his with as much nicety as though originally intended for his works, and only a few of them are inlaid. Mr. Hoe's 'Izaak Walton' has been extended from two volumes to ten by the insertion of 1,303 prints, artist proof on Indian paper, original drawings, and water-colors. 'This,' said Mr. Treadwell, 'is probably the finest book in existence. It is immaculate.' Mr. Hoe has a large paper copy of 'Allison's History of Europe,' originally in six volumes, which has been extended to eighteen by the insertion of 1,700 illustrations, and it is said that there is not a common print among them. He has also the 'Memoirs of Abraham Raimbach,' illustrated by 100 of his choicest proof engravings; also, a large paper copy of the 'Life of Mrs. Sarah Siddons,' illustrated by 130 prints, portraits, and portraits in costume of this actress. His collection includes many magnificent works, literally too numerous to mention.

"While Mr. Hoe has resolutely adhered to the rule of illustrating his fine editions without building them up in the prints, Mr. William T. Horne, a wealthy lawyer of Fifty-third street, has pursued the opposit method, and has inlaid the text of nearly all of his books. Mr. Treadwell declares himself in favor of Mr. Hoe's method. Mr. Horne's books are uniquely illustrated and richly bound. He has also extended 'Sir Izaak Walton' with about 700 prints, 160 of which are India proof before letter and 200 India proof after letter."

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Arrived, the Arizona, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Arrived, the Spain, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The steamships Manitoban, from Boston, and State of Pennsylvania, from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Arrived, the Gallia, from Liverpool.

HALIFAX, Feb. 22.—Arrived, the Caspian, from Liverpool.

PENNSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 22.—At noon to-day, in the presence of a very large and distinguished assemblage, Dr. William Pepper was formally installed in the Provostship of the University of Pennsylvania, the ceremonies taking place at the Academy of Music. The students of the University, to the number of 700, were present. Gov. Hoyt, as ex-officio President of the University, occupied the chair.

NEW YORK.

Dispatches from Mentor Confirming Reports Received More Directly.

Timely Caution to Those Bankers Who Suspect They Run the Country.

They Are Only the Tail of the Dog, and the Dog Is a Bulldog.

Business Almost Entirely Suspended in Honor of George Washington.

Formal Transfer of the Obelisk to the City of New York.

Choral Singing of a Hymn Written by Richard Watson Gilder.

Speech of Presentation by Secretary Evarts on Behalf of the Khedive.

CONFIRMATION

OF NEWS CONTAINED IN OTHER COLUMNS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The *Herald's* Cleveland correspondent says: "Concerning the Cabinet situation, so long as New York's share in the Cabinet was still unsettled in Gen. Garfield's own mind, it was utterly impossible to make even reasonable guesses in regard to any members of it except Blaine. Now all sorts of names are mentioned in this connection by those who fancy that they have watched the drift of affairs here with some degree of accuracy. But the *Herald* correspondent is not reduced to guesswork. He is permitted, through a source that may be relied on, to give nearly a complete list of

THE FORTHCOMING CABINET,

as it now stands. It is as follows: Secretary of State, James G. Blaine, of Maine; Secretary of the Treasury, Charles J. Folger, of New York; Postmaster-General, Charles Foster, of Ohio; Secretary of the Navy, Nathan Goff, Jr., of West Virginia The other three members will be Horace Davis, of California; James F. Wilson, of Iowa; and ex-Senator Howe, of Wisconsin. The position which these men will respectively occupy are not yet fully decided upon, but an attempt will be made to weigh the ability of each for the various places, and to assign them in accordance therewith. Probably Howe will be Attorney-General, Wilson Secretary of the Interior, and Davis Secretary of War Davis is now Congressman from California, and was defeated by Gen. Rosecrans at the recent election. Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Garfield are warm friends, and, as the General wants

A MEMBER FROM THE PACIFIC SLOPE

to balance the two important offices he is giving to the East, there can be no better men selected than Davis. The General has been very anxious, in the formation of his Cabinet, to look as much as possible at the geographical fitness of things, but has at the same time been more anxious to get the kind of advisers that would be suitable to him. He was strongly inclined at first not to make a Cabinet appointment from Ohio, but he

WANTS FOSTER TO BE NEAR AT HAND,

and sees no other way to get him. Pennsylvania would undoubtedly be represented in the Cabinet were it not for the present very serious dissensions within the party there. Gen. Garfield feels that he should not step into the breach and settle or attempt to settle local differences, and, until it can be made apparent which side is the stronger, little can be expected from the Administration. Gen. Garfield

CONSIDERS ROBERT LINCOLN AS BY FAR TOO YOUNG

in public affairs to merit the distinction of a Cabinet position, and does not believe in appointing men to office simply because they had great and famous fathers. If a man from Indiana or Illinois of really National importance, who would be generally acceptable, were available, one or the other State might look for recognition. The above is exactly how matters stand at Mentor to-day. There may be one or two minor changes in the future, but it is not likely that the program will be materially different from the version of that I have just given."

BANK BULLDOZERS.

THE "SUN" TALKS TO THE WALL-STREET BANKERS LIKE A DUTCH UNCLE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The *Sun* this morning editorially says:

It strikes us that the gentlemen in Wall street who are trying to prevent the Senate Funding bill from becoming a law rather make a mistake. Undoubtedly they have a right to express their opinions about the bill, but when it comes to threatening that unless it is modified to meet their views they will wreck the trade of the entire country, they go a step too far. The average Congressman has no such fear of banks and bankers as to make him alter his vote to avoid their displeasure, and, as to any possibility of the mischief they may do, he will soon find a way to prevent it. If the officers of the banks should attempt, as some foolish men here say they will, to withdraw their circulation unless certain provisions in the bill are stricken out, it would be very easy to supply the deficiency with an additional issue of greenbacks, and if they try by underhand means to thwart the negotiation of the new bonds because the rate of interest is not high enough to please them, they can be deprived of the privilege of issuing circulation altogether. It is a dangerous thing for the tail to attempt to wag the dog, for if the dog gets angry he can switch the tail about in a very unpleasant way for the tail. The truth is, that in matters of National interest there is no set of people as stupid as the Wall street financiers. Absorbed in the business of buying and selling stocks and of lending money, they only consider what immediately affects to-day's markets, without a foresight of the future or regard for what is going on elsewhere. In the present case they are evidently in blissful ignorance of the general hostility of the people of the West and Southwest to the National-bank system, and the slender thread of toleration on which it hangs. It needs only a good pretext to secure the sweeping of the whole thing out of existence, and the substitution for it of an exclusively National currency. That pretext all the Wall street bankers seem bent on furnishing, and Washington will, we fear, be only too glad to seize upon it.

THE OBELISK.

THE COST OF GETTING IT HERE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Lieut.-Commander Gorringe, who brought the obelisk from Egypt, furnishes the following concerning the cost of getting it here: Net cost and expenses of removing, transporting, and erecting the New York obelisk, $73,844.03; net cost and expenses of removing, transporting, placing, and repairing the pedestal, steps, and base, $28,732. Total net cost, $102,576.03. This sum does not include the cost and expenses of the steamer, which must be recovered from her sale. The word "expenses" is used to designate and include amounts that have been paid for the use of the money needed to carry on the work. These amounts aggregate $15,973.03. Deducting this sum from

THE TOTAL NET COST,

the actual cost of lowering, and removing, and transporting it 5,382 miles by water and 11,520 feet by land, and erecting the New York obelisk and its pedestal and base, is $86,603. After the arrival of the obelisk in the port of New York, W. H. Vanderbilt advanced $45,000 in three installments toward defraying the current expenses of carrying on the work. On Feb. 1 he paid $18,732 more, and Feb. 7 $40,000, making in all $103,732 which he has advanced.

THE STEAMER DESSONG

is the property of the gentlemen who advanced the money to purchase and repair her, and who gave her up to Gorringe without our reserve for the sole purpose of transporting the obelisk, pedestal and base. The gentlemen will receive, and they are clearly entitled to, all the profit that may be derived from her sale, in return for their pluck and their faith in his ability to accomplish what he undertook. From their standpoint the risk was enormous, and nothing but their personal friendship could ever have induced them to take such a risk.

ITS FORMAL TRANSFER.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The Metropolitan Museum of Art was this afternoon filled with invited guests assembled to witness the formal transfer of the Egyptian obelisk to the City of New York. The galleries on either side were thronged with fashionably-dressed ladies. Many New York and Brooklyn people were present, among whom were clergymen, lawyers, and doctors, and other influential and wealthy citizens. The Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Chancellor of the New York University, opened the exercises with prayer, after which a grand chorus from the Philharmonic Societies of New York and Brooklyn and a chorus of the New York College of Music, under direction of Theodore Thomas, sang the following hymn written for the occasion by Richard Watson Gilder.

THE HYMN.

Great God, to whom since time began
The world has prayed and striven;
Maker of stars, and earth, and man—
To Thee our praise is given!
Here, by this ancient Sign
Of Thine own Light divine,
We lift to Thee our eyes,
Thou Dweller of the skies—
Hear us, O God in Heaven!

Older than Nilus' mighty flood
Into the mid-sea pouring,
Or than the sea, Thou God hast stood—
Thou God whom we're adoring.
Waters and stormy blast
Haste when Thou bid'st them haste;
Silent, and hid, and still,
Thou sendest good and ill:
Thy ways are past exploring.

In myriad forms, by myriad names,
Men seek to bind and mold thee;
But thou dost melt, like wax in flames,
The cords that would enfold thee.
Who madest life and light,
Bring'st morning after night,
Who all things did'st create—
No majesty, nor state,
Nor word, nor world can hold thee!

Great God, to whom since time began
The world has prayed and striven;
Maker of stars, and earth, and man—
To thee our praise is given.
Of suns thou art the Sun—
Eternal, holy One;
Who can help us save thou?
To thee alone we bow!
O hear us, God in heaven!

SECRETARY EVARTS.

Col. Stebbins, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, then introduced Secretary Evarts, who, with an appropriate address, presented the gift of the Khedive of Egypt to the City of New York, and Mayor Grace, in a brief speech, accepted the gift on behalf of the citizens of the metropolis. The interesting exercises were concluded with the presentation of 100 medals, commemorative of the occasion, to as many public scholars of New York, selected on their record as to scholarship and general deportment. The grand chorus then sang "Old Hundred," and the audience then dispersed.

A LARGE TRANSACTION.

BEING THE TRANSFER OF $6,000,000 OF RAILROAD STOCK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—An important railway operation was closed in this city by which a majority of the stock of the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Wilmington Railroad passes into the hands of a syndicate composed, among others, of the following persons and firms: John W. and Robert Garrett, of Baltimore; Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia; Drexel, Morgan & Co., of New York; J. S. Morgan & Co., of London; J. Louber Welch, of Philadelphia; Solon Humphreys, Russell Sage, Jay Gould, John Jacob Astor, and August Belmont, of New York. The Philadelphia, Baltimore & Wilmington Railroad owns a main line ninety-six miles in length from Philadelphia to Baltimore, with a double track of steel rails, and 120 miles of branches extending from Wilmington throughout Delaware. It has a capital stock of $11,572,000, with $2,300,000 of bonds.

THE SURPLUS ASSETS OF THE COMPANY

in cash and other forms to-day amount to $4,000,000. The road, which is an essential line in the direct communication between the commercial metropolis and the political Capital of the country, is one of the finest and best equipped roads in the United States. The stock is now earning 12 per cent, and $6,000,000 of the stock, being a clear majority, was to-day sold by Mr. Nathaniel Thayer, of Boston, representing himself and other Boston holders, at 140, to the above-mentioned syndicate.

PROF. HIND.

THE NEW-YORKERS AT LAST BEGINNING TO HEAR ABOUT THE FRAUD.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The *World* has a special dispatch from Halifax giving an interview with Prof. Hind on the subject of Representative Newberry's allegation that the testimony before the Court has nothing to do with the findings of the Court. Newberry is correct when he states that the figures declared by Prof. Hind to be fraudulent were presented Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1877. The importance of the figures is attested, first, by the counsel who used them and introduced them by saying these figures proved the question of "vital importance in this inquiry." Prof. Hind also distinctly states, and the fact is important, that neither the Commissioners nor the American counsel could have verified the accuracy of the figures put in Wednesday, the 1st of November, without either being in possession of the secret appendix or going over some fifty or sixty large volumes of tables of trade returns, a work which would have occupied them at least a month. On the question whether they should not have spent such time and examined the figures carefully in view of the magnitude of the international interests involved Prof. Hind expresses no opinion. Of course the figures were put in as accurate and trustworthy.

GEORGE I. SENEY.

A MUNIFICENT GIFT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The *Christian Advocate* of this week announces that George I. Seney, President of the Metropolitan Bank, has put at the disposal of the Methodist Episcopal Church $240,000 in money and real estate,—the money to be employed in the establishment and erection of a hospital, to be a Methodist general hospital, but open to Jew and Gentile, Protestant and Roman Catholic, and infidel on the same terms. Mr. Seney says he offers the Church sixteen lots, valued at $40,000, as a site, and $200,000 in cash. He says: "I have given this money because I wanted to do good, and because I believed that the time had come for our Church, in addition to building churches and endowing educational institutions, to do its share in hospital work."

ITEMS.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was celebrated here and in Brooklyn in the usual manner. Banks, exchanges, and public offices were closed, and business almost entirely suspended. The chimes of old Trinity rendered a program of patriotic airs. Several regiments of the National Guard held a reunion at their armories.

THE PORK RESTRICTION.

A cable special says: The London *Times* seriously calls attention to the action of the French Government on the question of the importation of pork from the United States, and hopes France will devise a milder rule.

AN INSURANCE MAN'S SUICIDE.

Gustave Joe, for many years connected with the Germania Insurance Company, and recently with the Hanover Insurance Company, committed suicide last night.

SHIPPING LOSSES IN DECEMBER.

Sixteen steamers and 203 sailing vessels were lost during December.

THOMAS GILLEN,

age 22, exhibited a revolver to some companions at Ninth and Court streets, Brooklyn. It exploded, killing Robert S. Kelly.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.

Daily edition, one year	$12.00
Parts of a year, per month	1.00
Daily and Sunday, one year	14.00
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, per year	6.00
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, per year	6.00
Sunday, 16-page edition, per year	2.00

WEEKLY EDITION—POSTPAID.

One copy, per year	$1.50
Club of five	5.00
Twenty-one copies	20.00

Specimen copies sent free.

Give Post-Office address in full, including County and State.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

POSTAGE.

Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., as Second-Class Matter.

For the benefit of our patrons who desire to send single copies of THE TRIBUNE through the mail, we give herewith the transient rate of postage:

Domestic.	*Per Copy.*
Eight and Twelve Page Paper	2 cents.
Sixteen Page Paper	3 cents.
Foreign.	
Eight and Twelve Page Paper	2 cents.
Sixteen Page Paper	4 cents.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

NEW YORK—Room 29 *Tribune* Building. F. T. McFADDEN, Manager.

GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of Rice's Surprise Party. Afternoon, "Revels." Evening, "Hiawatha."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of James A. Hearne. "Hearts of Oak." Afternoon and evening.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Afternoon, "The Guv'nor" by the Boston Globe Theatre Company. Evening, "Hamlet" by Salvini.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposit new Court-House. Engagement of Thos. W. Keene. Afternoon, "The Wife." Evening, "The Fool's Revenge."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Central Music-Hall.
Corner of Randolph and State streets. "Damnation of Faust" by the Theodore Thomas combination.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1881.

SOME of the present Congressional districts of Texas will carve up very comfortably into two. The population by districts is as follows:

In Reagan's district	192,758
In Culberson's district	223,642
In Welborn's district	339,043
In Mills' district	302,034
In Jones' district	271,844
In Upson's district	237,404

Welborn's district, in which there has apparently been the greatest growth, lies in the northern central portion of the State, including Sherman, Denison, and Dallas; but stopping short of the arid region. Mills' district is immediately below, running south nearly to the gulf, and Culberson's comprises the northeastern portion of the State. Reagan's, where there has been the least growth, is the southeastern. It is evident that, generally speaking, the greatest gains of Texas have been in the northern and middle sections.

THE most complete monopoly of a branch of industry ever effected, according to the St. Louis *Republican*, is that set up by the Diamond Match Company, of New Haven, Conn. It has a capital of $2,250,000, and has recently bought up and now owns twenty-three factories in operation before Dec. 1. No opposition exists. In view of this purchase, the appearance of a number of match-manufacturers before a Committee of Congress to protest against the proposed abolition of the tax on matches is a little more comprehensible than it was. The tax is paid with adhesive stamps, and the companies lately in existence have means of manufacturing these stamps more cheaply than any competitor could. Besides, it is said that the consolidated companies have a large supply of stamps on hand, which they would like to dispose of before the tax is removed. As it is, the revenue laws constitute a measure of protection for the monopoly.

MR. BLAINE cannot, of course, continue to sit in the Senate even for a day after he has accepted the post of Secretary of State, as the Constitution provides that "no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office." It is a singular fact, though perhaps not one of great practical moment, that a similar prohibition does not extend to the Judiciary. President Hayes might, if he chose, appoint Mr. Evarts Supreme Judge, and the latter might continue to act as Secretary of State while he should sit on the bench every day; and, apart from the public scandal that would ensue on account of an infringement of the dignity of the Court, there would be no evil consequences. John Marshall in fact did precisely that thing. He was commissioned Chief Justice on the last day of January, 1801, and presided on the bench from the 4th to the 9th of February, while he continued to act as Secretary of State until March 4. As it was part of the duty of the Secretary of State to sign the judicial commissions, and Mr. Marshall could not perform that service for himself, Mr. Dexter, Secretary of War, was appointed Secretary of State pro hōc vice, and signed Mr. Marshall's commission, after which the latter resumed the seals of office.

SOME of the half-dozen bucket-shops which do "business" in and around gamblers' alley are reported to have made heaps of money out of the simpletons on the recent break in pork. The market for April delivery declined from $15.67½ on Friday afternoon to a small fraction above $15 at the close of 'Change Saturday. The closing price was telegraphed to the country, and a good many people sent in buying orders to the bucket-shops, believing that a reaction was sure to follow such an extensive drop. These orders were all based on $15 or over. They were readily filled. Meanwhile the irregular market of Saturday afternoon on the Call Board was the scene of further weakness. It fell off to $14.72½, and some sales were rumored to have been made as low as $14.70. As the bucket-shop "limits" are about twenty-five cents per barrel on pork the orders above referred to were practically swept out of existence at the instant of their being entered on the books. Monday morning the regular market on 'Change showed some signs of reaction, but staggered under offerings which were thought to be made by parties in the interest of the bucket-shops. For awhile it was difficult to tell whether the market was nearer to $14.60 or to $14.80; but it finally settled to a figure at which all the transactions referred to could be formally canceled on the bucket-shop books, on the ground that the margins were exhausted. It is thought that some $40,000 was scooped up in this way, one of the concerns bagging about $13,000 of the amount. Some of those who are cognizant of the facts in the case regard it as an unmitigated fraud; but, of course, there is no redress. The only consolation remaining to the losers is the fact that in the future they can leave these concerns vigorously alone.

MR. R. G. WHITE's last article on England in the *Atlantic Monthly* uses the first personal pronoun "I" in the nominative case 136 times, and in the possessive and objective—my and me—77 times more, making a grand total of 213 I's, my's, and me's in ten pages, or precisely 21.3 on the average to each page. Mr. White desires to have it understood that he does not regard as his countrymen any so-called Americans whose forefathers did not fight in the Revolutionary War; and if they fought on the British side, we infer from the tone of his article, so much the better for them. "When I speak of my countrymen," says this eminent patriot and cosmopolite, "I mean only those whose families were here at the time of the Revolution, who only [alone?] can be the true examples and representatives of the results of the social, political, and physical forces which have been in operation here for two centuries and a half." Mr. White also refers, with evident pride and pleasure, to the fact that he is "accustomed to be mistaken, not only by my [his] British cousins, but by my [his] own countrymen, for an Englishman of British birth." If his own "countrymen" of Revolutionary antecedents so mistake him must it not be because he does not resemble them, and if he does not resemble the companions of his youth is it not because he has studiously imitated somebody else?

IN an article on "Modern Public Debts" in the last number of the *International Review*, Mr. Henry C. Adams cites an interesting table prepared by Mr. R. D. Baxter showing the growth of public indebtedness since 1714. Reducing pounds to dollars, and adding further estimates for 1880, the table is as follows:

A. D.	*Capital sum owed.*	*Character of period.*
1714	$1,500,000,000	Chiefly peace
1793	2,530,000,000	War.
1820	7,650,000,000	Peace.
1848	8,650,000,000	Armament.
1870	19,550,000,000	Armament.
1880	24,295,000,000	Armament.

Mr. Adams says further that the Governments of the world have not been paying running expenses for thirty years. Upon the average, they have been adding to their obligations at the rate of $520,000,000 per annum since 1850. Public credit is comparatively a modern growth. As the idea of the right to private property has been better defined, the individual has become willing and anxious to part with his money to the Government, being assured that he will get it back again with interest. In former times the right of confiscation was asserted, and in extreme cases exercised by Government, and the property of the citizen was theoretically the property of the State. A second reason for the development of national credit has been that not until late years, at least until the present century, have there been such accumulations of private capital as would admit of great public loans.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

There are statements given out at Washington, Albany, and elsewhere that Gen. Garfield has, at a recent conference, gratified Senator Conkling by assigning to him, in the name of the State of New York, the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury in the Administration which will begin next week. We question the truth of these rumors, and we do so because such an appointment as is stated has been promised will be a great and perilous mistake, and we do not believe Gen. Garfield to be a man who can be deluded or driven into committing such an error at the very beginning of his Presidency.

Who is Judge Folger? We are prepared to know that he is an estimable citizen, a reliable Republican, a well-read and experienced lawyer, and a gentleman well fitted for the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals of New York, or for any judicial office in the country. In fact, we think Gen. Garfield might with great confidence appoint him Attorney-General. His past life and his judicial experience might be of value to the country in that office, now becoming one where ability and integrity are especially needed for the protection of National interests.

It is well understood that the interest which demands Judge Folger for the Treasury Department does not rest its demands on any supposed fitness for that office; on the contrary, it demands the office itself as a part of the political machinery by which party patronage in that State can be manipulated to promote the personal ends of the Boss Colossus whose stride reaches from the Hudson to the lakes. The demand is for the office, and, provided the man selected shall be one who will recognize that he owes his appointment to Mr. Conkling, we suppose Gen. Garfield might be allowed to fill up the commission with the name of any New York politician of the Conkling faction. In other words, the substance of the latest rumors is, that Gen. Garfield has relegated the selection of the Secretary of the Treasury to Mr. Conkling. But it is hard to believe of the President-elect that he has committed any such mistake. Gen. Garfield during his whole public life has been closely identified with the administration of the Treasury Department; he knows who have administered the affairs of that office, who have succeeded, and who have failed; and he knows that there is not a mere lawyer or a Judge in the land whose life has been devoted to litigation who can take that office and fill it with even decent respectability.

Secretary Sherman has been the most intelligent, the most laborious, and the most successful Secretary of the Treasury the country has had for years; but Secretary Sherman had been familiarizing himself with the duties of the office for twenty years. His whole legislative experience had been in the financial and revenue branches of the Government, and, despite his long experience and thorough knowledge of the affairs of the office, even he did not escape serious errors.

The fact is, the power which demands the appointment of Judge Folger, or any other New York man, to be chief of the Treasury, seeks that appointment for reasons wholly disconnected with a proper administration of National finances. Two ends are sought, and it is difficult to determine which of them is the more reprehensible, and which, if successful, will be the greater reproach to the Administration which voluntarily consents to adopt them.

The City of New York is the centre of the importing trade and financial operations of the country. Three-fourths of the imports and two-thirds of the exports of the country pass through that port. Practically, the operations of the New York Custom-House constitute the great bulk of the foreign charge of the Treasury. Notoriously, the New York Custom-House has been during many years an asylum where partisan bummers, caucus manipulators, and cheap thieves have found shelter and sustenance at the public cost; where the public service has been subordinated to private gain; where the rates of duty and the quantities of merchandise have always been governed by the extent of the bribes paid by the importers; where undervaluations have flourished; where even the colors and the weights of sugar depend not upon the polariscope or the scales, but upon the sums of money paid to customs officials; where fraud, bribery, corruption, and dishonesty have thriven without let or hindrance under the protecting arms of an authority unknown to law. That other authority has been the local power which has ruled and directed the appointments; which has filled the Custom-House with its claquers, its servants, its followers, with men who are prepared for any service with a price to it, and which has suppressed investigation and reform.

It is this authority, unknown to the law and to the Constitution, which demands that the Secretary of the Treasury shall be a New-Yorker, and that he shall understand that he owes his appointment and his continuance in office to Senator Conkling. The ends sought by having such a man in that particular office are (1) that the New York Custom-House shall again become the cheapest smuggling establishment in the United States, so cheap that no merchant can afford to import goods through any other, thus securing to the importers of New York the whole foreign trade; and (2) that the local authority may fill that office, and all the other Federal offices in the State, with the political bummers, and loafers, and tramps, including those turned out by Secretary Sherman, who do the shouting, and the ranting, and caucus packing of the ruling Boss.

These are the reasons why "New York," which means Conkling, insists that the Secretary of the Treasury shall be a New-Yorker, belonging to the faction which dominates New York politics.

The Republican party of the United States is not Conkling; the Republican party of New York and New England does not depend for continuance in power upon farming out smuggling to any gang of political strikers in New York. No Republican Administration can hope to secure the indorsement of the Republican party which shall barter away, for any purpose, the management and control of the National Treasury to promote either the political or personal aims, hopes, ambition, or malignant purposes of any Boss or office-broker. Hence we do not believe that Gen. Garfield has turned over the Treasuryship of the Nation to the control of a New York syndicate of importers, Wall street speculators, and Manhattan office-brokers, as that would not be the right way to commence a new Administration.

YESTERDAY IN CONGRESS.

The National Congress was even more prosy and uninteresting than usual in both Houses yesterday. The circumstance was unfortunate, because the District of Columbia had a legal holiday in token of the anniversary of Washington's birthday, and the department clerks, and the schoolmarms, and the people who work for their living generally, without reference to race, color, or previous condition, sought a passing relief at the Capitol from the chronic and dreary monotony of Washington existence. They searched in vain. In the Senate a sparse assemblage proceeded lazily with the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill, which they happily finished before adjournment, and the House squabbled and quibbled over points of order under pretense of considering first the Agricultural bill and next the Sundry Civil bill. The only incident of the day that appealed to the galleries was a speech of Gen. Logan's pertinent to the increase of certain allowances for the Pension Bureau, in which he delivered his well-known sentiments as to the duty of the Nation towards its volunteer soldiers in a manner that drew out a hearty round of applause.

As might have been expected, the Senate proceeded to adopt as a remedy for the abuses in the distribution of the arrears of pensions the plan the least calculated to protect either the Government or the deserving soldiers from frauds, and refused to recognize the force of the recommendations made by the Commissioner of Pensions. They voted an increase in the number and pay of the clerical and executive force in the Washington Pension Bureau, but declined to enlarge the facilities throughout the country for prompt and efficient examinations of applicants for pensions, which might save the Government the swindles that are practiced upon it by process of *ex-parte* testimony.

The only legislative event of any significance in the Senate was the prompt passage of a bill repealing so much of Secs. 3,408 and 5,214 of the Revised Statutes as imposes a tax upon bank deposits. The tax is one-quarter of 1 per cent each half year upon the average amount of deposits, and last year yielded nearly $2,350,000. There was a bill pending in the Senate to repeal this tax along with others known as special war taxes, but the bill which passed yesterday applies only to deposits. It was proposed by Senator Bayard as a substitute and passed without objection, in the hope that it might receive the prompt concurrence of the House and mollify the discontent of the bankers relative to the Funding bill recently agreed upon in the Senate. The purpose is, that by remitting this much of the special tax on the banks they may be induced to give greater assistance to the negotiation of the proposed 3 per cent loan, and to refrain from disturbing the volume of the currency by sudden large and concurrent contraction of their circulating notes. It can scarcely be doubted that the repeal of the tax on deposits would go far to accomplish such a purpose, and there is reason to believe that a majority of the House will agree to the repeal, especially in view of the unanimous action of the Senate, if it can be brought up in regular form. In this case, as in all others of the same kind, however, the point will probably be made that the Senate has no right to originate measures affecting the currency. Such an objection can be obviated with proper disposition by the Ways and Means Committee instructing their Chairman to report a bill in the same phraseology. Even then the Greenbackers and clique of Democrats who are opposed to National banks *ex cathedra* may possibly obstruct the passage of the measure by filibustering. The majority of the House is probably favorable to it. There is a general sentiment that a speedy passage of this measure will notably assist the work of refunding under the present bill.

As in the Senate the other day during the consideration of the Roach and Pacific Mail subsidy, so in the House yesterday, pending consideration of the Appropriation bills, the utter uselessness was manifest of the rule which prohibits amendments to general appropriation bills which change existing laws and increase expenditures. Mr. Cox, who was in the chair, endeavored in vain to sustain this rule. The House voted him down, and, indeed, always construes the rule to suit its temper and purpose for the time being. It is a mere wafer as a protection, and is ripped off upon occasion as readily as an envelope is torn open. Public and private jobs which have secured by trading or otherwise the assent of a majority in either House, always prevail over the rule, which might better be erased from the manual.

The only other occurrence of interest in Congress yesterday was that Gen. Logan again compelled the Democrats to show their hands on the bill proposing to place Grant upon the retired list as General of the Army. This is the fairest measure that has been proposed for the recognition of Grant's eminent services, and it ought to find a ready response from the National Congress; yet Gen. Logan maintains that whenever he has endeavored to call up the bill some objection has been interposed from the Democratic side. There was the same experience yesterday, and Gen. Logan raised the question of consideration in order to force the Democrats to go on record. With the single exception of Senator Lamar, they voted solidly against even considering a common gratitude which might be disposed of in ten minutes. The Democratic politicans are very much mistaken if they imagine that constant exhibitions of partisan malice against the great leader of the Union armies are calculated to gain for them the popular sympathy of which they are so sorely in need.

NO PENALTY FOR PERJURY.

The attention of the Illinois Legislature, which reassembles to-day, is called to the following case which occurred in this city last week: A man charged with burglary came up for trial before Judge Hawes, in the Criminal Court. An application was made for a change of venue to another Judge in this county, and the motion was supported, as required by statute, by the affidavits of two persons who swore that they believed such prejudice did exist, and that the prisoner could not have a fair trial before the Judge to whom exception was taken. And the Judge, after examining the law and the authorities, decided that he must grant the change of venue. Now, Judge Hawes never knew the prisoner, he never heard his name until the case came before him, and consequently he had no shadow of prejudice against him, and could have given him as fair a trial as any of his associates on the Bench. But under this law, and the interpretation put upon it by the Supreme Court, the Judge was forced to allow these atrocious libels upon his character to go upon the files of his Court, and felt himself powerless to call before him the persons who had made statements which they and he knew to be false and examining them as to their reasons for pretending to believe that he was prejudiced against their alleged friend, the defendant. He was not given a chance to see whether these affiants were actually citizens or even existed, or, if they did, whether they were the "reputable citizens" required by the law. No, he was compelled to sit and listen to assaults upon him which he knew were lies, but which he had no chance to refute.

Probably most of the members of the Legislature are unaware of the existence of a law under which such shameless outrages on justice and decency can be perpetrated. It was smuggled through the General Assembly two years ago by some shystering attorney whose only object was to make business for himself and block the administration of justice in Chicago. It is a local law applying to this county only, since here alone is there a Circuit Court with more than one Judge. Under the interpretation put upon it, all that is required is for the shyster who wants to secure more time for the criminal whose defense he has in charge to hire two loafers with a drink of whisky apiece, or a $5 bill at the most, to sign affidavits which he has drawn up for them, and which they are rarely asked to hear read, wherein they state that they believe a Judge whom they never saw is prejudiced against a defendant whose name perhaps they never before heard. These affidavits are then thrust in the face of the Judge, who is not allowed to drag from the slums where they live the scoundrels who have perjured themselves for a petty bribe, and force from their lips a confession of the falsity of their statements, but is obliged to pocket the insult, to put on record the impeachment of his integrity, and give the prisoner one, or two, or three months more of freedom before some other Judge, to whom exception has not been taken, replaces him in the Criminal Court. In the meanwhile the witnesses for the prosecution are bought off or leave town, and finally the trial, delayed until an acquittal is reasonably certain, results in the discharge of the offender.

These are the facts, submitted for the consideration of the Legislature. Now, are there enough shyster lawyers in that body, who go there only to make business for themselves and baffle the law, to defeat the repeal of a measure under which such iniquities are wrought? Or is there enough respect for decency to sweep from the statute books a provision under which affidavits, bought for a drink or a dollar, may be safely used to insult a Judge and defraud justice of her dues? If the General Assembly will not act, then the Judges will have to defend themselves. They will have to exercise their power to bring before them these makers of lying affidavits, question them, which will show that they perjured themselves, and then refuse to grant the change of venue demanded by these tools of a disreputable lawyer. Let the case be appealed to the Supreme Court, and let the Judges overrule, if they can do it with all the facts before them, the finding of the lower Court. Simply keep on rejecting the fraudulent affidavits, and in the course of time the lawyers who manufacture them will find that the business is not a paying one, and that the upright Judges of this county are not to be insulted with impunity.

MILITARY DRILL.

Wendell Phillips, who is on the off side of every subject, has now devoted himself to the question of military drill in schools, and embodies his views in a contribution to the Boston *Advertiser*, wherein he pronounces it to be a harmful and unchristian innovation. "Exercise is one thing; training every child for military service and inoculating him with military taste and longings is entirely another," says the dyspeptic Mr. Phillips. As Mr. Phillips' utterances are apt to carry great weight with them, notwithstanding that he usually enrolls himself on the contrary side of questions, his declarations are worthy of some consideration.

It has always been the policy of this Government to maintain a small standing army. At present, through the prejudices and hatred of the Democratic party, the standing army is so insignificant in size that it barely avails to keep the straggling bands of Indians on the Western plains in anything like order. The little band is broken up into so many small detachments, and so widely scattered, that in case of anything like a dangerous riot in the larger cities or a general uprising of the turbulent classes where the militia is powerless, it would take days, if not weeks, to accumulate a sufficient force at a given point to have any effect. In case of war with any foreign Power or of another civil outbreak like the War of the Rebellion, their numbers would be ludicrously insignificant. The main reliance of the country, therefore, in trouble at home or in case of a foreign complication, is the National Guard or militia composed of the young men of the country and increased sufficiently to cope with the trouble. Every man, under certain conditions, is liable to be called upon to do his duty in the militia service. A well-trained militia is the safety of the country. As this is a duty which every man owes his country, and as in a volunteer militia system, so radically differing from the system in foreign countries, where service is compulsory, drill and training are rarely attained, what better place is there in which to commence the system than the public school? Very few scholars may ever be called to put their training to practical use, but the elementary knowledge of military science will stand them in good stead should such a time come. In that emergency we should have skilled men instead of awkward squads and raw recruits. Mr. Phillips has little occasion to fear that because scholars in public schools are drilled in the evolutions of infantry and the manual of arms therefore they are all to become soldiers and lose their relish for the practical duties of life. In case of danger, the American people have always been ready to spring to arms, but this is due to their patriotic impulses and not to their love of military life. They are not a military people but a commercial people. Their predilection is for business, literature, and the professions, and were every scholar in the public schools to be compelled to drill, not one in a hundred of them would choose the career of the soldier, even if it were open to him.

There is another view of military training which is of the highest importance. The great defect of our public-school system is the system of cramming knowledge into pupils' heads without paying sufficient attention to their physical development. The *mens sana in corpore sano* is a maxim rarely heeded in our schools. All sorts of studies are crammed into them with such rapidity that it becomes difficult to find room for new ones without ejecting the old, so that no one thing is learned thoroughly. Meanwhile, as the mind develops the body dwindles; and pale faces, disordered stomachs, and stooping forms are common attributes of our scholars. Military training is a splendid physical exercise. It gives the boy an upright carriage and firm step, strong arms and legs, and well-developed chest, besides enkindling in the boy a feeling of self-respect and personal honor. There is no branch of the public service that develops the gentleman more rapidly than the military, not alone in personal self-respect, but in respect for superiors, and in all the manly qualities. It would make the boy more healthy, more manly, and a better citizen every way. It is not too late for Mr. Phillips himself to test the truth of these remarks. Gentle exercise in evolutions and in carrying and using a musket would improve his own health and unquestionably cure him of that dyspeptic tendency of stomach which makes him take the off side and regularly oppose every project which does not originate with himself. Mr. Phillips was a strenuous opposer of slavery, but where would the cause of anti-slavery be now if it had been left to talk alone and the militia of the country had not rescued the negro from that servitude in which he would still have remained if his rescue had depended upon Mr. Phillips' talking?

A THEORETICAL "NEW SOUTH."

Mr. Edward Atkinson is a pleasant writer and an entertaining theorist. He has written essays and pamphlets on a variety of subjects,—chiefly, however, upon financial or politico-economical questions. In the March number of the *International Review* he has taken a new departure, and contributes a well-written paper upon the familiar theme of "The Solid South." What he is driving at in this paper is somewhat hazy. But we may assume that, in a theoretical, philosophical, speculative sort of way, he desires to deny that there is any such thing as a "Solid South," either geographically, industrially, mentally, morally, or politically. His own idea of what he seeks to accomplish is veiled in the oracular declaration that "a false principle, whether adopted by or imposed on men or nations, works surely and steadily to greater and greater depravity, while a true principle, whether accepted doubtfully and unwillingly, or freely chosen and applied, works as surely toward the integrity and stability alike of National and of personal character." All of which is very true, and is one of those pleasing axiomic statements with which philosophical writers like to amuse their leisure moments and to gratify their taste for polemical essay-writing by imagining it to be attacked by a legion of desperate adversaries for the pleasure it gives them of repelling the assault and demonstrating their infallibility. The remark applies as forcibly, however, to a discussion of the social-evil question as it does to the "Solid South,"—and a good deal more pertinently, to judge from the article of which it forms the concluding paragraph.

Taking up the paper more in detail, it is noticeable that the writer brings no facts to support those of his assertions most at variance with what the more practical experience of others has represented to be the true condition of the South to-day. He says that he "has the facts," and they must be a source of great comfort to him, as he seems so reluctant to part with them. He paints a picture of what he calls the "New South" in the most brilliant colors, wants to know if this section—"eager to become solid for personal liberty and human welfare" (and the Democratic ticket) "shall be welcomed or repelled," and then coolly states that, in picturing this New South so brightly, he has "drawn more upon the hope that may be reposed in the *future* than on the general facts of the present day." This is delightful logic! "I have cast the horoscope of the 'New South,'" he says, in effect; "I foresee that some time or other it may be something entirely different from what the general facts now known show it to be; *therefore*, will you, or will you not, embrace it as a long-lost brother; kill for it the fatted calf; humiliate the faithful to aggrandize the prodigal; and give it all it asks, because some time hereafter it may have the decency to say, 'Thank you'?" "Will the attempt be made to repulse the men who in all but name ask to be accepted as allies by the Republicans of the North?—who only hesitate even to accept that name itself because in the South it does not stand *for the same ideas* that it does with us?" Certainly not, Mr. Atkinson! There is no "repulsion" about it! And you are quite right in assuming that there is a difference in the "ideas" entertained of Republicanism in the two sections. The "repulsion," such as it is, is the work of the party of the South; the party which only recently made this declaration in the Savannah *Recorder*: "The South has no apologies to make for her action in 1861; and any acts of a hostile character in the future toward the South will precipitate a like action. She is again in the Union. She intends to claim some of the honors, emoluments, and offices which justly belong to her as a great section. *We claim rights on a sectional ground;* we claim rights on account of numbers, position, wealth, and influence." That is plain enough language, and if they had also claimed rights on the ground of "ignorance" they would have presented the strongest of all their claims. The Southern army of ignorance is more than three times as large as that of the North, and its ignorance is almost wholly *native*, while that of the North is half foreign. It is unpleasant to rake up old embers, but there are some things which ought not to be soon forgotten, and even so philanthropic a gentleman as Mr. Atkinson must not be permitted to smooth over matters with his pleasant rhetoric without a protest. The section that has had sixteen out of twenty-eight Chairmanships in the Senate and twenty-two out of forty-two in the Lower House ever since the Democrats have had control of Congress is not suffering from any alarming amount of "repulsion." Mr. Atkinson propounds another conundrum when he inquires whether the "*wise policy* of the present Administration, which has been guided by confidence in the slow but sure action of the principle of personal liberty, etc., is to be followed by a yet grander policy, etc." There are many cruel enough to question the truth of the qualification "wise," as applied to the Southern policy of the present Administration. Judge Tourgée is a pretty good practical authority on this Southern policy. He would not call it "wise" exactly. Neither would Mr. Redfield or Mr. Bisbee (whose witnesses are removed by the shotgun process), or the thousands of voters who were permitted to vote and then refused the privilege of having their votes counted, or the thousands of negroes who praise the Lord that they can escape from a condition of terrorism and cheating worse than slavery and breathe the air of free, law-enforcing States! The Southern idea that it is the function of the privileged few to govern the incapable (?) many, and that all means are righteous to accomplish this end, is as strong to-day as ever it was,—Mr. Atkinson to the contrary notwithstanding.

Finally, Mr. Atkinson's paper claims that the South is *not* solid or homogeneous; first, geographically or physically, because it offers "the greatest opportunity for diversity of occupation that can be found in this land," which is not disputed; secondly, that it is not "solid" industrially, because, "in every direction arts and industries that are old to us but new to the South are starting into vigorous life, and creating new conditions, which will not permit sectional antagonism any longer," which is quite likely, taken *per se*; and that it is not solid "mentally or politically," which is "not proven" by this essay. He says frankly: "In the last half century the Slave States produced no *National* statesmen, no author of any note, no philanthropist, no artist, no public man whose life has made mankind better or wiser, or by whose living human welfare has been promoted." So that "mentally," by his own statement, the South appears to be tolerably "homogeneous" if not "solid," and as to its political non-solidity he draws more "upon the hope that may be reposed in the future than on the general facts of the present day."

Chancellor Kent once said: "The mobs, the riots, the burnings, the lynchings, perpetrated by the men of the present day are perpetrated because of their vicious or defective education when children." And it is undoubtedly true that "ignorance" keeps the South half a century behind in the onward march of civilization. The virtue of tolerance—permitting men to hold and preach different opinions from your own—is still unlearned; suffrage is a mockery, free speech a delusion, and every man's equal right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," including his right to just such political action as he may choose to take without let or hindrance or subsequent persecution from his adversary, is still practically ignored. When these things are rectified by the creation of an intelligent public opinion the "New South" will be heartily welcomed.

A STATEMENT of the New York City debt, which the Controller has given to the *World* of that city, puts the total sum at about $123,000,000, and divides it into these four classifications:

Rate.	*Payable.*	*Amount.*
7 per cent	1904	$45,609,906
6 per cent	1926	56,620,078
5 per cent	1928	18,146,844
4 per cent	...	2,800,000
		$123,176,828

This is to be taken as the gross sum, without deducting the sinking fund of some thirty-three millions. But, on the other hand, it leaves out of the account some twenty or thirty millions of assessment and revenue bonds. The debt of the city, therefore, is one-sixteenth as large as the Federal bonded debt. The market price of city bonds is as follows:

New York City 5s, water stock, 1890, Q—F	108
6s, water stock, 1883-'90, Q—F	104
6s, Aqueduct stock, 1884-1911, Q—F	106
7s, pipes and mains, 1900, M. & N.	128
6s, reservoir bonds, 1907-'11, Q—F	120
5s, Central Park bonds, 1898, Q—F	109
6s, Central Park bonds, 1895, Q—F	118
7s, dock bonds, 1901, M. & N.	128
6s, dock bonds, 1905, M. & N.	122
7s, market stock, 1894-'97, M. & N.	126
6s, improvement stock, 1889, M. & N.	107
7s, improvement stock, 1890, M. & N.	114
6s, gold, consol. bonds, 1901, M. & N.	125
6s, street improvement stock, 1888, M. & N.	109
7s, street improvement stock, 1882, M. & N.	104
6s, gold, new consol., 1896	121
7s, Westchester County, 1891	109

On the same day the prices of Federal bonds stood thus:

4½s, 1891, registered	110⅞
4½s, 1891, coupon	112
4s, 1907, registered	112¾
4s, 1907, coupon	112¾

It will be seen that the Federal credit is very much better than that of the City of New York, though a small part of the difference in price may be due to the liability of municipal bonds to taxation,—a liability which, however, in practice is seldom enforced.

THE following interesting table showing the school population of several States and the sum expended by each for public school purposes, explains somewhat the difference between the West and South:

Western States.	*School population.*	*Expended for public schools.*
Ohio	1,027,248	$7,995,125
Indiana	699,153	4,651,911
Illinois	1,002,421	7,526,109
Michigan	476,806	3,116,519
Iowa	575,474	4,692,528
Wisconsin	478,692	2,117,585
Minnesota	271,428	1,404,685
Missouri	688,248	2,406,133
Kansas	266,575	1,541,417
Nebraska	104,030	750,520
Total	5,590,075	$36,232,492
Southern States.		
Maryland	276,120	$1,593,260
Virginia	483,701	963,895
West Virginia	209,532	687,385
North Carolina	422,380	324,297
South Carolina	228,128	319,030
Georgia	433,444	411,453
Alabama	370,245	358,697
Kentucky	512,708	1,300,000
Tennessee	448,917	794,232
Arkansas	216,475	148,393
Mississippi	346,613	592,805
Louisiana	274,406	558,231
Florida	72,985	134,880
Texas	194,353	757,534
Total	4,490,107	$8,763,972

MR. RUFUS ANDREWS, a former friend of Mr. Conkling's, told George Alfred Townsend this remarkable story about Chief-Justice Folger, who is said to be the coming Secretary of the Treasury:

> I want to tell you something. But a little while ago I met Chief-Justice Folger, of this State, who has been named as the possible Secretary of the Treasury, and I congratulated him on his honorable, lucrative office, with the comfortable salary of $10,000 a year, a term of fifteen years, and his probable retirement in five or six years more on full pay for the rest of his life. The law was amended giving expenses to the Judges and bringing the salaries up, and also providing that in case of retirement the salary should continue during life. To my surprise Judge Folger said: "I don't like the place I have got. It is not in consonance with my temperament. I like a life of more political freedom and action than this. The decisions of a Chief Justice are watched closely by the very able Bar we have in New York, and I find the duties of the Bench give my mind no other exercise." Now, said Mr. Andrews, when I heard that I began to pay some consideration to the rumors of Folger becoming Secretary of the Treasury. It is my opinion now that Conkling would rather have him there than Morton, whose station as a banker is to his prejudice, and who is not a political manager, while Folger is one of the best in the country.

THE Illinois Legislative Directory, compiled from the official records under the direction of George Harlow, late Secretary of State, is the most complete manual of the kind ever issued in this State. It contains copies of the United States and State Constitutions, the latter with an index; lists of the persons composing the successive Territorial and State Governments, Executive, Legislative, and Judicial, and of the Representatives of Illinois in Congress from 1809 till the present day; the rolls of the four Constitutional Conventions; names of all State officers properly classified; the history of Legislative apportionments; names of all Judges of courts of record, with date of commission and expiration of terms of service, and other similar statistical matter. The committees and rules of both Houses are given for the present session. It will be seen that the Directory covers the ground of the Wisconsin Blue-Book, and is similar in method and scope. The work has been well edited, but the proof has not been perfectly read. We have observed several errors in names and in figures, as, for instance, in the recorded vote of the First Congressional District, Mr. Mattocks being credited with 10,000 votes too many in Du Page County. But the plan of the book is excellent, and will supply a real want.

THE *Nation* begs Gen. Garfield to be on his guard against the delusive argument that party strength can be promoted by conciliating political bosses in the Eastern States, or assisting them to reward their friends and punish their enemies. It arrays the facts in this striking way:

Election of 1876, after eight years of "harmony."	
Tilden (Democrat)	184
Hayes (Republican)	166
Disputed	19
Total popular majority for Tilden	157,394
Popular majority for Tilden in the State of New York	32,742
Election of 1880, after four years of "discord."	
Garfield (Republican)	214
Hancock (Democrat)	155
Garfield, without the State of New York	179
Hancock, with the State of New York	190
Popular plurality for Garfield	3,000
Popular majority for Garfield in the State of New York	21,000

Certainly the fact that Mr. Conkling had not had his own way in the State of New York for three years and a half was not an injury to the Republican party in the last election.

THE following is an approximate distribution of the total population of the United States, as given by the Census Office:

Males	25,520,582
Females	24,632,284
Natives of the United States	43,475,506
Foreign born	6,677,360
Whites	43,404,877
Colored	6,577,151
Indians	65,122
Chinese	105,463

It will be noticed that the number of foreigners and of negroes are almost the same. The American-born children of those foreigners number fully six millions, so that in one sense the foreign element in this country numbers perhaps thirteen millions of persons.

THE people of the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago, who tried to get the Rev. Dr. John S. McIntosh for their pastor and failed, can learn from the Philadelphia papers what they missed. Dr. McIntosh arrived in Philadelphia Wednesday, and began his service in the Second Presbyterian Church of that city Sunday. The church was crowded to the doors, and Dr. McIntosh was installed by five brother clergymen. The text for his sermon was John, iii., 29: "He that hath the bride is the bridegroom; but the friend of the bridegroom which standeth and heareth him rejoiceth greatly, because of the bridegroom's voice: this my joy therefore is fulfilled."

GEN. SAM CARY, of Ohio, having utterly failed as a politician after having swung the political circle some half-dozen times or more, has finally turned evangelist,—that is to say, lecturing evangelist. The Shelbyville (Tenn.) correspondent of the Nashville *American* says, under date of Feb. 18:

> The Hon. S. F. Cary, the noted Bible and temperance lecturer, addressed our people a couple of evenings last week. His lectures gave entire satisfaction, revealing at once the scholar, the thinker, the patriot, and the Christian.

But not the Fiatist and the demagog?

THE Toledo *Blade* says:

> It develops that failure in the business management is the real cause of the retirement of Howells from the editorship of the *Atlantic Monthly*. Last year the deficiency in the magazine's finances was $20,000. The publishers could not or would not stand this, and decided on a change. Howells retires feeling as well as a man can who has lost a situation which has just suited him, and he is said to have had his wishes consulted in the selection of Aldrich as his successor. Rumor adds to this that Howells is to be made Minister to Switzerland, which would certainly be a graceful and fitting appointment.

THE following letter, written by Thomas Carlyle many years ago, has been published:

> DEAR SIR: I am much obliged by your goodness to me. . . . You mistake much if you consider me blind to the beautiful natural faculties and capabilities of the Irish character, or other than a loving friend of Ireland (from a very old date now), though I may have my own notions as to what would be real friendship to Ireland and what would be only sham friendship. Believe me yours, with many thanks and wishes,
> T. CARLYLE.

PERSONALS.

Stanley Matthews is a Presbyterian Deacon. He'll be elder before he is made Judge.

Senator Davis says that hereafter he will stand on the platform of no party. This will be good news for the platforms.

A lovely little poem, entitled "The Suicide," is going the rounds just now. We are glad to see that the poets have finally got into the right path.

"Do American industries thrive abroad?" asks a correspondent. Certainly; one industrious young American has just married the richest woman in England.

"The *Sun* is making a great deal of fuss about Garfield's being a minority President. It is always very difficult for me to figure myself happy when the other fellow has the cake."—*S. J. Tilden.*

Come, Lou, will you never be ready?
  I'll button your gloves for you; there!
Your new hat is very becoming;
  It suits you—pale blue—you're so fair.
Now for me, I'm as dark as an Indian,
  And so I wear red and old gold.
We'll drive first to old Mrs. Jones';
  If we don't go there, papa will scold;

Look! there's Fanny Harris; I saw her;
  She's just turned the corner. Let's go
And leave her our cards while she's walking;
  It won't take five minutes, you know.
We've a party call due at the Graynor's;
  It's one that we really must pay;
And then we must go home to luncheon:
  There's company asked for to-day.

—*Susan B. Anthony.*

From time to time THE TRIBUNE has alluded with modest pride and confidence to its staff of poets, and last year made an earnest, but unsuccessful, attempt to get on a match with the songsters attached to any other publication. Our bold challenge having met with no response from the effete journals of the East, we have now resolved to offer suitable money prizes for competition in the divine art, believing that by so doing we shall bring out the finest fields of poets ever seen and lower the record of many styles of poesy. A program has accordingly been arranged for a contest to take place next June in this city, entries to close March 27. All nominations should be sent to this office. The program is as follows:

The Nursery Stakes—For poets of 12 years old and under; one stanza of four or nine lines; 10 cents entrance, half forfeit, with $2.50 added.

The Wisconsin Derby—For Wisconsin poets only, all ages; six stanzas of sentimental verse; weight for age; $5 entrance, p. p., with $40 added.

The Filly Stakes—For poetesses only; three or nine stanzas on a subject to be named at the post; $3 entrance, half forfeit, with $30 added.

The Madrigal Handicap—For all ages, subject to be pastoral, and treatment non-Swinburnian; $4 entrance, p. p., with $20 added.

The Obituary Sweepstakes—Open to all obituary poets, each entry to write at least four stanzas, which may be on one or different subjects, as desired; all stanzas to be four lines in length, second and last lines to rhyme; no stanzas commencing "Put away our Johnny's," etc., will be considered; in this sweepstakes George W. Childs is barred; entrance free.

The Epic St. Leger—For all ages; each contestant to furnish an epic of half a column or more, which shall treat of current events. Winners of the Wisconsin Derby or Madrigal Handicap barred.

The Lyric Steeplechase—Thirteen verses straight away and over three hurdles, in the shape of particular words to which rhymes must be found. Poets refusing the first hurdle not allowed to start again. Welter weights; $10 entrance, p. p., with $40 added.

The John Kelly Stakes—For writers of sentimental song and ballads. Stanzas about kisses not allowed; $1 entrance, with $10 added by the Hon. John Kelly. S. J. Tilden barred in this stake.

The Momus Handicap—For humorous poets only; $2 entrance, with $20 added by the Hon. S. J. Tilden. John Kelly barred in this race.

Special Exhibition of Speed—Grand purse of $70; of which $25 to second. This purse is given only on condition that Tennyson and Longfellow enter and start.

PUBLIC OPINION.

The California papers don't agree as to the value of further immigration to that State and the chances that newcomers will prosper. The Sacramento *Bee* is inclined to think that there are enough people in the State now, and asserts that all the avenues of labor are filled. The San Francisco *Alta*, on the other hand, while admitting that there are enough idle people in California, and that there is no room there for immigrants who have no well-defined object in view, insists that abundant opportunities exist for men of energy and courage, especially if they possess a little capital, or at least have enough money "to sustain themselves for a reasonable time." The root of the matter lies in that last clause, which applies not only in California but everywhere else. The man who goes to a new home without any money in his pocket almost invariably wishes he had staid in the old one.

St. Paul *Globe*: Thomas M. Nichol, Sherman's factotum of the hard-money league in the West, has received his reward in the shape of the appointment as chief of the Indian Bureau. It would be difficult to find a man more ignorant of Indian affairs, but the appointment is wholly in keeping with those made by Mr. Hayes. Besides, it was the last opportunity, perhaps, that would present itself to Sherman, who dictated the nomination, to reward a subservient lackey.

Joliet (Ill.) *Republican*: There are indications in the political horizon of a coming storm in State circles, which will break about two years from now in a Senatorial canvass. As near as the political weather-gauge prophets can foretell, the contest will be triangular, involving three classes of voters, and representing the diversified ideas of the factions from which politics is inseparable. The first in the field will come all that great body of men who have, during the past four or five years, been drawn together by the influences that put the Hon. Shelby M. Cullom into the Executive chair for two consecutive terms. Their candidate will undoubtedly be the Governor. Another large and powerful division of the Republicans of the State will enlist under the banners of Gen. Green B. Raum, at present Commissioner of Internal Revenue in Washington. These are the Logan men, and it is understood they will have Senator Logan at their head. They represent, par excellence, the stalwarts, and are men who hit hard and are determined to succeed. Gen. Raum is in magnificent training for the fight, and will make an aggressive fight all the way through. His campaign began last year, and his elevation to the Chairmanship of the Springfield Convention was one of the steps towards the desired result.

Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Dem.): The *Herald* argues that Gen. Garfield is indebted to Wall street for his election, and should, therefore, see nothing but the interest of Wall street in naming his Secretary of the Treasury. Where, let us ask, are the great and splendid States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio, Wisconsin? Did their 101 Electoral votes contribute nothing to the election of Gen. Garfield? The entire State of New York casts but thirty-five Electoral votes, and the interest of Wall street did not determine all of these. Whether the vote of New York was given to Gen. Garfield by fair methods and a square vote between Presidential candidates is still in doubt. These nine Western States constitute an empire broad enough for several empires, holding interests as diversified as the beautifully varied surface of their soil. Agricultural, all manner of manufactures, great interests in transportation by lake and river and railroad, vast banking and mercantile pursuits, boundless mining interests—all interests are included in this great territory, too vast to be called a "section" of the country. The Secretaryship of the Treasury should be determined upon great, continental National principles, and not at the bidding of the single interests of a street. We are not pleading the cause of Senator Allison; we are endeavoring to say a word in favor of that splendid portion of the South and the products of the great staple West, which produce the wealth of the country and make Wall street possible.

Philadelphia *Times* (Ind.): Hurd is one of the rare Congressmen from the West whose knowledge came to him early and whose wisdom is lingering late. He is on the losing side of every contest, which does not mean that he is in the wrong—far from it. He pleaded with his party for hard money when the weak, the callow, and the inane were backing and filling in the Greenback traces. He was for the manly course in every measure presented to the House in 1875-'6-'7 and '8, but somehow his colleagues, though always admiring him greatly, generally part company when it comes to voting. An extremist in all things, he rejects half measures with disdain, following the Napoleonic motto, that compromise means weakness or wickedness. Though the representative of a district (Toledo) which believes itself better off for the protection of some articles produced cheaper and better over the lake in Canada, Hurd has clung manfully to his conviction in political science, and, what is more extraordinary, has brought his constituents to agree with him. Sent to an Episcopal college in his youth, he became absorbed in the Ritualistic excitement, and when the President, Dr. Stone, joined the Roman Catholic Church, Hurd threw himself with impulsive ardor into that faith. His zeal and devotion revive the fervor of Loyola. His ideal faith is to be martyrized for the glorification of the Church of Peter. It is not, therefore, surprising that the House listens respectfully to such a man, though it can rarely vote with him. He is credited with one of the best legal minds in Congress. In the free trade debate Judge Kelley's old-fashioned onslaught upon such an antagonist recalls the combat of Richard and Saladin, where the lusty prowess of the English blade cuts an iron bar in two and the delicate cimeter of the Moslem cuts a gauzy fabric hovering in the air.

A HARD WINTER.

A FURIOUS STORM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia. Feb. 22.—A heavy snow and wind storm is reported west of Waterloo. The wind is blowing with more fury than the storm of a week ago, which was said to be the worst known for twenty years. If the wind does not abate before midnight trains will be blockaded.

SIOUX CITY, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Feb. 22.—There was snow and a northwest wind this forenoon; clear, with some wind in the afternoon. The Illinois Central, just opened, is closed again by drifts. The work of opening the St. Paul & Sioux City was interrupted by drifting snow. Both roads expect to be opened for travel to-morrow.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23—1 a. m.—For the Lower Lake region, rain or snow, followed by clearing weather, winds shifting to much colder northwesterly, rising barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather, occasional light rain or snow, followed by clearing weather, winds shifting to colder northwesterly, rising barometer.

For the Upper Lake Region, colder, clear or partly cloudy, winds mostly northerly, rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, cold northerly winds, generally shifting to warmer southwesterly, rising followed by stationary or falling barometer.

The cold wave now in the Northwest and Upper-Lake region will extend to-morrow over Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, the Lower-Lake region, Middle States, and New England.

Cautionary Northwest signals continue at Milwaukee, Grand Haven, and Ludington.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22—10:18 p. m.

Time.	*Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	29.895	30	78	S.W....	10	......	Fair.
10:18 a. m.	30.011	31	79	S.W....	10	......	Clear.
11:[illegible] a. m.	29.875	34	79	S.W....	11	......	Clear.
2:00 p. m.	29.858	38	72	S.W....	12	......	Fair.
3:[illegible] p. m.	29.851	38	72	S.W....	12	......	Cloudy.
9:00 p. m.	30.025	30	78	N.W....	16	......	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	30.006	26	75	N.W....	13	.01	Clear.

*Barometer corrected for temperature, elevation, and instrumental error.

Maximum temperature, 40; minimum temperature, 26; mean barometer, 29.973; mean thermometer, 32.2; mean humidity, 76.6.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		R'n	W'th'r
Albany	40	39	S.W.	Fresh..	....	Fair.
Alpena	32	5	N.W.	Brisk...	.05	Cl'dy.
Boise City	43	41	N....	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Moorhead	−1	−8	N.W.	Fresh..	....	Clear.
Buffalo	38	38	W....	Brisk...	.02	L.rain.
Cairo	57	50	N.W.	Fresh..	....	Clear.
Cheyenne	47	30	N.W.	Fresh..	....	Clear.
Chicago	38	26	N.W.	Fresh..	.01	Clear.
Cincinnati	55	49	S.W.	Fresh..	....	Cl'dy.
Cleveland	46	39	W....	Fresh..	....	L.rain.
Davenport	32	16	N.W.	Brisk..	....	Clear.
Denver	53	47	W....	Fresh..	....	Clear.
Des Moines	28	10	N....	Fresh..	....	Cl'dy.
Detroit	46	35	W....	Fresh..	.01	L.rain.
Dodge City	..	38	N.W.	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Dubuque	..	36	....	......	....	......
Duluth	16	1	N.W.	Fresh..	....	Clear.
Erie	44	43	S.W.	Brisk...	....	Cl'dy.
Escanaba	21	16	N....	......	....	Clear.
Fort Gibson	62	50	....	Calm...	....	Clear.
Grand Haven	37	18	N.W.	Brisk...	.0	Clear.
Indianapolis	51	36	W....	Brisk...	....	L.rain.
Keokuk	42	21	N.W.	Brisk...	....	Clear.
La Crosse	26	10	N.W.	Fresh..	....	Clear.
Leavenworth	47	42	N....	Fresh..	....	Cl'dy.
Louisville	58	49	W....	Brisk...	....	Cl'dy.
Madison	35	11	N.W.	Brisk...	.0	Clear.
Marquette	16	9	N.W.	Fresh..	....	Cl'dy.
Memphis	60	56	S.W.	Light..	....	Clear.
Milwaukee	35	19	N.W.	Fresh..	....	Clear.
Nashville	60	50	S.W.	Gentle.	....	Smoky
New Orleans	59	56	W....	Gentle.	....	Clear.
North Platte	43	28	N.E.	Brisk...	....	Cl'dy.
Omaha	27	11	N....	Fresh..	....	Fair.
Oswego	40	39	S....	Fresh..	.01	L.rain.
Pembina	−3	−15	S.W.	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Pioche	53	13	S....	Light..	....	Clear.
Pittsburg	46	44	S....	Fresh..	....	Clear.
Port Huron	40	32	N....	High...	.28	L.snw
Rochester	43	39	S.W.	Fresh..	.05	Clear.
Salt Lake City	52	41	....	Calm...	....	Clear.
Sandusky	44	35	W....	Brisk...	.10	L.rain.
San Francisco	63	61	N....	Light..	....	Clear.
Shreveport	66	53	....	Calm...	....	Clear.
Springfield	43	28	N.W.	Fresh..	....	Fair.
St. Louis	49	37	N.W.	Brisk...	....	Clear.
St. Paul	21	4	N.W.	Fresh..	....	Clear.
Toledo	45	38	W....	Fresh..	.0	L.snw
Vicksburg	64	56	S.W.	Fresh..	....	Clear.
Winnemucca	52	44	N.E.	Fresh..	....	Clear.

FOREIGN.

The Trichinosis Question Disquieting England, France, and Belgium.

European Pocketbooks Thought to Be in Greatest Fear of the Little Worm.

Progress of Legislative Action on the Coercion Bill in the Commons.

Apprehension of Fenian Tactics Filling the Minds of Gladstone's Colleagues.

Parnell to Be Arrested Immediately on the Passage of the Protection Bill.

The Greeks Still Showing Far Too Much Fight to Please the Powers.

Von Eulenberg—The French Ministers Sustained—Conflagration in Cuba—The Boers.

BRITISH NEWS.

AMERICAN PORK.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—In the House of Commons, Mundela, Vice-President of the Council, said the Government did not intend at present to prohibit the importation of pork from the United States.

PORK.

The *Times* seriously calls attention to the action of the French Government on the question of the importation of pork from the United States, and hopes that France will devise a milder rule.

MR. MUNDELLA ADDED

that the yearly importation of pork, bacon, and hams from the United States, Canada, Germany, and Denmark was more than twenty pounds weight per head for the whole population of the United Kingdom. The value exceeded £9,500,000, exclusive of live swine. To cut off this enormous supply of food would inflict great hardship on the poor, and could only be done in the case of urgent necessity. It would not suffice to prohibit the American supply, for trichinosis existed in other countries, and, as long as any other country admitted American pork, England would be sure to receive supplies second-hand. There was no authentic report of the outbreak of trichinosis in England, and he thought there was no occasion for apprehension. The Continental countries were liable to disease because of the use of uncooked food, which was unknown here.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

Sir Charles Dilke said he expected to receive an invitation to the International Monetary Conference shortly.

AT THE WOOL SALES

to-day, 6,700 bales were offered, chiefly Port Philip, Sidney, and New Zealand. Competition was well sustained and prices firm.

THE IRISH.

PARNELL RETRACTS.

Special Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—It is reported that Mr. Parnell will be arrested immediately on the passage of the Coercion bill for his speech at Clara, in Kings County, last Sunday. He has written to the Secretary of the Land League at Clara, retracting his advice to plow up the land, because, he says, he has learned that unjust and barbarous laws make such an act punishable by seven years' penal servitude.

AT THE CABINET COUNCIL,

to-day, it was decided not to introduce the Arms bill as yet, but to make the Land bill the next measure for consideration. As soon as it is introduced, Mr. Gladstone will move that it be considered urgent, a motion which it is expected the Conservatives will oppose.

LAND-LEAGUE MEETINGS.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Parnell and other Irish members will address their constituents on Sunday next.

LAND MEETINGS.

Arrangements are being made for land meetings in each county of Ireland outside of Ulster on Sunday.

THE ARMS BILL.

The *Daily News* says: "If the improvement of the state of Ireland continues it is probable the Government will not proceed with the Arms bill."

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

Gladstone said he could not give the details of the Land bill until he presents the bill in the House, with a clear prospect of proceeding therewith.

PARNELL'S SPEECH AT CLARA.

In the House of Commons the Attorney-General stated that the objectionable parts of Parnell's speech at Clara would receive his careful attention. The announcement was received with cheers.

THE PROTECTION BILL.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The House of Commons to-night took up the Protection bill as amended in Committee. After several clauses, moved by Home-Rulers, had been rejected, the clause moved by Sullivan, providing that no person be discharged at a greater distance than five miles from the place of arrest, was agreed to. Forster's amendment, limiting retrospective action to the 30th of September, 1880, was carried.

THE DREADED FENIANS.

In the course of the debate Parnell declared that the Fenian organization in Ireland was never less active. Paris was Stephens' residence, who had merely returned thither from the United States, where he had been opposing the Land League.

The Home Secretary said the Government had grounds for believing that

FENIANISM STILL EXISTED,

and still designed to carry out its objects by the most abominable and detestable means. He referred to O'Donovan-Rossa's utterances, the violent speech by John Devoy, formerly a political convict in America. Debate adjourned.

LETTER FROM BRENNAN.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Police-Justice Andrew Walsh, of Brooklyn, Treasurer of the Land League, has received the following communication from T. Brennan, Secretary of the Irish National League:

MY DEAR SIR: You will please find inclosed receipted acknowledgment for £103 8s. 3d., the magnificent contribution, through you, of the Brooklyn Branch of the Land League. The continued practical proof which we every day receive from our brethren and generous friends in America will but serve to strengthen our resolve to work out boldly and fearlessly the heavy task we have set for ourselves. Neither brute force nor the coercion of England will damp the national spirit, for, despite all obstacles, our watchword is "Onward." Convey to our very kind friends the thanks of the League, and you may further assure them of our continued steadiness, and that of our country, in the great struggle for free lands and happy homes for our people.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

ATHENS, Feb. 22.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, a Royal decree was submitted calling to arms all men above 21 years of age who have served three months or more in the army.

Decrees were also presented empowering the Government to admit foreign officers into the Greek army, provided they become Greek citizens, and modifying the organization of the financial department of the army.

A NOTE TO THE POWERS.

COLOGNE, Feb. 22.—Greece will present a note to the Powers demanding admission to the pourparler at Constantinople, and if refused the Government will make the widest reservation with reference to the decisions arrived at.

THE BULGARIAN AND DANUBIAN FORTRESSES.

VIENNA, Feb. 22.—The *Presse* states that the Bulgarian and Danubian fortresses are being prepared and armed.

GERMANY.

VON EULENBURG'S RESIGNATION.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—It is expected that the question of Count Von Eulenburg's resignation will remain in suspense until the Royal marriage festivities are over. If the resignation is accepted, Von Puttkamer, Minister of Worship, will probably succeed Von Eulenburg as Minister of the Interior, and Von Gossler replace Puttkamer.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Lower House of the Prussian Diet to-day discussed the Local Administration bill. The paragraph relating to the confirmation of the appointments of Communal Councilors, struck out by the Upper House, was reinserted, despite the opposition of the Government.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—Minister White celebrated Washington's Birthday by giving a grand reception and ball at the American Legation. All prominent members of the Anglo-American colony were present, and there was a brilliant attendance of native celebrities in science, literature, and art.

FRANCE.

DEFEATED.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—De La Fauconniere, the Bonapartist member of the Chamber of Deputies who recently gave his adherence to the Republic, offered himself for reëlection in the Department Orme yesterday, and was defeated. Fauconniere polled 3,800 votes, the Republican candidate 5,000, and the Legitimist candidate 3,500.

FOOLISH FRENCHMEN.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The Agricultural Society has adopted a resolution demanding the Ministry to commence negotiations with the United States for the revocation of alleged decision of the United States forbidding the landing of French wines at American ports on the pretext that they are injurious to health. The Society believes the decision is simply a reprisal for the interdiction by France of the importation of American bacon.

MOTION REJECTED.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The House of Deputies—304 to 109—rejected the motion for an inquiry into the alleged promise of the Government to furnish 30,000 muskets to Greece.

SOUTH AFRICA.

COLLEY NEGOTIATING WITH THE BOERS.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—It is understood that negotiations were begun on Friday between Gen. Colley and the Boers, and it is expected a truce will soon be arranged.

KING KOFFEE'S ARMY.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22.—Advices from Oxim, on the Gold Coast, represent that the King of Ashantee can put 90,000 men in the field against England.

TO THE RELIEF OF COLLEY.

DURBAN, Feb. 22.—Troops from Newcastle started this morning for Gen. Colley's camp, and reached, without opposition, Satians Hoogte Plateau, the scene of Gen. Colley's last reverse.

THE VATICAN.

A JUBILEE TO BE INAUGURATED THIS YEAR.

ROME, Feb. 22.—The Pope in his address to the Cardinals expressed regret at the renewed attacks and insults heaped upon the Church in nearly all parts of the world. Therefore, an extraordinary jubilee would be inaugurated this year throughout Christendom for the purpose of imploring the Almighty to bestow better times upon the Church.

CUBA.

CONFLAGRATION.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—The Precinct of Candado, Trinidad, containing seventeen houses, burned.

SIMON CAMERON AND PARTY

arrived at Nassau, N. P., the 18th. They will remain a fortnight and then come to Cuba. Cameron was in excellent health.

BELGIUM.

AMERICAN PORK.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 22.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Minister of the Interior said that there had been no case of trichinosis in Belgium. The Government, consequently, did not intend to take preventive measures.

SWITZERLAND.

ELECTED PRESIDENT.

BERNE, Feb. 22.—Droz, previously Vice-President, has been elected President of the Swiss Confederation in the place of Anderwert, deceased.

ITALY.

DYING.

ROME, Feb. 22.—Gen. Milon, Italian Minister of War, is believed to be dying.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

ROME, Feb. 22.—The Chamber of Deputies adopted the order of the day, which was accepted by the Ministry, declaring that if a new monetary convention was not signed in three years, Italian silver coins should alone have currency in Italy after 1886.

CRIMINAL NOTES.

George H. Crompton, alias Howard, an unfortunate wretch who shouts loud for temperance when he is sober enough to do so, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Heinzman and Ellis at the railway-supply store of John W. Uim & Co. Some days ago Crompton called at the store and ordered several dozen conductors' punches, and represented himself as Purchasing Agent for the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. He took one punch away with him as a sample. Before delivering the others the firm ascertained that Crompton was a fraud, and when he turned up at the store yesterday, no doubt with the intention of getting possession of the other punches, they promptly caused his arrest.

Detective Thorpe last evening started for St. Louis to take charge of a young man giving the name of George P. Butler, who was recently arrested in that city upon a telegram from Supt. McGarigle, stating that he was wanted here for forgery. Some time ago Butler succeeded in cheating Mr. Hulbert of the Sherman House out of a lengthy board bill and a small sum of cash, by giving him a spurious check. Butler, it appears, hails from Cleveland, and the police, while trying to ferret him out for beating Mr. Hulbert, have ascertained that he is wanted at Cleveland, his old home, for similar capers.

PULLED DOWN THE BLINDS.

Henry Williams, stage-carpenter at Fox's Theatre, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Walsh at the instance of his former employer upon a charge of malicious mischief. The complainant alleges that last Sunday evening the barrels connected with the stage drop-curtain were found spiked, and the ropes by which the curtain was hoisted were cut. An annoying delay of nearly an hour was the result. Williams has confessed his guilt after a manner to Mr. Fox, but refuses to tell who his accomplices were; hence the prosecution. His trial was set for the 25th.

CATTLE-DISEASE.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 22.—Gov. Gear yesterday received notice that L. McClain, of the National Department of Agriculture, and H. J. Detmers, of Chicago, both veterinary surgeons, had investigated the alleged pleuro-pneumonia among the cattle in Taylor County, and they report, after examining several which had died, and killing four of those diseased, that the disease is pneumonia, but not of the contagious type.

Brown's Bronchial Troches will instantly relieve a cough, a cold, or hoarseness. 25 cents.

FIRE RECORD.

An Old Packing-House on Wright Street Destroyed Last Night.

The Total Loss About $25,000, Which Is Covered by Insurance.

West Madison Street the Scene of a Blaze Causing a Loss of $2,000.

Battle Creek, Mich., Loses a Block of Wooden Buildings—Loss, $10,000.

Destruction of a Barn Near Eastmanville, Mich., and Contents, Worth $3,000.

AN OAT-MEAL MILL.

The alarm from Box 272 at 7:54 last evening was turned in by telephone from McGuire's grocery, at the corner of Wright and Canal streets, upon the discovery of fire in a large two-story and basement frame building, lightly veneered with brick, located on Stewart avenue, just south of Wright street, and familiarly known as "the old packing-house." The fire apparently originated in the southwest corner of the building, or rather in a frame addition at that corner. It was under considerable headway before noticed, and by the time the alarm was sounded the reflection of the blaze could be seen for several miles. A steady gale from the northwest was blowing at the time, and when the engines reached the scene fire was seen in all portions save the Stewart avenue front. Fire Marshal Musham did not think it necessary to turn in a second alarm, as from the direction of the wind there was no danger of the fire spreading, and all the engines in the Department would probably have proved insufficient to prevent the total destruction of the old rookery. Had the wind been from any other direction, however, a large acreage of wooden dwellings would doubtless have gone up in smoke and flame, for north, south, and west of the burned structure there is nothing but frame rookeries, with a few two-story houses of the same material on Canal street. As it was, the cinders and smoke were whirled in volumes toward the river and over the railroad yards at Stewart avenue and Sixteenth street. Several engines were put to work clearing the tracks, and no damage was done the rolling-stock.

The fire burned with great fury for nearly two hours, and an hour later there was nothing but a pile of brick and burning embers left of the large building. Singularly enough, the frame buildings in which the fire originated were saved, but they are valueless, except for the old and scorched lumber contained in them. The buildings were erected several years before the great fire by Solomon McKitchan, pork-packer, but his business proved a failure, and the property proved unavailable for any similar business because of the inability of the owners to get a railroad track across Stewart avenue into the house. After various vicissitudes, including its occupancy for a time by a gang of successful burglars, the building passed into the hands of Hiram Brooks, of Boston, whose agent in this city is Mr. Furniss, having an office in the Portland Block. By them it was leased upward of a year ago to Thomson, Harris & Co., who transformed it into an oat-meal factory. About two months ago, owing to the upward tendency in oats, work was suspended in the mill, and since that date Mr. Harris dropped out of the firm, leaving Mr. Thompson and Mr. Sprogle sole control of the business. It was their intention to commence work next Monday. Mr. Thompson and an employé named John Walker left the office, which is in the northeast corner of the building, at about 7:20 o'clock last evening, and were quite a distance away when they heard the alarm and saw the glare of the fire. They state positively that no one, to their knowledge, had been in the southwest corner of the buildings for a long time, and there had been no fire under the boilers or elsewhere, save in the office, since work was stopped. It is their opinion, as well as that of everybody else, that the fire was incendiary. Property-owners in the vicinity have always been strongly opposed to the location of such a building in their midst, but complaints were growing less frequent since the railroad began buying up the property between Stewart avenue and Canal streets.

Mr. Sprogle was at home, No. 528 West Van Buren street, when the fire broke out, but was summoned by telephone to come and see his property go up. He estimates his loss at $17,500; $2,500 of which is in stock, and the remainder in machinery. Upon this there is an insurance of $9,500, $1,500 of which is on stock. D. S. Munger & Co. placed this insurance. The building, valued at $7,000 to $8,000, is a total loss. The insurance could not be ascertained last night, but is likely to be considerable. Franklin, MacVeagh & Co., wholesale grocers, had about $350 worth of oatmeal stored in the mill. Besides these, Louis Rankey, Henry Martin, and John Walker, former employés, at present working elsewhere, lose their entire wardrobe and valuables, which were in a suite of furnished rooms on the second floor which they occupied. The amount of their loss is unknown, as they were away at work during the progress of the fire.

AN EXPLOSION.

At about 20 minutes past 9 o'clock last evening a boy in his shirt-sleeves came running out of a little restaurant on the lower floor of a two-story frame building, No. 361 West Madison street, looking bewildered and forlorn, and said that there was a fire inside. He made several ineffectual attempts to send in an alarm, until an officer came on the scene, who turned in a call from Box 381, corner of West Madison and Aberdeen streets. The policeman ran back to the place, which was west of May, and attempted to break in the rear door, in which he finally succeeded, but not until the flames had gained a good headway. In the meantime several persons started to carry out the furniture and fittings of the place, when suddenly, after three or four tables, chairs, and casters had been set in the street, a terrific explosion occurred. It shook the ground and tore out the front windows of the building, scattering the glass clear across the street, and shattered two street-lamps in front of the place. The sidewalk in front was occupied by perhaps twenty-five people, who had gathered to see the fire, who were all thrown in a heap by the explosion, and some of them were slightly cut and bruised, but none were badly hurt, though all were badly frightened, and some got up and ran for several blocks, scarcely realizing what had happened. At the same time a carriage and a street-car team became frightened, but both were held in check by their drivers, and turned from the flames down the street. The street-cars were, of course, prevented from running on Madison street for some time by the blockade of engines. Before the engines arrived upon the ground the whole place was one mass of flame, which poured through the open front into the street, and rushed through the roof, which made the conflagration look formidable, though it did not prove to be of very great proportions. The place is located in the midst of a frame-building locality, Nos. 363 and 359, on either side being wooden structures, the former one and the latter two stories in hight. Both were several times on fire, but neither was damaged to any great extent. The lower floor of No. 361 was occupied by C. P. Karr as a restaurant, and he loses his entire outfit, worth about $1,000. The second floor was occupied by Mrs. Franks, who claims to be a fortune-teller. She loses all her effects. There was an old lady asleep in one of the rear rooms on the second floor when the fire broke out, but she was rescued before the flames had gained much headway. The horrible condition of the streets somewhat delayed the engines in getting to the fire, which, in this locality, might have proved very serious. Had it not been for an explosion of oil and gasoline the fire would not have caused much damage. The building belongs to a man named Sawyer, and is on ground leased from Philo Carpenter, upon whose property in this locality there are a large number of just such structures. The total loss will not exceed $2,000, the value of the building not being over $500.

NEAR EASTMANVILLE, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 22.—A fire, supposed to be incendiary, this morning destroyed John Mulder's barn, near Eastmanville, Ottawa County, and its contents. The contents included a span of horses, fourteen head of cattle, and a year's crop of wheat, oats, corn, hay, etc., and all his farming utensils. Loss, about $3,000, on which there was but $250 of insurance.

AT BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Feb. 22.—A fire destroyed a wooden block on Main street, belonging to J. W. Buckley and occupied as a cigar store. Loss on building and contents, $5,000; insured for $2,700. It was the work of an incendiary.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 22.—Fire at Battle Creek last night destroyed the business block owned by J. C. Buckley and part of another owned by S. C. Chadwick. The Battle Creek Cigar Company, one of the occupants, suffered to the amount of $2,500; insured for $1,500. The total loss is $10,000; insurance, $7,500.

A SMALL CHICAGO BLAZE.

A still alarm to Engine Company No. 8 at 3:20 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in the boiler and engine room of the three-story brick building No. 198 West Superior street, owned and occupied by M. Schultz & Co., sewing-machine furniture manufacturers. Damage, $100, fully covered by insurance. The alarm from Box 342 was turned in by Fire-Marshal Schnurr, who feared that the fire might spread to some other portions of the building.

NEAR FREEPORT, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Feb. 22.—The residence of Leonard Wisher, near Freeport, this county, took fire last night from a defective flue and was totally burned. Loss, $3,500; insured for $1,000 in the Ohio Farmers'.

AT KEENE, N. H.

KEENE, N. H., Feb. 22.—The boot and shoe manufactory of J. H. Selliman & Co. burned to-night. Loss, $43,000; insurance, $20,000.

THE OLD DOMINION.

Second Annual Banquet of the Sons of Virginia.

The second annual banquet of the Virginia Society took place at the Palmer House last evening, and was remarkable for two things: the number of pretty girls present, and the thoroughly enjoyable time all there had. The tables were in the ladies' ordinary, and there were just 160 seated at them. The room was not embellished in any way, but there were bouquets on the tables, which were further set off by smilax running their whole length and encircling the candelebra and fruit-stands.

AMONG THOSE PRESENT

were the following, the gentlemen marked with an * being accompanied by their wives:

*Gen. N. B. Buford,
*Dr. H. W. Thomas,
*Judge Tuley,
Louis M. Buford,
W. T. Egan,
Mrs. Gen. Temple, of Lancaster, Pa.,
Miss Mary Taylor,
C. H. McCormick, Jr.,
F. W. Gookin,
Thomas H. Ellis,
E. R. Hord,
Miss Sarah Willard,
E. C. Fisher,
S. G. Swisher,
Miss Mate B. Higgins,
Henry H. Eliel,
*D. H. Hammer,
Dr. J. M. Worrall,
*Dr. R. L. Rea,
Mrs. Mary Manlove,
Dr. R. A. Holland,
Miss Waughop,
*Dr. Roller,
Mrs. Henry Waller,
Mrs. Loring,
Samuel Baker,
James Chandler,
Miss Carpenter, of Louisville,
Gen. M. D. Hardin,
John D. Drosley,
Miss Grimes, of Danville, Ky.,
W. R. Worrall,
H. Owsley,
E. S. Heaton,
John W. White,
J. M. Marshall,
Joseph M. Rogers,
George W. Morris,
*Dr. E. W. Edward,
Miss Shelby, Danville, Ky.
*Charles H. Mix.
*Judge Rogers,
*Dr. O. W. Nixon,
*William Penn Nixon,
Mrs. Charles Buford,
Mrs. Lillie Beers,
Miss Alice R. Malone,
Miss Lucy Reynolds,
Isham Randolph,
Miss Dickinson,
Miss Gookin,
Miss Cocke,
Miss R. L. Sprague, of New York,
Miss Alice Bevans,
*Dr. C. C. Higgins,
John G. Rogers, Jr.,
John M. Dandy,
H. H. Walker,
Judge Barnum,
Miss Barnum,
A. F. Seeberger,
R. M. Ware,
*William M. Baker,
*J. O. Waughop,
Henry Waller, Jr.,
*Mr. Davenport,
*E. D. Pendleton,
J. B. Waller, Jr.,
Miss Lina Harrison,
H. L. Mason,
Mrs. Atcheson,
George Clarke,
Basil Guest,
James Lane Allen,
Dr. Watson Carr,
Mrs. M. A. Edkins,
Gen. A. M. Stout,
George T. Mason,
*M. G. Knight,
*W. E. Poulson,
Mrs. Hooper,
*John P. Tyron,
C. H. Mitchell,
John D. M. Carr,

The menu included everything in season, and the meal was an excellent one. At 10 o'clock President Buford stopped the clatter and talk, and said a few words about the Association. They had learned from last year's experience that too much time was taken up with speech-making: therefore an orator had been selected, and the young people would be given an opportunity to dance. He then introduced Dr. R. A. Holland, who spoke as follows about

"THE OLD VIRGINIA GENTLEMAN":

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: If we were in a Southern city to-night I should prefer to praise the New, but in a Northern city it seems to me equally fitting that we should be reminded of the excellencies of the Old; for it is the presence of the old in the new, no less than of the new in the old, that constitutes national as well as individual growth. As much as the South needs the spirit of progress, the North needs the spirit of conservatism. St. Vitus' dance is as bad as lethargy. Could each section, instead of seeing only its own merits and the other's faults, see its own faults and the other's merits, both would be stronger and happier, and the Nation a more organic unity. The pricking numbness of prejudice at the Nation's extremities comes from a defective circulation of its blood. The South needs a constant infusion of Northern men to freshen up its slower life. And has it nothing to give in exchange, no element that would supply a lack in life of the North, and counteract our too feverish industry, our morbidly individualistic and atomizing temper, our love of change for the sake of change, our mania of reforms,—traits which are beginning to show with their increasing spread how hostile they are to all permanency of institutions? Might not Northern character, admirable as it is, be improved by a more leisurely tone, by a higher estimate of the heart as an organ of manliness, by a deeper veneration of the past, a tranquiller acceptance of the general reason that incorporates itself in customs, and even a somewhat Bourbonic unwillingness to be disturbed by every unaccredited opinion that peddler-like rings the doorbell of the mind, asking an opportunity to prove its pinchbeck wares finer than any hereditary gold of belief? At any rate, it is pleasant for us Southern men of the North to imagine that we are not unprofitable guests of a people whom, by living with them we have learned to esteem for traits we do not so richly possess, and whom we would requite, if possible, by such gifts of character as are more distinctively our own. [Applause.] This character I feel less reluctant to praise because in some respects it is

AN IDEAL OF OTHER DAYS.

The peculiar phase of civilization that gave it being has passed away, and never can return. Its type will be modified further by the industrial ideas and habits which have proved mightier than it in the massings of war, and which now are nationalizing themselves everywhere from the Lakes to the Gulf. But, however modified, that character must not be lost. With all its faults,—and even they were closely related to its virtues,—it had a dignified ease, a quiet heroism, a many-acred freedom of sentiment, and an unconscious poetry of conduct which are of eternal worth, and ought to be cherished the more as life tends to grow more prosaic in the hurry and striving of its competitions for gain. Hence we may wisely celebrate this day by recalling that Southern style of gentleness which found in Washington a well-nigh perfect pattern,—the gentleman of Old Virginia. [Applause.]

Gentlemen there are in many lands, but none ever made so much of his gentility as he of Old Virginia. With him it was a heritage, a fortune, a rank, the top and crown of creation. To cultivate its duties, manners, sentiments, instincts, was his study, his delight, almost his religion. According to his conception of it, the character could not be obtained by any who were not born to its distinction, though such as were so born might forfeit their birthright by dishonorable deeds. Any one might be honest, brave, upright, generous, gentlemanlike, but the word "gentleman" he used in its strict original sense to devote a man of "gens," whose quality came from his stock. Though now and then a plow-horse may win a race, the course is for thoroughbreds; and he thought the rule as good for men as horses. Blood told in pigeons, in game chickens, in pigs, in setters and fox-hounds, in every living thing on his plantation; why should it not tell as potently in his sons and daughters, and the sons and daughters of his neighbors? Why should men alone of [illegible] kind be irremediable scrubs? He knew [illegible] son, political or Christian, for such a cu[illegible]. He believed in good breeding, and his faith was without pretense. An old Virginia gentleman could not become a snob. [Applause.] The deepest possible degradation of his pride could not reach that depth. He had little respect for mere titular rank. He despised as vulgar all pride and ostentation of purse. [Applause.] He insisted without ado on purity of blood, because he believed that thereby might be best transmitted and preserved purity of manhood.

WAS HE ALTOGETHER WRONG?

If he was, then modern science is wrong in its law of heredity. But judge by the fruits. Know you any community where the same idea does not prevail, that has produced as many stocks which score as many generations of magnificent men and women as have made illustrious the names of Boteler, and Bullitt, and Johnston, and Proctor, and Rives, and Pendleton, and Buford, and Cabell, and Stuart, and Harrison, and Monroe, and Crittenden, and Breckinridge, and Marshall, and Lee? [Applause.]

Blind as love is in choosing, the fact that love's choice was confined to a class which had no distinction but its supreme regard for certain qualities of character, gave those qualities an extraordinary culture. They became notes of body as well as of soul. They regulated the pulse, spun the nerves to a finer strand, sensitized the whole frame, like a photographer's plate, to take the impression of whatever human mood came near it. Thus the man became all sympathy, but it was sympathy under control. And it was this disciplined sympathy that endowed his politeness with a peculiar grace which etiquet vainly strives to imitate. For the politeness of a coarse nature is sure in some way to betray its coarseness. It will be too precise and self-conscious, or overdo itself with pomposity or obsequiousness, for want of that free yet unerring tact of fine feeling which is the very instinct of courtesy. This instinct the Old Virginia gentleman had. There was no necessity for him to take thought of his deportment. He could not be rude without special effort and a sense of pain. His respect for others was simply his respect for the self he saw in them, and whose wounds he felt instantly as his own. But for woman this respect was more than courteous; it was something devout. Her delicacy, and purity, and purifying love were everywhere as beautiful and sacred to him as the altar-light of his mother's eyes. He could no more have kept his seat in a street-car while a lady stood than he could have put on a ball and chain by mistake for party slippers. No weariness of day-long work could have even suggested to him the possibility of an excuse for the ill-bred posture. [Applause.] Better stay away from home, he would have thought, and sleep in a cow-stall, than go to one's wife with a sense of coarseness that must turn her fondest endearments into rebukes; for whoso does not respect woman for woman's sake cannot rightly respect the womanhood of his own family. His public rudeness exposes his private tyranny. Depend upon it, his ungenial hearth has no mother-in-law for its guardian angel. And, therefore, we should rejoice, my comrades, that to this day nor son, nor grandson, nor great-grandson of the Old Virginia gentleman has ever sat while a lady stood; that, even if corrupted by foreign manners, his will were passive, his legs are still too well bred to endure the cramp of so low a squat of manhood.

This cultivated sensitiveness which rendered the old Virginian's courtesy so sympathetic and true,

MADE HIS HONOR QUICK

to feel the shadow of a slur. I am aware that honor is a fallen word. Its prime and knightly meaning has become mongrel with common use. Lips, whose purest utterance would defile it, belch it out in drunken brawls. Clowns, loafers, rowdies, all have sacred honor nowadays, which they boast themselves ready to die for, notwithstanding the boast is as ridiculous as if they were to talk of dying for their ducal coronets. Honor to the Old Virginian signified the confirmation of his self-respect by the esteem of a class whose esteem could indeed confer honor. Its code differed from morality and religion, in that while its laws might or might not coincide with theirs, its motive was neither ethical right, nor the Divine approval, but the infinit value the gentleman set upon his own good name, in comparison with which all other aims were counted as of less worth than so many frost-bitten potatoes, and without which life itself would be the forefeit blister of perdition. The gentleman who did not so think lacked a proper notion of his gentlemanly character, and had no right to complain if others failed to pay him the honor he failed to pay himself. But this honor did not admit of degrees. Like chastity in a maiden, it was either absolute or not at all. It could not brook the least look, whisper, or shrug of suspicion. Not to stand ready on any occasion to defend it with life was to lose it at once and forever. Cowardice was its unpardonable sin. Hence the duel. No doubt the appeal to arms for the redress of private grievances was often a folly, and always a crime. I have not a word to say in its defense. Every law-loving citizen is glad that the barbarous custom is obsolete. And yet it must be acknowledged that the motives which gave that custom a majesty above the State were themselves noble,—as much nobler than those which ordinarily enter into suits for damages as a man's soul is nobler than his pocket or spleen. Nor were the evils of dueling half so great as they commonly have been described. So long as the code was confined to gentlemen, its dangers formed a stern sanction to the unwritten laws of courtesy. Gentlemen did not exchange pistol shots at twenty paces and then rush into each other's arms like maudlin idiots. Gentlemen did not appoint a meeting and immediately request the Chief of Police to engage a surgeon for the field. They took their weapons to right what were felt as deep wrongs,—wrongs which could be righted only by deep wounds. And the very fact that the duel had to be fought, and grimly fought, made the need for fighting rare. Slander, detraction, and libel are not frequent in communities where they are punished as attempts to assassinate character. People spoke cautiously of their neighbors in Old Virginia. Even newspapers were civil there.

But on no occasion did

THE OLD VIRGINIA GENTLEMAN APPEAR SO PERFECTLY

himself as when his country home, roomy as his own heart, was full of guests who had come, not for an evening's frolic, but to enjoy a solid week or month of hospitality. And enjoyment it was; for hospitality was his forte, wherein he displayed not only heart, but the bearing and wit which, too fond of leisure to undertake the drudgery of writing books, delighted to play forth in a half-bookish, half-bantering style of talk. As for money, he thought it well invested when spent on the happiness of his friends; and while they were under his roof he knew nothing of the lapse of time; time seemed to tarry there with them. Besides, if time went on, what of it! The farm would stay. Corn and tobacco would not run away. Rains could neither be scared back nor whistled forward. The negroes worked to an inward tune, and their hoes would rise and fall to about the same measure when by themselves as when under watch. Besides, he did not care to drive his hands. It was by their healthy increase that his capital grew, while the annual yield of the farm simply brought clothes and groceries, with a few additional horses and mules, and a summer trip for the white folks to the Springs. If he owed any debts he felt able to owe them. There was no danger of a dun. To dun an old Virginia gentleman were to shake the very foundations of society. Business might wait, but hospitality never. No. Let the days go smoothly on, and every day be sure to load the table! It is made of Virginia wood, and will not groan like the tables you read about, but will bear its burden as proudly as a Corinthian column bears its capital. Lay on all the dishes at once. Take no advantage by courses of the ignorance of the guests who might sigh that they had eaten so much of the first course as to prevent their doing the fair and honorable thing by the last. Let them see at once the material they have to mold into most comfortable rotundity, or, to put it more æsthetically, as a bed of various flowers shows a lady in a glance how many of each hue to cull in order to compose a beautiful nosegay, so may this parterre of edibles disclose to every guest how to prepare, according to his own taste, the most exquisit mouth-gay. [Laughter.] Not to mention the common dishes, here is ham cured by my lady in smoke of hickory, and with secret art which has given the meat a flavor that shall make all hogs henceforth ethereal in your eyes. Here is mutton in whose juices you can detect the heavy dews that sweeten mountain herbage.

HERE IS FRIED CHICKEN

whose unctuous smack only a Methodist preacher could describe, and not even he, except on the third day of a camp-meeting, when all his powers are duly elate. Here are corn-dumplings and greens, which, if a Roman Emperor had sampled, he would have lost from that moment all pride in roast peacock, though its very tail were spread upon his table. Here, also, is every species of hot bread, for Virginia hospitality is too warm to offer any other kind [laughter and applause]; but hoe cakes, hot rolls, hot egg-bread, hot Sally Lunn—yes, all together, and steeped in molten bullion of butter, promising a rich, affectionate glow to the stomach that embraces them. And here for pastry are Indian pudding, sliced sweet potatoes, pie with a mild brandy flavor, and a huge pan of peach cobblers, which, when opened, will sing to your palate a more delicious ditty than the King heard from his dainty dish of four and twenty blackbirds. Strange to say, no liquor is on the table, not exactly because the Old Virginia gentleman was a prohibitionist or teetotaler, for teetotalism and prohibition were unheard of in his day, but because it was a matter of principle with him always to take his liquor about ten minutes before going to the table.

And now for sport. Go to bed early and dream, not of commonplace rod, or gun, but sleep soundly and rise with the late moon. The horses will be at the gate ready for your mounting. By dawn you will have started a fox, and then you who have never heard the strain before will learn for the first time in your life what music is; music that seems to issue from the ground as if the earth herself were singing a star song; music that enters your horses' feet and makes their steps light as if on paths of air; music that steals into your veins and takes the place of blood, and sends prima donna sensations up your backbone and under your scalp, and round and round in trilling eddies among the roots of your hair,—the music of a pack of hounds with all the harmonic parts, base, alto, tenor, treble, in full rondeau of pursuit. By such music dissolved, you are lost at last in a pantheistic heaven. Nature has taken you back to herself, and mingled your soul and body with her elements. You have become a breeze that blows swift and swifter on, careless whither, so long as it bears with it the sweet, tonic, generous atmosphere of Old Virginia. [Loud applause.]

THE YOUNG PEOPLE,

and the middle-aged, too, then repaired to the dancing-hall, where they spent two or three hours in dancing. James Lan Allen being Master of Ceremonies, and John M. Dandy, W. R. Worrall, and James B. Waller, Jr., assistants.

OPERA AT CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 22.—The performance of Mozart's "Magic Flute" to-night was the culmination of the opera festival, so far as interest is concerned. The cast embraced nearly all the leading singers in Mr. Mapleson's troupe,—Gerster, Valleria, Anna Louise Carry, Belloca, Ricci, Del Puente, Lazzarini, Monti, Novara, and half a dozen others. This brilliant constellation was supported by a chorus of 350 voices and an orchestra of 160. The grouping of so many artists in one performance gave an extra value to tickets, and speculators readily realized from $6 to $10 a seat. The opera was put on with superb appointments, the vast stage giving scope for grand effects. The Egyptian landscapes and scenes within the temples of Isis and Osiris were surprisingly realistic. The work of the chorus was much more satisfactory than on the opening night, the easy numbers of Mozart being better adapted to the somewhat raw amateur material than the intricate measures of Wagner. The honors of the evening were fairly borne off by Valleria, Del Puente, and Gerster. The latter has not, until to-night, awakened any enthusiasm, but her surprising execution of the bravura passages in the rôle of the *Queen*, where F above the staff occurs half a dozen times, took the audience by storm. There were present to-night about 6,200 people, as near as could be calculated, and the audience was in quality and appearance one of the most brilliant that has ever assembled in Cincinnati. It is estimated that the cost of tickets for the week, including premium upon reserved-seats and advance prices paid to speculators, will range from $75,000 to $80,000. The house to-night represented about $16,000.

THE DIAMOND STEALER.

Frank Griffin, a worthless colored man of about 25 years of age, was arrested last evening while drunk on State street by Detectives Ender and Long. The police have been looking for him for a long time, but he has shrewdly eluded them by changing his quarters almost every day. Some three months ago Griffin was employed as a roustabout in the saloon kept by William Jarrett at the corner of Carpenter and Lake streets, and one day when he had been left temporarily alone in the place he ransacked the saloon and living apartments adjoining, and gathering up about $500 worth of diamonds and other jewelry, silverware, and fine clothing, skipped out for his usual resorts in the South Division. For several days the colored people were dazzled by the rings and money he exhibited, but just as the police were about to accomplish his arrest he jumped for parts unknown. When captured last night he was as ragged and disreputable looking as ever.

INDIAN OUTRAGES IN MEXICO.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 22.—A dispatch from El Paso, Tex., says news has been received there from Chihuahua, Mex., that the Indians are again on the war-path in that region. Two hundred of them attacked a settlement near Carrolitas a few days ago and killed several women and children and plundered the place.

Every New-Englander will welcome the Shakers' Sarsaparilla as an old friend, to whom he or some one of his family is indebted for help through the critical periods of sickness and debility that come to every one.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Arend's Kumyss in Winter Cholera.

From E. M. Hale, M. D.:

DEAR SIR: No doubt it will be gratifying to you to know that your efforts to produce a pure and valuable article of Kumyss are not without reward,—not only pecuniarily, but also in the relief of human suffering.

I therefore gladly report to you the gratifying success I have had with this dietetic agent in the treatment of the *epidemic diarrhœa* so prevalent this winter.

I have had two unusually severe and intractable cases, which resisted the best-arranged diet and best selected medicines. Not until I put them upon an exclusive diet of Kumyss did they show real improvement. Under its use they all improved rapidly, and their convalescence was not attended by the usual relapses. If this epidemic continues, or if in the latter months it assumes a more serious character, I believe Kumyss will prove an indispensable aid to the physician in its treatment.

To A. Arend, Chicago.

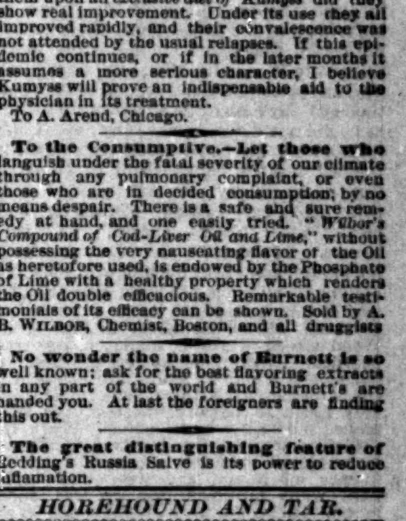
To the Consumptive.—Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. "Wilbor's Compound of Cod-Liver Oil and Lime," without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the Oil as heretofore used, is endowed by the Phosphate of Lime with a healing property which renders the Oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be shown. Sold by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

No wonder the name of Burnett is so well known; ask for the best flavoring extracts in any part of the world and Burnett's are handed you. At last the foreigners are finding this out.

The great distinguishing feature of Redding's Russia Salve is its power to reduce inflammation.

HOREHOUND AND TAR.

HALE'S HONEY
OF


"Nothing without Labour."

HOREHOUND&TAR

☞ Invariably Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throats, Asthma, Croup, and all Affections of the Breathing Organs.

Its soothing influence upon the irritated air passages is due to the fact that its ingredients are the most efficacious pulmonics known, the basis of the article being the honey of the horehound plant, chemically united with the Abies Balsamea, or Balm of Gilead. There are besides five other botanic elements which give additional efficacy.

Those who have used it say that Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar is wonderfully remedial in all cases where the organs of respiration are affected, and that its action is unusually rapid. It contains nothing that can disorder the stomach; it has an extremely agreeable flavor, and is sold at a figure which enables those of the most limited means to avail themselves of its virtues.

Children derive great benefit from its soothing properties when suffering with Croup and Whooping Cough.

Prices—50c. and $1 per bottle; largest, cheapest.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Prop'r, N.Y.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS. Cure in One Minute.

BAKING POWDER.

THE CONTRAST!

While other Baking Powders are largely ADULTERATED with ALUM and other hurtful drugs,

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

TRADE MARK

has been kept UNCHANGED in all of its original purity and wholesomeness. The best evidence of ITS SAFETY, HEALTHFULNESS, PURITY, and EFFECTIVENESS, is the FACT of its being used to-day, from North to South, from East to West, in the homes of the rich and poor, where it has been for the last 15 years.

A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING POWDER.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

Made by STEELE & PRICE,

Manufacturers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Special Flavoring Extracts, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

BIRDS.

BIRDS GENUINE GERMAN CANARIES, KAEMPFER, 111 Clark-st.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

The Father of a Deceived Girl at Charlotte, N. C., Kills Her Betrayer.

An Ex-Postmaster of Princeton, Ky., Arrested for Embezzling Post-Office Funds.

A Whole Family in Nashville, Tenn., Poisoned by a Colored Domestic.

Beginning of the Trial of Four of the Sandwich Boys for Murder.

A Negro Shot and Killed by a White Man in Self-Defense.

Disguised in Woman's Apparel, an Escaped Railroad Car-Thief Is Recaptured.

A White Man in Virginia Makes Desperate Resistance to Arrest by a Negro Constable.

A LIBERAL BUYER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., 22.—A man who says his name is George H. Kellar, and who claims Woodville, Miss., as his place of abode, has just been put into the lock-up for attempting to swindle several of our most prominent business-men. He commenced operations on Saturday, purchasing over $1,000 worth of goods from Speer & Son, plow manufacturers; $500 worth from Woodwell & Son, hardware dealers; $200 worth from Laughrey & Frew; and a large bill from Hubbard & Co. He then went to Lindsay, Sterrett & Co.'s and arranged for a large number of wheelbarrows, having purchased wagons and carts at another place. At each house he drank deeply. He told all of the parties from whom he had purchased that he did not desire the goods shipped to Woodville, Miss, until next Saturday, and promised to call around in the meantime and pay cash or its equivalent for them, as he did not desire to leave any unpaid bills behind him. He had evidently calculated on the fact that the banks would be closed to-day. Accordingly, he was around early this morning. Being plentifully supplied with blank checks, he gave Messrs. Woodwell & Co. a check for the full amount of the bill, with some few dollars in addition, not being able to draw any money because the banks were closed. He then visited Laughrey & Frew's, on Wood street, where a similar course was pursued. About noon he reached Speer & Son's, and when he made out for them a check on the First National Bank for $1,004.50 they failed to see the connection, and summoned a detective by telephone. When the detective arrested the Southern gentleman he appeared to be very much under the influence of liquor, and was quite indignant when informed that he was under arrest. He had in his possession bills for all the goods he had purchased. He is a well-dressed, gentlemanly-appearing man, talks but little, and has said nothing with regard to his antecedents. About 2 o'clock this afternoon, upon recovring from the effects of his potations during the morning, he attempted to commit suicide in his cell by choking himself with his supenders. He was discovered in time to prevent any serious results. He is evidently an old hand at the business, having, it is thought, played the same game in other cities. More developments are expected either before or at the examination, which takes place to-morrow afternoon.

A SEDUCER KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 22.—Fred Harper, of Atlanta, Ga., a flagman on the Air-Line Railroad, was killed in this city this morning by a Mr. Farrington. The particulars appear to be these: For some time past Miss Farrington, daughter of the man who did the killing, has been on terms of intimacy with Fred Harper and another young man, and became enciente by means of intercourse with one of these persons. A short time since Farrington had both of the men arrested, charging them with the crime, and they gave bonds to appear in court for the purpose of having a preliminary examination, at which the father believed would be shown which of them was the father of the unborn child. Before the day set for trial Miss Farrington gave birth to the child, and her father was heard to say that he intended to make his daughter say who was the father of the child, and upon her statement he intended killing the father. Yesterday Miss Farrington informed her father that Harper was the father of the child. Mr. Farrington upon being informed of this at once procured a pistol, and, knowing that Harper had arrived in Charlotte this morning, commenced hunting him down. As soon as Farrington found Harper he commenced firing on him, and did not cease doing so until Harper was a corpse. Harper's, as well as Farrington's family, is well connected, the former being residents of Atlanta, Ga.

RESISTED ARREST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FLOYD COURT-HOUSE, Va., Feb. 22.—This morning a desperate fight took place near Graysville, in this county, between a negro Constable and his assistant on one side and a white man on the other. William Cole, a young white farmer, was charged with a trifling offense, and this morning Col. David Miller, a Justice of the Peace in Montgomery County, issued a warrant for his arrest, and appointed Jefferson Johnston, a negro, as Special Constable to make the arrest. For a white man to be arrested by a negro in this section of Virginia is something unheard of, and Cole's friends are indignant at what they consider the attempt to disgrace him. The newly-appointed Constable was proud of his mission, and of being, so far as he knew, the first negro man in Virginia sent to arrest a white man. He started off to Graysville, where Cole was residing in his mother's house. Johnston, thinking he might need assistance, took another negro man with him. Both were armed to the teeth. Upon reaching Cole's house and making known their mission, they were told by Cole that he would not be arrested by negroes. He then barred and barricaded the entrance to the house and prepared to defend himself. The shots fired by the two negro officials did not do any damage. Cole's ammunition gave out and he then went from the back of the house. The two negroes fired fourteen shots at him without effect. He escaped.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLER ARRESTED.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Feb. 22.—Post-Office Inspector John A. Galbrach on Monday, the 21st, with the aid of Deputy United States Marshal George Cramer, of Albia, Ia., arrested in Marion County, this State, William G. Bradley, late Postmaster at Princeton, Caldwell County, Ky. Bradley is charged with the embezzlement of the money-order funds of his office, and also with rifling two registered packages. He was found stopping with his uncle near Hamilton, Ia. He was arraigned before United States Commissioner W. E. Chambers, of this city, this morning, waived examination, and his bonds placed at $2,000. He was then remanded into the custody of Marshal Cramer to be taken back to Kentucky for trial. His alleged depredation amounts to about $1,500.

THE GENEVA TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENEVA, Ill. Feb. 22.—When the court opened this morning, the trial of the men charged with the murder of N. P. Allen at Sandwich Ill., on the night of Feb. 14, 1880, was called, Judge Kellum presiding and Judge Wilson sitting with him. This case came over here from De Kalb County on a change of venue, taken at the time the court was in session at Syracuse, last November. Rufenburg, Dyer, and Emmons were dismissed on a nolle pros. greatly to their surprise. This leaves only Woodruff and Thomas to be tried for the murder. In conversation with one of the attorneys for the defense, THE TRIBUNE reporter is informed that the dismissal of these three men is considered quite a victory for their side. The whole of the day was devoted to getting a jury, and at the adjourning time ten had been obtained. The case will be commenced in earnest in the morning, when all the witnesses—some eighty—will have arrived. The interest felt in the case is great, and its progress will be closely watched by a large number all over the State. The indications are that the case will continue over into next week a few days.

A KIDNAPER CAUGHT.

RICHMOND, Ind., Feb. 22.—Walker Amos has entered a plea of guilty to the charge of kidnaping, and has confessed that he enticed a small boy, named Adolphus Williams, from his home, 303 Bright street, Indianapolis, and started on foot with him towards this place. They walked sixteen miles the first day, when the boy's feet became sore. Amos took a rope, made a cat-o'-nine-tails, and lashed the boy to make him walk on. He whipped the boy until he nearly fainted. They walked on to Richmond, begging as they went, the boy being forbidden, on pain of death, to make complaint. At this place he took another little boy, named Ratliffe, and started towards Pittsburg, compelling the boys to walk over the frozen roads, and beating them unmercifully whenever they complained. They had reached Troy, O., when they were overtaken by parties from here and brought back. Amos says he intended to take the boys to Harrisburg, Pa., to his mother, and have her raise them. He is a light-colored mulatto, very tall, and slight. He says he was a porter in a disreputable saloon in Chicago during the winter.

FEMALE MINSTRELS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 22.—This morning, while Fannie May's company of female minstrels were boarding a train for the purpose of leaving for Augusta, one of the members assaulted an Atlanta journalist, believing him to be the author of an article which appeared in the *Morning Phonograph* of to-day, severely criticising the character of the company and its proprietor. The young journalist would no doubt have suffered severe punishment from the manager, who had "gathered," drawn, and cocked a pistol, had not the bystanders interfered and convinced the proprietor and her champion that the young man was not the author of the article, neither was he connected in any way with the journal that published it. The minstrel would have been arrested but for the promptness in the train leaving the depot before an officer could be procured to make the arrest.

ST. LOUIS ITEMS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.. Feb. 22.—It is stated to-night that the Grand Jury found an indictment against Col. D. H. Armstrong for malfeasance in office while he was Vice-President of the Board of Police Commissioners, —in not properly punishing police officers who were reported as derelcit in duty connected with raids on gambling-houses. The indictment has not yet been presented to the Court, but it is understood that Mr. Armstrong will appear and give bond to-morrow morning.

Several keno-houses were raided by the police to-night, and a number of players arrested.

RECAPTURED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Feb. 22.—Al Haddox, arrested some days since charged with breaking open and robbing railroad-cars, but who subsequently escaped from jail, was re-arrested to-night on the Illinois side of the river disguised in female attire. He, in company with a woman, crossed the bridge at this point, intending to board the east-bound train on the other side, but by some means missed connections. The police, who had got on his track, soon overtook him and landed him in the police station.

A FEMALE FIEND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 22.—Sallie Matthews, a colored domestic in the employ of Isham Cody, colored, in this city, being threatened with discharge, purchased a quantity of arsenic and mixed it with the breakfast coffee. To-day Cody and his two children, aged respectively 8 and 10, partook of the poisoned liquid. Cody is in a dangerous condition. The children will recover. The woman was arrested.

STABBED IN TWENTY-TWO PLACES

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 22.—A telegram from Somerset, Ky., says that on Saturday Harvey Russell started from a spelling-match to attend speaking at some distance. Not returning at the proper time, search was made, and he was found by the roadside stabbed in twenty-two places and his skull smashed. Money amounting to $150, his watch, and other articles, are missing. Five men have been arrested who were seen with him shortly after leaving the spelling-match. Only circumstancial evidence points to them as guilty.

THE ARMSTRONG CASE.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 22.—The preliminary examination of the alleged murderers of Samuel Armstrong was not commenced at London, as expected, to-day, but the case was given to a Grand Jury especially impaneled to consider the case. It is probably quite fortunate for the accused that this course was adopted, owing to the intense feeling against the accused.

KILLED BY AN OFFICER.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 22.—Dispatches from Grayson, Ky., said Ned Reagan was shot and killed on Sunday by Marshal George Armstrong. The shooting took place in the hall of a hotel. Armstrong and Reagan had previously had a slight encounter. Reagan being drunk. No one saw the shooting. Armstrong says it was in self-defense. He was arrested.

COUNTERFEITER RECAPTURED.

FREDONIA, Kas., Feb. 22.—Merrill Oaks, of Coyville, was arrested by R. F. Dearmond and Sheriff Hoffman. Oaks had belonged to the notorious Crabtree gang of counterfeiters at Knoxville, Tenn., and had pleaded guilty in January, 1879. While waiting sentence he made his escape and came to Kansas. He will be taken back to Tennessee.

ABDUCTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 22.—Mrs. Mary A. Spencer writes to the authorities that her daughter Mattie has been abducted from her home in Shelbyville by Wood Henderson, under promise of marriage. It is supposed they are in Evansville, Ind.

MURDER OF A COLORED MAN.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 22.—Joe Bateman to-day shot and killed a negro drayman named Tom Branch. They quarreled about some cotton on the wharf, and, after angry words, Branch threw an iron skein at Bateman, when Bateman shot him.

ROBBED BY HIGHWAYMEN.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 22.—A farmer named Gleason, near La Crosse, Wis., was robbed and fatally injured by highwaymen while returning from market with considerable money.

STABBED AND KILLED.

WASHINGTON, O., Feb. 22.—John Barker was stabbed and killed by Charles Stafford to-day during a drunken quarrel in a saloon. Stafford was arrested.

TO BE HANGED.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 22.—John Vonderheide will be hanged at Shelbyville Friday for outraging and murdering a colored girl in Oldham County.

ONE COLD AFTER ANOTHER will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system. If you are in need of a remedy for any Lung trouble, or Throat disease, you will find Dr. Jayne's Expectorant always prompt and Efficacious.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

How the Ash-Receiver Ordinance Has Been Made a Dead Letter.

Shameful Neglect of Duty on the Part of the City Government.

A Trip Through Some South Side Business Streets, and What It Revealed.

THE TRIBUNE respectfully calls the attention of Mayor Harrison and Health Commissioner De Wolf to an ordinance, a portion of which was recently passed by the Council, and to which special reference is here made, believing that it is possible that the same has not been read by those gentlemen, notwithstanding the fact that it is rather freely placarded throughout the business part of the city for the purpose, it is said, of giving emphasis to the same in the way of dignifying the great importance of this over other ordinances as an act of public sanitation.

Business men, particularly, will remember a card that is conspicuously posted somewhere about the premises, indeed it is everywhere posted, wherever a painful apprehension of the Health Department's power has ever been made manifest, and they will recall the fact that it

READS AS FOLLOWS:

"AN ORDINANCE in regard to Ash Receivers.

"SECTION 1. No person or persons shall throw, place, or conduct, or suffer his or her servant, child, or family to throw, place, or conduct into any street, alley, or lot, any putrid or unsound beef, pork, fish, hides, or skins or any kind, or any filth, rubbish, garbage, oyster shells, or any unsound or offensive matter whatever, or anything likely to become offensive.

"But every such person shall deposit all garbage or ashes from his or her premises in separate boxes or vessels, the same to be provided with a lid or cover, to be situated in some proper and convenient place upon his or her premises, where the same can be easily and conveniently removed by the scavenger.

"Nor shall any person allow such ashes, filth, dung, garbage, offal, or other offensive matter as aforesaid, to be or to remain upon their premises or in any outhouse, stable, privy, or other places owned or occupied by them, or in any alley or street in front of such premises, in such manner as to be offensive to the neighborhood, and any person who shall violate any provision of this section shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $5.

"In the section of the city bounded on the north by the main branch of the Chicago River, on the west by the South Branch of said river, on the east by the lake, and on the south by Twelfth street, all vessels for the deposit of ashes shall be of iron, with a cover of the same material, to be always kept in good condition, and, when of greater capacity than two bushels, shall be cylindrical in form with handles at the sides midway from top to bottom, and no ashes or garbage shall be deposited in the section of the city aforesaid after 7 o'clock a. m., and the vessels containing them shall be removed within the premises as soon as they have been emptied by the scavengers. Whenever, in the absence of alleys, it is necessary to place them on the sidewalks or streets, and it shall be the duty of owners or agents of premises, where more than two tenants occupy the same building, to provide the vessel, or a sufficient number of them, for containing all the ashes to be deposited daily from such building, and the fine provided for in this section may be recovered against the owners, or agents, or tenants of such building."

HOW IT IS VIOLATED.

This is the law over which some months ago such a vast deal of clamor was made, and by the aid of which everybody had reason to expect that before now the City of Chicago would be so thoroughly renovated, cleaned, and brushed up that a man when leaving home in the morning for his place of business would be obliged to purchase a street-guide in order to find his way home again. It was this ordinance that was recently sustained in one of the Justice Courts, and in one or two instances fines were imposed, not as a matter of punishment, it was alleged, but for the purpose of setting an example.

It is quite apparent, however, as the following facts show, that the spirit of intuition in this direction is, like the above ordinance, virtually a dead letter.

And it is strangely coincident that, with the present Administration, the filth should accumulate in greater quantities, de novo, and this, too, in the immediate vicinity and upon the very premises of such notorious places as the "Eagle Garden," the "Apollo," "Pottgieser's," and the innumerable dives and saloons lining both sides of State street. Such facts show unqualified neglect upon the part of the City Government, which caused the above ordinance to be framed, and which now has the power but not the will to enforce it.

Such facts also show that pestiential epidemics are not to be shunned, but, upon the other hand, they are welcome visitations.

THE TRIBUNE takes the ground that the question of politics ought not to have had issue in reference to the city's sanitation; that the health of the community is paramount to everything else, and that it should not under any circumstances become subservient to the dictum of the best Mayor Chicago ever had or to any other person; that the filth should be immediately cleaned up and the city put into a condition approaching as nearly as possible absolute sanitation.

THE TRIBUNE Health Commissioners invite special attention first to the above ordinance, and then to

THE FOLLOWING FACTS:

"How long has that ash-receiver and those two boxes of ashes remained before your door?"

"Since early last week. We are going to put them into one of our wagons and cart them off."

"Does not the ash-man call for them?"

"Sometimes, but we frequently draw them away ourselves. This ash ordinance is a farce, and I suppose if we did not have an iron ash-receiver we would have been up before a Police Justice long before this. The Health Department compelled us to buy that ash-receiver; it cost us $4.50, and they seldom empty it. The fact of the matter is, it looks as if somebody had been attempting to speculate in ash-receivers."

This conversation occurred in a store located on a prominent corner not far from the Tremont House.

Entering a store in the block north of the Palmer House the proprietor exclaimed: "Look out of the door here and see the condition of things in this alley! I tell the boys that this is the veritable spot where 'Our Carter's' eagle roosts. It is filthy enough, isn't it?"

"Yes. How long has this state of affairs existed?"

"I do not know exactly; however, it has been as you now see it for several weeks."

"But the ash ordinance provides against——"

"Nothing. The Board of Health compels every one to buy an iron ash-receiver, calls and placards your wall with an ordinance, then there are three or four kicks and a squirm or two by the ash man because the receiver is not in this corner or upon that step, etc., and then,—why, that settles it. If everybody whose building opens upon this alley had iron ash-receivers, and the ash man called regularly as he is expected to, and removed the ashes as he is paid to do,—I say if all these things are done by the Health Department as they are said to be, how, then, do you gentlemen account for the innumerable ash deposits now here before your eyes?'"

There are two broken-down, delapidated, all-jambed-out-of-shape iron ash-receivers, in this alley. Both are partially filled, and one lies partly on its side underneath a wagon at the rear of No. 153 Wabash avenue.

Generally speaking, the scavenger's work, so far as the removal of ashes is concerned, is poorly done, even in this the northernmost part of the prescribed limits wherein the iron ash-receiver is used. These ash-receivers are left standing outside of the building, sometimes at the rear on the steps, and at other times they are to be seen on the curb in front of the building; they are oftentimes full, and again frequently empty.

In other parts of the prescribed territory—that is, south of Jackson street—the work of removing ashes or garbage or any other kind of filth, except in a remarkably few instances between Michigan and Wabash avenues, is, practically,

AN ACT OF THE PAST.

The labor, as witnessed, and the occasion was no exception on the account of either frost or snow, is a farce. It is virtually performed in the following way: A daring raid is occasionally made upon a towering column of boarding-house swill, one or two shovelfuls are removed, a few more spasmodic movements of the shovel are then given, and, with a vociferous "Get up there, Jane!" the job is finished.

As a matter of fact, in all Russia there was never more rotten, stinking filth, or more of it to the square mile, than can be found in the streets and alleys of the Second Ward to-day. This condition of affairs is a disgrace to the city, an insult to visitors, and a menace, not only to the neighborhood, but to the entire population.

Clearly put, the situation of these people, in most instances ignorant of the threatening dangers themselves, and therefore independent of the Board of Health, is not only pitiable, but, caused as it is by dereliction of duty either in one department of the Municipal Government or another, is simply damnable.

In brief, language is too inadequate to express the utter disregard of all laws of sanitation that are here exemplified. Hence, THE TRIBUNE Health Commissioners will give

A FEW OF THE LOCATIONS VISITED,

that each reader may judge of the disease-breeding elements for himself.

In all this latitude filth in every conceivable form abounds. It is heaped up on the streets, in the back alleys, and in the back yards, dreadful and direful to behold.

On the east side of Clark street, in the alley running south from Jackson street, between Clark and Dearborn streets, more particularly at the rear of Nos. 249, 265, 275, 295, 337, and 345, and in the alleys running south between Dearborn and State streets, and State and Wabash avenue, at the rear of Nos. 222 State street, a saloon, where there are two ash-receivers filled with ashes, and, partly covered up with ice and snow; at the rear of No. 296, 298, 302 (very filthy), 303, 305, 313, 318, 325, 327, 329, 338, 339, 341, 350, and 352 State street, are to be found the most unsightly masses of filth of any of the places visited. It is notoriously true that the most filth abounds here, and that it is deposited, too, with a most nonchalant air, and in the greatest possible abundance.

Another filthy slop-hole is at the rear of Nos. 213 and 215 Wabash avenue.

At the corner of Congress street, on the east side of the alley, there is a vacant lot which is apparently entirely given over to the purposes of a general dumping-ground for ashes, garbage, and miscellaneous filth.

In the rear of No. 373 Wabash avenue there is a very elaborate display of refuse edibles. The occupant of the residence says the garbage-man seldom comes along, and that the ash-man will not empty the ash-receiver. It is now frozen to the ground, but he would not take it before this happened it, because it sits just inside of the alley line.

At the rear of No. 282 Michigan avenue garbage and ashes are scattered all over the alley. The barrels used for the purpose are broken, and are half full, and the general appearance is no better, even immediately after a visitation from the scavenger.

This is also the condition on Fourth avenue, along the walks, and in the vacant lots everywhere in the immediate vicinity. Probably it would be consistent with the feelings of the general public if the city should borrow money, if need be, to clean up its filth.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C.. Feb. 22.—The Executive Departments and other Government buildings, except the Capitol, are closed in honor of Washington's birthday. Extensive arrangements have been made for celebrating the day at Alexandria, Va. There is to be a grand procession during the day, and at night a carnival and illumination. President Hayes, accompanied by a number of army officers and the District Commissioners, left for that city this morning.

A dispatch from Alexandria, Va., this afternoon, states that a grand stand filled with spectators, among whom were President Hayes, Senator Withers, and other gentlemen of prominence, broke down, but none were seriously hurt.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 22.—The 22d was celebrated to-day with great éclat. There was a large and splendid military and civic procession. An oration was delivered by Frank Hurd, of Ohio, and a short speech was made by President Hayes. During the delivery of the oration the platform broke down, but, as it was very near the ground, no one was seriously hurt. The speakers then addressed the crowd from carriages. The President and guests were sumptuously banqueted, and the President made another speech, returning thanks for the hospitality of Virginia, and referring to his retirement from office, which, he said, he hoped he had filled satisfactorily and well. There was an immense throng of people in the city. Among the distinguished persons present were Gens. W. H. F. and Fitzhugh Lee. The latter introduced the speakers.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Feb. 22.—Washington's Birthday was celebrated to-day by a general suspension of business and the annual parade of Company C, Second Regiment of Michigan State troops, who were assisted to-day by Company D of the same regiment, of Three Rivers. A banquet was given the latter company by the former at the American House at 4 p. m. The public buildings were decorated, and the village assumed a very lively appearance.

COLDWATER DEPOT, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLDWATER DEPOT, Mich., Feb. 22.—The masquerade party by the firemen at Armory Hall to-night was the finale of the observances of Washington's birthday. The hall was beautifully and artistically decorated with the insignia of the organization. The maskers numbered over 100, among which were many costumes rich and beautiful as well as comical and curious.

RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 22.—The 22d was celebrated to-day for the first time since 1861, by a military parade and a partial suspension of business. All public buildings, State and Federal, were closed. The National flag was displayed on the State Capitol and other buildings. The Richmond howitzer fired a National salute at sunrise and sunset on the Capitol grounds. The streets during the display presented a holiday appearance.

JACKSON, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSON, Mich., Feb. 22.—The Pioneer Society met to-day, with fifty present, and elected Anson H. Delamater President, Dr. J. L. Mitchell Secretary, and P. B. Loomis Treasurer. There have been fifty-seven deaths in the Society since one year ago. Washington's Birthday was observed by the Jackson Guard, who paraded. Many buildings hung out flags.

DUBUQUE, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 22.—Washington's Birthday was not observed generally in Dubuque. The Government and city offices were open, and everybody was attending to business. Flags were displayed on a number of buildings, and in the afternoon the schools were dismissed.

WATERTOWN, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Feb. 22.—The anniversary of Washington's Birthday was observed here to-day with more than usual pomp and ceremony by a partial suspension of business, parade of the Watertown Rifles, and the grand ball and other festivities of the Rifles at Turner Hall.

DECATUR, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Feb. 22.—The anniversary of George Washington's Birthday was quietly celebrated in Decatur by a fair display of flags. To-night a grand fashionable ball, given by the Decatur Guards, is in progress at Brennan's Hall. About 100 couples are present.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was generally observed in this city. The banks, courts, Post-Office, Custom-House, Mint, and Board of Brokers are closed. Business-men, merchants, and tradesmen, however, are not interfered with.

COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS. O., Feb. 22.—There was no observance of Washington's birthday here except the closing of banks and a portion of the State offices. The Legislature remained in session as usual.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.—The banks and Chamber of Commerce are closed, and the theatres give matinées. Business goes on as usual, and no other evidence of a holiday is to be seen.

GALESBURG.

GALESBURG, Ill., Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday is being observed by Knox College here.

STREATOR'S LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STREATOR, Ill., Feb. 22.—The Ladies' Library Association of Streator held its annual election on Saturday evening, resulting in the reëlection of the old officers: Mrs. George Richards, President; Mrs. Charles Stephens, Vice-President; Mrs. D. LeRoy, Secretary; Mrs. E. E. Ball, Assistant Secretary; Mrs. M. E. Overholt, Treasurer. The reports of officers made a very favorable showing, demonstrating what a few earnest workers can do to help build up the better interests of a new, growing town. The Association have received over $830 into the treasury this year, expended $330 for books, about $200 for lectures, bought new book-cases, and made other improvements in their hall. They are looking with hope to the future, when they will have no hall-rent to pay, as Col. Plumb has promised to give a room in the new block he is to build this summer to the Library, proposing to fit it up expressly for a library, and an architect is now preparing the plans.

People are killed by coughs that Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar would cure.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

RUSH COLLEGE.

The Annual Commencement Exercises Yesterday Afternoon.

A Banquet of the Alumni at the Tremont Last Evening.

Who Were Present, and What They Said and Did.

THE COMMENCEMENT.

The thirty-eighth annual Commencement exercises of Rush Medical College were held yesterday afternoon in Central Music-Hall. The hall was well filled by the friends of the graduates, and there were on the platform Drs. James Nevins Hyde, John E. Owens, J. S. Knox, I. N. Danforth, L. W. Case, E. F. Ingals, Philip Adolphus, Henry M. Lyman, R. C. Hamill, William H. Byford, J. P. Ross, Moses Gunn, Norman Bridge, D. T. Nelson, De Laskie Miller, James H. Etheridge, Edward L. Holmes, S. D. Jacobson, W. W. Allport, Charles T. Parke, Walter S. Haines, and Dr. J. Adams Allen, Dean of the Rush Medical Faculty, presided.

Between the different exercises music was furnished by the Mozart Musical Union.

The Rev. C. E. Cheney, D. D. opened the exercises with prayer, when

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT

of the college year was read by Prof. J. H. Etheridge. It showed that during the year there had been sixteen students pursuing special studies, 317 Junior and 172 Senior students, making a total of 505. The number of students who remain in college two and three years voluntarily is increasing. Five years ago the class contained six three-year students and sixty-eight two-year students. The present class contained thirty-three three-year and 146 two-year students. This showed an increase of nearly 150 per cent in five years. The report also showed that the number of students presenting themselves for graduation whose literary attainments were superior was gradually increasing. During the last spring course 400 didactic lectures had been delivered, and 256 clinical, and the number of hours spent by the spring class in the chemical and physiological laboratories was 336. During the winter session just closing 700 didactic lectures and 1,080 clinical lectures had been delivered, and the number of hours spent by this class in the anatomical rooms and laboratories was 366.

THE GRADUATES

were then called upon and presented with the usual parchments. Their names are:

Adams, James William
Albers, HyArthur, B. S.
Anderson, Samuel T.
Annis, Eber Lander
Anthony, Frank
Arburn, Joel Hume
Barnett, John Robert
Batchelder, Franklin P.
Bates, Charles Wright
Beckwith Richard C.
Bedford, James Rosser
Benedict, Albert V.
Bennett, Josiah Jacob
Biddle, Thomas Coke
Birkhoff, David
Black, Edwin Thomas
Blood, Alfred
Bloodgood, Charles, B. S.
Bigelow, Isaac Stover
Bodenschatz, John C.
Boorse, Lorenzo
Boyd, Charles Albert
Boyd, James Neely
Bronson, George W.
Brown, William Henry
Brown, William M.
Campbell, Lawrence W.
Clark, Thomas C.
Claypool, Robert W.
Connell, Michael E.
Coop, William A. H.
Cornish, James V.
Cutter, Cyrus Henry
Dahlberg, Alfred, Ph.G.
Dawley, George T
Dimmiett, Frank H.
Duffin, Charles Willis
Duncan, William Edw'd
Dunn, Thomas J.
Eagan, Daniel
Eggers, John T
Emerson, Edward L
Enright, Michael
Finley, Joseph J.
Fishel, John
Fitz, Edward S., A. M.
Fountain, James H.
Frost, Charles Henry
Frissell, Charles H.
Fusselman, John R.
Garwood, Alonzo
Graham, Aleri Roger
Greene, Willis Newland
Grim, Adam
Grimm, John Franklin
Guthrie, William Elton
Guy, Samuel Jennings
Hammon, G. W., M. A.
Hannum, Henry
Harrison, George Wood
Hart, Bushrod W
Hathaway, Albert
Hawkins, Vincent John
Hinsdale, Frank Lewis
Holmes, Samuel Asbury
Hoornbeek, Nathaniel B
Huff, John William
Hunt, Fred Steele
Hunt, Stephen, A. B.
Jacobs, Stephan Wesley
Jenkins, Hugh
Jones, Bernard Walter
Jones, John Clark
Jones, Samuel S.
Kaster, John Penny
Keefer, John F., A. B.
Keller, Thomas F., B. S.
Kennedy, William
Kerr, Robert Andrew
King, Clifford Henry
King, Valentine R.
Kirk, Thades
Knappenberger, H., B. S.
Knowles, G. L., B. S.
Kriebs, Frank Joseph
Krost, Joseph
Kruell, F. J., Ph. G.
La Barriere, Paul E.
Lamb, Jonathan E.
Leach Philip
Leforgee, Walter L.
Lester, William A.
Lezott, George Danna
Line, Thomas Henry
Lormbard, Charles S.
Long, John Michael
Love, Ephriam Waldo
Martin, J. Lester, S. B.
Marshall, Charles Pope
Matthei, Alexander
Mauer, Albert A.
Mead, Leonard C.
Meek, John W.
McBride, Cornelius M.
McCleary, Horace
McComb, Henry R.
McEwan, Samuel W.
McIlvaine, T. McG., A. M.
McKay, William T.
McLean, William T.
McNeel, Frank H.
Miller Charles M.
Mitchell, Arthur I.
Morrison, J. Henry
Milton, Charles A.
Mosiander, F. V.
Mullowney, M. W.
Murdock, Horace G.
Neilson, Walter W.
Nuckolls, George W.
O'Connell, James M.
Ogden, Henry
Olds, Benjamin R.
Painter, William
Pearce, William J.
Philip, W. H. M.
Pickering, Reuben A.
Pontius, Lorin N.
Porter, Joseph L.
Preston, Walton H.
Randall, Robert A.
Riggs, Jesse T.
Roberts, Walter C.
Rodgers, Alonzo E.
Roller, Louis A.
Ross, Charles F.
Ross, Tuthill King
Russell, Samuel
Sattler, Philip
Saucerman, Martin
Schaller, John G.
Schwartz, Edwin
Searles, Frank P.
Semple, William F.
Sensenich, Aaron S.
Shaw, Alfred Jackson
Shephard, Carleton S.
Sherman, John J.
Shipman, Charles G.
Simison, John F., A. B.
Smethers, William H.
Smith, Elmore Oscar
Steel, William W.
Stewart, David T., M. S.
Stoelting, Charles W.
Sweney, C. F., B. S.
Tabor, Fred S.
Taylor, Floriman J.
Taylor, W. H., A. B.
Tucker, George W.
Tyler, De Witt C.
Vandorvort, F. C.
Vincent, William A.
Waggoner, Don M.
Webb, Theron Ellis
West, Benjamin F.
Wheeler, William G.
Whitley, F. E., B. S.
Whitney, Walter E.
Winters, Harrison A.
Wolter, Herman A.
Woodbridge, Ward

HONORARY DEGREES

were conferred upon Dr. W. W. Allport and Dr. S. D. Jacobson. The first-named gentleman is the well-known dentist, and the degree is the first of the kind ever granted in this country.

The valedictory, a very able and a very learned discourse, was delivered by Dr. T. C. Clark, and responded to by Prof. De Laskie Miller.

The Doctorate address was delivered by Prof. J. Adams Allen, the President, after which Dr. Parks was presented with a set of jewelry.

Music and a benediction closed the exercises.

THE BANQUET.

The annual reunion of the Alumni took place in the evening at the Tremont House, where about 300 guests, including the Faculty of the College, invited guests from other professions and pursuits, and the graduates of classes of different years, sat down in the large dining-hall to a banquet. The following members of the Faculty were present: Dr. George Wheeler Jones, Profs. Gunn, Delaskie, Miller, J. Adams Allen, Joseph P. Ross, W. H. Byford, Edward L. Holmes, Henry M. Lyman, James H. Etheridge, Charles T. Parkes, Walter S. Haines, James Nevins Hyde, John E. Owens, Isaac N. Danforth, Francis L. Wadsworth, E. Fletcher Ingalls, Lafayette W. Hase, Philip Adolphus, Norman Bridge, Edward W. Sawyer, Albert B. Strong, J. Suydam Knox, D. W. Graham, W. S. Harroun. Frank Gordon Gould, College Clerk.

Of the Alumni the following gentlemen were present; G. W. Fitzgerald, D. Painter, E. H. Irving, A. D. Pike, G. T. Carpenter, Frank W. Dimmitt, F. D. Cass, W. P. Smith, Edwin Powell, F. L. Wadsworth, A. W. Hagenback, Ernest Schmidt, Edwin Gaylord, C. W. Easton, N. Youngstedt, C. H. Buchanan, S. Strausser, R. Sears, T. D. Brown, F. B. Ives, D. G. Moore, B. Harris, H. A. Walters, D. C. Rood, John A. Edmiston, J. B. Baker, R. L. Leonard, J. A. Robinson, J. A. Hatch, G. O. Ransom, J. A. Ficks, George F. Heidman, E. H. Simon, G. T. Dowley, G. W. Johnson, J. S. Kaufman, S. J. Avery, S. P. Brown, Brock McVickar, C. P. Stodler, H. Kendall, E. S. Atwood, F. H. Bates, H. F. C. Miller, C. F. Gobel, F. H. Lord, R. E. Miller, D. C. Jones, M. L. Moore, J. S. Dicres, D. L. Woods, S. N. Gould, W. R. Godfrey, C. A. Daley, Antonio Lagorio, V. Harris, B. C. Godden, W. R. Shinn, G. C. Servis, H. M. McKenzie, H. J. Pratt, Solon Marks, R. H. Bartlett, W. G. Montgomery, A. A. Kosin, H. M. Garten, W. A. Quigley, W. Meacher, B. C. Meacher, A. Goldspohn, E. P. Murdock, L. L. McArthur, N. J. Maynard, T. M. Ellicott, W. S. Harcourt, G. K. Tillotson, C. E. Caldwell, J. W. Clendenning, Ellis C. Moore, W. F. Moore, J. W. Lester, B. L. Hurlbut, E. L. Mayo, J. W. Fisher, J. S. Barry, C. E. Fogg, George Kernahan, F. E. Sherman, John Q. Frank, T. J. Shaw, H. Steele, F. E. Bullard, Byron W. Griffin, J. B. Griswold, C. S. Ford, J. S. Whitman, J. B. Murphy, Robert W. Arthur, R. F. Bennett, C. A. Bucher, J. M. Dinan, E. B. Shumway, V. R. Bridges, R. A. McClellan, E. Wenger, B. M. Webster, E. S. Talbott, William Painter, J. K. Riggs, J. E. Hathorne, W. C. Hunt, W. J. Neal, S. Galloway, J. McL. Fleming, C. M. Dodger, Charles H. Carter, W. C. Hunt, A. W. Edmunds, A. C. Jonas, J. C. Merrick, C. Krusenark, J. M. Berry, C. F. Nitz, J. W. Harroun, H. Pettibone, H. W. Hewett, C. B. Creighton, G. W. Reynolds, M. W. Thompson, S. H. Smith, P. S. Hayes, R. S. Hall, C. T. Frean, W. Andrews, J. H. Byrne, T. P. Batcheler, L. W. Campbell, J. E. Whitey, W. E. J. Mitchelier, J. R. Rankin, J. Bartlett, F. W. Lester, L. C. Waters, G. D. Lezott, J. W. Dora, W. Kennedy, S. J. Ferguson, Alfred Hind.

Among the invited guests were the Rt.-Rev. Bishop Cheney, Judge Gardner, and M. E. Stone, of the *Daily News*.

Prof. Moses Gunn presided, and after the feast had been disposed of he made an opening address, greeting the Alumni in the name of their Alma Mater, congratulating them on the proud honor of their connection with old Rush, and concluding with earnest words upon the fidelity of the Alumni to the College. The company warmly applauded the speech.

The first toast was "Clinical Medicine," which Prof. D. T. Nelson responded to, referring particularly to the increased facilities for the study of that branch of medicine.

"Medicine and Dentistry" was responded to by Dr. W. W. Allport, who urged the endowment of a chair of dentistry at Rush College.

Judge Gardner spoke of the close relations existing between the law and the medical professions, in speaking to the toast "The Sisters of Medicine."

"The Profession of Medicine" was the subject of some well-timed remarks by Dr. Norman Bridge.

Dr. C. S. Shepard, a shining light of the class of '81, made a humorous talk on "The First Dose of Medicine," and drew forth repeated peals of laughter from the assembly.

"Medicine and Civil-Service Reform" was Dr. F. C. Henrotin's theme, and besides making some remarks derived from his experience in obtaining public office, he urged upon his listeners the importance of the medical fraternity having proper representation in public affairs, and the necessity of competitive examinations.

Dr. George Wheeler Jones, of Danville, spoke on "Medicine in Illinois," and Prof. Henry M. Lyman closed the speechmaking by a pleasant address in response to the toast "Alma Mater."

At the close of the toastmaking Prof. Gunn surrendered the chair to Dr. Solon Marks, of Milwaukee, President of the Alumni Association, and a businessmeeting was held.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance in his hands to the credit of the Association of $267.

The report of the Nominating Committee was presented by Dr. Parkes, who moved that the candidates selected be elected by the meeting, and the motion was concurred in. The following are the officers of the Association for the ensuing year: President, Dr. J. L. Whitley; First Vice-President, Dr. J. B. Hamilton, of Washington, D. C.; Second Vice-President, Dr. Philip Leach, of the class of 1881; Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. E. A. Emmons; Executive Committee, Drs. J. E. Owens, W. T. Belfield, and Otto Freer.

It was decided to offer $100 and $50 as prizes for two essays to be read at the next commencement, and Prof. Parkes, Dr. McArthur, and Dr. Meacham were selected as a committee to attend to the matter.

The Association subsequently adjourned sine die, and the members dispersed.

INDIANA INSURANCE.

A Critical Examination of the Bill Recently Presented by the Special Commission—Its Defects as Bearing upon Life-Insurance.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 21.—The Commissioners appointed by the State of Indiana to draft a general insurance bill have made what is, on the whole, a valuable report. It is to be noticed, however, that some of their most enlightened suggestions are made only to be abandoned by them in deference to what they reverently consider to be the superior wisdom of the Legislature. For example, they make a strong argument in favor of abolishing the present tax on life-insurance premiums, which is really a tax on family affection and self-denial, a tax not imposed in any foreign country, no matter how heavy the burden of taxation may otherwise be, nor by the foremost States in this country, such as New York and Illinois. They wind up the argument by proposing, without reason assigned, to leave the tax unchanged. In several respects, the Commissioners seem to have lacked pluck to carry out their convictions.

Among the new features proposed are sections intended to modify life-insurance policies in regard to forfeiture, suicide, and contestability for misstatements. It is seriously to be doubted whether such matters should not be left to the natural operation of competition between the companies. The Commissioners, in their report, are so severe on "paternal government" that these sections look very much out of place.

Of course, if the form of policy employed by any company is so monstrous that no citizen of Indiana ought to be allowed to insure with it, the State has the power to prohibit such company from doing business within its borders. Presented in this blunt shape, the question would be decided against exercising such paternal prohibition, in the case of any existing and reputable company. The Commissioners do not put the question in that way. They do not say that any company which seeks to do business in Indiana must insert such and such clauses in its policies. If they did they know that few, if any, companies would yield to the dictation. A mutual company in New York could not, without violating its charter, give to its members in Indiana more favorable contracts than to its members residing elsewhere. It would have to choose between changing its general plans of business and withdrawing from Indiana. If it changed its policy form to suit Indiana this year, it would have to change again next year to suit Arkansas, and so on. In short, such requirements would tend to drive the best companies from the State.

In avoiding this manifestly unpopular measure, the Commissioners make a serious blunder in another way. Their bill purports to override policies issued or to be issued, "anything in the policy to the contrary notwithstanding." As applied to existing contracts, this is unconstitutional as applied to new contracts, it can only affect those of Indiana. It so happens that the policies of a New York life-insurance company are New York contracts, even though issued to residents of Indiana. The sections in question will therefore, if enacted, be futile and ineffectual, except as applying to Indiana companies.

A fire-insurance policy issued to a resident of Indiana by a local agent of a New York company is an Indiana contract, because the agent has power to make it. Life-insurance agents have no such power, the contract being made at the company's home office. This is a legal principle which has been decided again and again. With one or two exceptions, no State has ever undertaken to control and override the policies issued by life companies of other States. For a few years ending in 1877, a law was in force in Massachusetts applying the so-called "non-forfeiture law" to companies of other States. It was at first doubtful whether this was or was not effectual. Several cases arose under policies issued during those years. The cases of Desmazes and Shattuck were decided in 1878 by Justice Clifford; those of Whitcomb and Ames in 1879 by Judge Lowell; and that of Smith in 1881 by Judge Nelson,—all in the United States Circuit Court, and all decided the same way,—to the effect that the *locus contracti* of a life-insurance policy is at the company's office, and that the law did not apply. To quote the words of Judge Nelson in his decision in the case last mentioned: "The policies were to be governed by the law of the States where the companies were incorporated and where the contracts were to be performed, and the act of 1872 did not have the effect to extend to such policies the Non-Forfeiture act of 1861." Considered coolly, and in a common-sense light, these legal decisions are eminently proper. It would be in the last degree inconvenient and absurd for the rights of the several members of a mutual company to vary according to the heterogeneous whims of thirty or forty local Legislatures.

BRONZE FOR VANDERBILT'S PALACE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—Charles Heaton, of the firm of Bureau Bros. & Heaton, bronze founders, of this city, yesterday signed a contract in New York for $40,000 worth of bronze railing to be furnished to William H. Vanderbilt for his new residence on Fifth avenue. The railing is to be of an elaborate scroll pattern, and 700 feet will be required for the work. It will take six months at least to finish the contract, and the bronze used will be of the finest quality, and highly polished. Several offers were received by Mr. Vanderbilt from the famous bronze foundries of Munich and Paris for the contract, but, upon the recommendation of J. Q. A. Ward, the celebrater sculptor, and Herder Bros., of New York, it was awarded to the Philadelphia firm.

MILWAUKEE PIONEERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 22.—The Milwaukee County Pioneer Association held its annual banquet at the Newhall House this evening. John H. Tweedy presided in the absence of the President, Alexander Mitchell. Memorial addresses by E. B. Wolcott and Joseph Cary on deceased members were made, besides which speeches suitable to the occasion were made by the Hon. Sat Clark, Dr. J. L. Dudley, ex-Gov. Barry of New Hampshire, Daniel Wells, Jr., John Johnston, Mayor Brown, the Rev. Dr. Keene, Sheriff Van Vechten, James S. Buck, and others.

OLD SETTLERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLD WATER DEPOT, Mich., Feb. 22.—A very notable gathering was the pioneer meeting at Peter M. Newberry's, in Quincy Township, to-night, being the finest assemblage of old residents held in this county for a long time. Besides old residents, there were many prominent citizens present, and sketches of life here forty and fifty years ago were freely narrated.

AMUSEMENTS.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

SALE BEGINS TO-MORROW SEATS FOR THE SECOND WEEK THEO. THOMAS

To-Night and To-Morrow Night.

First production in the West of Berlioz's DAMNATION OF FAUST. Miss FANNY KELLOGG, Soprano; W. C. TOWER, Tenor; FRANZ REMMERTZ, Baritone. Apollo Club and Grand Orchestra under the direction of THEO. THOMAS.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, BEETHOVEN NIGHT and first appearance of Herr JOSEFFY, the distinguished Pianist.

SATURDAY MATINEE and EVENING, POPULAR PROGRAMS by THEO. THOMAS' ORCHESTRA.

Reserved Seats for sale at the Box-Office at 50c, $1.00, $1.50, and $2.00, according to location.

MRS. GEO. B. CARPENTER, Lessee.

MILWARD ADAMS, Manager.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

SALVINI.

THIS EVENING..........HAMLET.

Thursday—THE GLADIATOR.

Saturday evening—OTHELLO.

SALVINI'S LAST WEEK:

Monday, Feb. 28—OTHELLO.

Wednesday, March 2—THE GLADIATOR.

Thursday, March 3—MACBETH.

Saturday Afternoon—Only SALVINI Matinee—OTHELLO.

Sale of seats for next week commences Thursday morning.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Enthusiastic Reception and Shouts of Laughter bestowed on the laughable new comedy,

THE GUV'NOR.

A HIT - POSITIVELY - A HIT.

"YER 'AND, GUV'NOR, YER 'AND."

This Afternoon at 2 o'clock, Friday Evening and Saturday Matinee—THE GUV'NOR.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY..........Manager and Proprietor.

THIS WEDNESDAY MATINEE,

LAST TIME IN THIS THEATRE OF

RICE'S SURPRISE PARTY,

In the melange of mirth, music, fun, and fancy,

"REVELS."

THIS WEDNESDAY NIGHT,

For the first time this engagement, the glorious extravaganza,

"HIAWATHA."

ALL THE GREAT FAVORITES APPEAR.

Sunday Night—BABES IN THE WOOD.

Monday—Aldrich and Parsloe—MY PARTNER.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Clark-st., opposite Court-House.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE POPULAR AND FAVORITE TRAGEDIAN,

THOS. W. KEENE.

THE MATINEE at 2..........THE WIFE.

TO-NIGHT at 8......THE FOOL'S REVENGE.

Thursday—RICHELIEU. Friday—HAMLET. Saturday Matinee—DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN. Saturday night—Only time of RICHARD III. Sunday night—Grand Farewell Performance—HAMLET.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00.

Next week—The greatest of all modern spectacular plays, VOYAGEURS IN SOUTHERN SEAS; or, The Children of Capt. Grant.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Monday, Feb. 21, every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF

J. A. HEARNE'S

HEARTS OF OAK.

J. A. HEARNE and KATE CORCORAN in their original characters, supported by a carefully-selected Dramatic Company.

Every Scene new, with realistic Storm and Mill Effects, and novel mechanical appliances.

Monday, Feb. 28—NEIL BURGESS' Original "Widow Bedott" Company.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

West Side, Halsted-st., near Madison.

WM. EMMETT..........Sole Proprietor.

NICK NORTON..........Manager.

Every Evening and Matinees this week.

Sheehan and Jones, Chas. A. Gardner,

The Original Big 4—Smith, Waldron, Cronin & Martin, In Specialties.

HARRY G. RICHMOND and Miss FLORENCE STOVER in comedy-drama,

OUR CANDIDATE.

Supported by GEO. LEAROCK and the Stock Co.

Admission—Evenings and Sunday Matinee, 15, 25, and 50c. Wed. and Sat. Matinees, 15, 25, and 35c. Seats can be secured by both Edison and Bell telephones.

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Every Evening at 8, Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday,

LEAVITT'S GIGANTIC VARIETY COMBINATION.

Monday, Feb. 28—Ben Cotton and Little Idalene.

BRAND'S HALL.

Corner of Clark and Erie-sts.

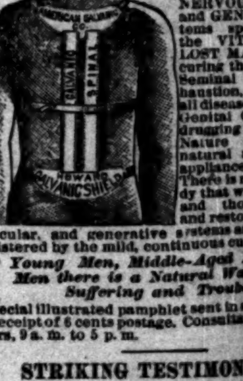
FREEDOM'S CAUSE.

A Reception and Ball for the benefit of the Irish National Land League will be given under the auspices of the Seventeenth Ward Land-League Club Wednesday evening, Feb. 23. An address of welcome will be given by Richard Prendergast. Music by Roddy's Military Band. Tickets, admitting lady and gentleman, 50 cents.

ELECTRIC APPLIANCES.

NERVOUS DEBILITY CURED.

The Vital Forces Restored Without Medicines



OUR ELECTRIC APPLIANCES are unequaled in their construction and efficacy, generating and diffusing a mild, continuous current, reaching at once the seat of disease, and by their electro-galvanic action upon the centres of the NERVOUS, MUSCULAR and GENERATING systems speedily restore the VITAL FORCES, LOST MANHOOD, and curing the worst cases of Seminal Weakness, Exhaustion, Impotency, and all diseases of the Urino-Genital Organs, without drugging the stomach. Nature merely wants natural aid, which our appliances promptly give. There is no known remedy that will so promptly and thoroughly reach and restore the nervous, muscular, and generative systems as electricity administered by the mild, continuous currents.

For Young Men, Middle-Aged Men, and Old Men there is a Natural Way out of Suffering and Trouble.

Special illustrated pamphlet sent in sealed envelope on receipt of 6 cents postage. Consultation free. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

STRIKING TESTIMONIALS.

OFFICE OF J. CLARKE BARDWELL, Manufacturing Chemist, No. 309 FIFTEENTH-ST., Denver, Colo.

To the American Galvanic Company:

GENTLEMEN—Having suffered for years from Nervous Debility in its worst form, it gives me pleasure to tell you of the benefit I have received from wearing your Spinal appliance. I will first mention some of the symptoms, which were present for years before using it. My arms were numb, cold, and painful, the pain being more especially in the muscles. Previous to wearing the appliance I could not walk with any comfort, as my legs were numb and without natural elasticity. My arms felt much the same, and when I attempted to use a pen or pencil my right arm gradually became numb, and the numbness extended to the brain and confused my thoughts, so that I was obliged to stop.

When I read for more than a few minutes at a time the same feelings were present in my head,—in fact, my head felt numb most of the time. It was especially so in the morning. I frequently had to rub my head a long time before I could open my eyes. I also had to gradually assume the upright position, else I would be dizzy all day. So great was the heat and congestion in my head that I wore a linen cap and a linen band around my neck, both of which I kept saturated with cold water day and night.

A GREAT PRESSURE AND PAIN AT THE BASE OF THE BRAIN

Was felt continually, and at times the most intolerable headaches occurred, especially if I became excited. During much of the time my eyes felt too large for the sockets, as though they were being forced out of my head.

Very trifling things would excite me and cause me to tremble all over. Frequently, when conversing, my tongue would become numb; at the same time my thoughts would become confused and I could not finish the sentence; this feeling would pass away, generally leaving a violent headache.

When I read of your appliances I felt some reluctance about trying them, as I had previously invested in the electric belt manufactured in Cincinnati. This had no good effect whatever on my nervous system; but on examination I was satisfied that the two were totally unlike in principle. I decided that I would give yours a trial, and am glad to say that I was not disappointed, for in a short time my whole nervous system began to grow stronger and stronger, until, after wearing it a few months, I considered myself cured, and began to attend to business again with renewed energy.

If this statement of my case will, in your judgment, benefit the public, you are at liberty to publish it.

I feel sure there are many in the world suffering as I was, whom I am satisfied from my own experience cannot be reached or cured in any other way save by your wonderful appliances.

Yours, truly,

J. CLARKE BARDWELL.

AMERICAN GALVANIC CO.,

Rooms 1 and 2, 134 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

Cut this out for reference.

THE RAILROADS.

Annual Meeting To-Day of the Great Eastern Fast-Freight Line.

An Interesting Talk with an Officer of the Grand Trunk Concerning Its Prospects.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Road and Its Various Branches.

Uneasiness of the Roads Centering at Indianapolis in Regard to Passenger Rates.

Control of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Secured by the Baltimore & Ohio.

The People of De Witt County Jubilant Over the Recent Decision of the Supreme Court.

THE GRAND TRUNK.

The annual meeting of the Great Eastern Fast-Freight Line will be held at the Palmer House to-day. This is the Grand Trunk Fast-Freight Line, and several of the general officers of Grand Trunk are here to participate in the proceedings. Mr. John Porteus, General Freight Agent of the Grand Trunk, stated to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday that he was well satisfied with the support given to his line by the people of Chicago since its completion to this city. The road has had much more business offered than it has been able to carry thus far. The severity of the winter and the want of transportation facilities have embarrassed his road considerably, but he believes that these troubles are now over. The severest part of the winter has past, and a large number of new cars and locomotives have lately been placed on the Chicago extension, and still more, that are now in the course of construction, will soon be put in service. His road will then be ready to carry twice the amount of business from this point than it now does.

Mr. Porteus is of the opinion that rates will soon fall, as not only competition by the lakes is setting in but the competition between the various Eastern lines is becoming more active every day. The east-bound pooling arrangement, he says, is proving a dead-letter and does not stop the competition between the various lines. Each road gets all the business it can, and percentages are not equalized, as provided for in the agreement. But for the fact that he receives some circular or statement from Commissioner Fink once in a while he would not know that such a pool was in existence.

The amalgamation of the Operaion and Traffic Departments of the Chicago & Grand Trunk with those of the Grand Trunk, Mr. Porteus thinks, will greatly facilitate the business of his road, as it will not only result in the saving of a large amount of money, but will avoid conflicts of authority and other embarrassments.

Mr. L. J. Seargeant, General Traffic Manager, and Mr. W. J. Spicer, General Superintendent, of the Grand Trunk, visited the various depots and yards of their road in this city yesterday, and expressed themselves well pleased with their splendid facilities for handling business at this point.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE.

Mr. W. B. Strong, General Manager of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, is in the city. He says his road is now within seven miles of the junction point with the Southern Pacific. It will probably be ten days before the union between the two roads takes place. The seven miles yet to be constructed run through a section offering many obstacles to railroad building, and the weather is so unpropitious that it takes longer to construct these seven miles than it would in a less difficult section or with better weather. Yet it is certain that the road will be open for business to the Pacific Coast March 15. Mr. Strong expects a good share of the Pacific business for the new route, which, although considerably longer to San Francisco than the Union Pacific, is able to do the business just as cheaply as that line. To Southern California and Arizona points, which heretofore could only be reached by going via the Union Pacific & San Francisco, the new line will be almost exclusively used, being the direct route. It is also expected to do a very large passenger business, as tourists and others who visit California will in most cases go by one route and return by the other.

Good progress is being made on the Atlantic & Pacific extension of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé from Albuquerque west, and this line is expected to be completed to San Francisco in a little more than a year. With this extension completed, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé will have an independent line all the way to San Francisco almost as direct as the Union Pacific, and much less subjected to delays or danger on account of severe snow-storms. The Guymas extension is also making good progress. Work is going on at both ends. The road between Guymas and Hermosilla will be ready for business in a few weeks.

THE LAKE-FRONT.

The Illinois Central Railroad officials in this city think the dispatch sent by Congressman Davis that the Lake-Front bill passed by the Senate is effectually killed in the House was transmitted for the purpose of helping the opponents of the bill, and they are still full of hopes that the bill will pass. Mr. B. F. Ayer, the General Solicitor of the Illinois Central, is now at Washington working for the bill, and all that has been received from him thus far indicates that the chances are in favor of its speedy passage. The Illinois Central people are inclined to think that Mr. Davis is acting in the interests of the Valentine scrip people, who have all along bitterly opposed the passage of the bill. Mr. Ayer, they say, has offered to make all possible concessions to guard and protect the interests of the city, as far as riparian rights are concerned. The Company only asks the two blocks between Madison and Randolph streets by metes and bounds, for which it offers to pay the city a large price. The passage of the bill could in no way alter the present status of affairs between the city and the railroad, company as far as riparian rights are concerned. If the bill fails to become a law it would hurt the city far more than the railroad Company, for, as the matter now stands, the city has no earthly right to the property, and will not be able to make any use of the same, while the railroad company can easily do without the two blocks mentioned and build a new depot on the site of the present one, which will no doubt be done if this bill is defeated in the House.

PHILADELPHIA & BALTIMORE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—The stale rumor about the purchase of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad was again revived to-day, Messrs. Garrett and Gould being again named as the purchasers. There is no more truth in it than there has been in many similar rumors before. Eighty-six per cent of the stock is owned in Boston, and the three stockholders own a controlling interest. There have been very few changes in the stockholders of late, and certainly none have been bought in the interest either of the Pennsylvania or the Baltimore & Ohio, which is still vigorously pushing the Delaware & Western project for a rival road.

GETTING UNEASY.

The railroads centering at Indianapolis seem to be getting rather uneasy regarding Western passenger rates. The failure of the Southwestern roads from Chicago and St. Louis to settle their difficulties at the late managers' meeting has left the passenger rates between Chicago, St. Louis, and Missouri River points in a chaotic state, and the low rates charged from Chicago, it is claimed, divert much business from Indianapolis. Thus far the Indianapolis roads have maintained rates as well as they could under the circumstances, in the hope that the troubles between the Southwestern lines from this city and St. Louis would be speedily settled. All hopes for an early settlement have now vanished, and the Indianapolis roads find that they must do something to protect themselves, not so much because the rates from Chicago and St. Louis are being demoralized, but because the Lake Erie & Western and Indiana, Bloomington & Western in connection with the Alton cut the rates as badly from Indianapolis as they are being cut from Chicago. Mr. M. E. Ingalls, General Manager of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago, has called a meeting of all the roads centering in Indianapolis and also invited the Chicago & Alton and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy to be present. This meeting will be held at the new Dennison House, Indianapolis, to-day, to see what can be done to protect the business of the Indianapolis roads.

IOWA RAILROAD MATTERS.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 21.—There is quite an unusual crop of railroad projects coming to the surface just now, most of which seem to be aiming toward Jay Gould's Wabash combination.

The Des Moines & St. Louis is booming ahead vigorously, the only question about it being the route. Every town along the three proposed routes is making preparations to vote a tax. They all want to get on the Wabash.

The Directors of the Des Moines & Kansas City Road, at a meeting last Wednesday, decided to go ahead, and instructed the President to have the survey and permanent location made. The route will be south, not far distant from the Chicago & Rock Island for about twenty miles, when it will cross that road near Spring Hill, thence run on "the divide" directly south to Osceola or Murray, where it will cross the C., B. & Q., and thence it will go southwest near Mount Ayr, thence direct to Cameron and Kansas City. This route will be through an unoccupied territory, and will not antagonize either of the Chicago trunk lines. The Engineer has gone to Osceola and Murray to look for the most feasible route for a crossing of the Rock Island.

Manager Merrill says that work on the Council Bluffs, Des Moines & Kansas City extension of the Milwaukee & St. Paul will be pushed vigorously from each end and from the centre each way. It is probable that these two lines will form a junction about twenty miles northeast of this city.

It is reported that the Milwaukee people have become interested in the Des Moines, Waterloo & Northeastern project, which has for several years been asleep. The route is from a point on the Milwaukee & St. Paul in Fayette County, via Waterloo to Marshalltown; thence to this city. From Marshalltown it would become a part of the Des Moines & Kansas City Division of that road. Another route, antagonistic to this, is from New Hampton, in Chickasaw County, via Clarksville, Butler Centre, Grundy Centre, or Holland, to Marshalltown. This would make an admirable feeder to Milwaukee, but the other route, via Waterloo, would give a connection with St. Paul, and a north road from the cane fields in this section, so that the proposed line from Mason City to Fort Dodge would be unnecessary.

It would not be surprising if, when the Milwaukee & St. Paul gets here, the Des Moines & Kansas City was gobbled up and become the Kansas City extension, for by that line an available route will have been selected and susidies well worked up.

The New Sharon, Cool Valley & Eastern, it is reported, will be built. Townships are now voting the tax to aid it, and it looks like business. The first move will be to contract from New Sharon, in Mahaska County, to Keokuk via Mount Pleasant or Fairfield. Grading will begin at New Sharon early in the spring. It is proposed to go to Newton, thence northwest to Minnesota.

The Fort Madison & Northwestern Narrow-Gauge is pushing northward. The President met the people of Oskaloosa a few days since to submit propositions to make that place a point on the road. It is stated that the Company has material on hand to build to that point, and Oskaloosa has already learned to take a good railroad when it is offered. She has not forgotten that the Keokuk & Des Moines Road was once offered her for a small consideration, at which she turned up her municipal nose, when the road left her two miles aside, and she has been sorry ever since.

The Cedar Rapids, Oskaloosa & St. Joseph Railroad Company has been organized to build a road from Cedar Rapids to Oskaloosa, thence to Chariton, connecting with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy for St. Jo. The route from Cedar Rapids will be the same as the old Ottumwa route, surveyed and located for the Chicago & Milwaukee. Work will begin at once. Cedar Rapids is favorable to this route, because it will be a terminal point, whereas if the Milwaukee & St. Paul build the road to Ottumwa, Marion, five miles from the Rapids, will be the terminal point, and there will be the junction of the Council Bluffs and the Des Moines & Kansas City Divisions.

JUBILANT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., Feb. 22.—The people of Santa Anna Township, De Witt County, are very jubilant over the fact that they have at last beaten the railroad companies out of the fraudulent bonds which were issued to the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway, and to the old Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railway to the amount of $70,000, which the Supreme Court has just decided not to be good. The Hon. Thomas Tipton, of Bloomington, was the attorney, and will receive about $3,500 for his services.

LITIGATION ENDED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 22.—The Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railway Company to-day discontinued its express-department, and exectued a contract with the Adams Express Company for a period of ten years. This is the railroad company which by its order to the express company nearly a year since to leave the road, precipitated litigations which have been entered on the docket of the Federal Courts of nearly all the Western and Southern States. This action is considered to end the express litigation in this section.

GOULD AGAIN.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—Railroad circles are again excited by the report that Jay Gould has effected the purchase of the controlling interest in the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad. Inquiries were made of the various railroad officials who might reasonably be expected to know of this movement, but all denied any knowledge of it. President Hinckley, of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, settled the matter in these words: "The report is not true."

REPORTED PURCHASE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 22.—It is stated, on the authority of a high official of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, that a syndicate, composed of friends of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Philadelphia & Reading Road, and the Baltimore & Ohio, have purchased a controlling interest in the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad. The purchase, it is stated, was completed today.

SALE OF STOCK.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 22.—Three hundred and sixty shares of the Jefferson County stock in the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad was purchased at public sale for a New York house at 188.

ITEMS.

Mr. C. W. Smith, General Traffic Manager of the Erie Railway, is spending a few days with his family in this city.

Mr. George A. Sanderson has been appointed General Agent of Freight Traffic for the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, with headquarters at Chicago.

Most of the railroad officials in this city celebrated Washington's birthday yesterday, and most of the general offices were deserted. The railroad officials have a great reverence and admiration for George, because, like them, he couldn't tell a lie.

An item made the rounds in the Western papers lately to the effect that the headquarters of the Lake Erie & Western Railway had been removed from Fremont to Sandusky. The item should have stated that the headquarters of the Superintendent of the Sandusky Division had been removed from Fremont to Sandusky. The headquarters of the general officers of the Company are at Lafayette, Ind.

The secret of complexional loveliness is to keep the pores open. Glenn's Sulphur Soap does it.

CASUALTIES.

Fearful Explosion of the Boiler of a Soap Factory in Louisville.

One Man Fatally Injured and Another Severely Scalded by Steam.

Queer Antics of the Boiler in Its Flight of Two Hundred Feet.

Collision of Trains Near East St. Louis—Two Men Badly Hurt.

Other Unfortunate Occurrences in Various Portions of the Country.

TERRIFIC BOILER-EXPLOSION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 22.—A terrific boiler-explosion, the third fatal one here this year, occurred to-day. Mr. Henry Myer, an old German, has been conducting a soap-factory in the eastern part of Louisville for years. Mr. Myer's only assistants were his four sons. This morning about 7 o'clock Mr. Myer and his sons went to work as usual, intending to boil up some soap. William, the second son, who has been acting as engineer for the past two months, built a fire in the furnace about 8 o'clock and raised steam. Everything was going along smoothly, as it seemed, when suddenly at 8:30 o'clock the neighborhood was startled by a tremendous report. The shed was suddenly demolished, and the boiler flew through the air with fearful force and landed up against the house in front.

At the time of the explosion old Mr. Myer was busy in the yard; Henry, the oldest son, was engaged at the soap vat in the factory back of the boiler; Charles was down stairs; Edward was splitting wood in the yard; and William, the engineer, was busy about his engine. No other persons were about the place.

Charles Myer told a reporter that he was down-stairs drawing off some lye and preparing to boil some soap. His brother William had been busy getting up steam so that the work might be done, and after he had the engine running satisfactorily he shouted down-stairs: "Hello, Charley, I've got plenty of steam up now."

"How much have you got?" asked Charley.

"About sixty pounds."

"Have you got plenty of water?"

"Yes; the water is up to the third cock. She's running bully."

"All right," said Charley; "I'll be ready to use the engine pretty soon."

"If I had known you wouldn't have wanted steam right away I wouldn't have fired up so early."

Scarcely were these words out of his mouth before the boiler exploded. There was a deep rumble, a loud report, and a terrific shock, which caused buildings in the vicinity to tremble. The few people who saw the explosion from a safe distance say the boiler-shed was suddenly demolished, the air was filled with sticks, bricks, dust, and débris, and the very ground shook like a small earthquake. Neighbors and workmen from the Milwood distillery pump-house across the way ran to the scene to render assistance. Meantime, Henry Myer and Charles Myer, who were momentarily stunned by the shock, but were not hurt, rushed out of the building through the opening made by the explosion, and were horrified to find their father and brother William lying upon the ground. Confusion and excitement reigned for some time, people scarcely comprehending what had happened. Old Mr. Myer was found stretched out on the ground on the side of the yard fatally hurt, unconscious, and with his head and face horribly mutilated by the flying bricks and missiles which had struck him. His uninjured sons carried him into Henry Myer's house, just in front, while the engineer at the pump-house helped attend to William. The boy was found on his hands and knees attempting to rise to his feet. He was horribly scalded about the face and arms.

The queerest part of the affair was the antics cut up by the boiler. The force of the explosion drove the heavy machine through the weak plank wall, carried it clear across the lot lengthwise, a distance of 200 feet, through a board fence, and it finally landed up against the side of the house under the porch and alongside the basement. In its course the end of the boiler struck the ground and turned completely around, being in exactly the opposit position when it rested to what it was in the factory. Almost one-third of the rear part of the boiler was completely off all the way round, and the heavy piece of metal, weighing 300 pounds, was blown high in the air, carried over the roof of the two-story brick house four lots below, struck the cornice, and fell into the street. The huge piece of iron was bent and twisted all out of shape. It was in the rear part of the boiler that the break occurred. Another large hole was blown in the front part of the shell. The position the boiler was found in was a curious one. It was lying alongside the kitchen and in under the stairs which led up to the porch, as if the iron monster wished to hide itself after the destruction it had done.

A SERIOUS COLLISION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 22.—Last night a collision occurred on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, about five miles from the relay depot in East St. Louis. A train on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy was coming into East St. Louis at a rapid rate of speed, being three-quarters of an hour behind time. When it arrived at Venice an extra train of the Indianapolis & St. Louis was overtaken. The Indianapolis & St. Louis train consisted of about ten flat-cars loaded with logs and four or five cars loaded with sheep, cattle, and potatoes. At the rear of the cattle-cars was coupled a caboose, which prevented the lights on the Indianpolis & St. Louis from being seen by those in charge on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy train. When the Indianapolis & St. Louis train arrived within 200 feet of the large water tank on the southern boundary of Venice Station it was overtaken by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy train and run into with great force. The caboose of the Indianapolis & St. Louis train contained six stock men, two of whom were badly bruised. The other four escaped with a few scratches. The caboose itself was torn into about twenty pieces and thrown down an embankment with one of the cars loaded with potatoes. The engine of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy was also thrown off the track down the embankment and broken in such a manner as to render repairing impossible. The fireman and engineer were on the engine at this time and narrowly escaped a violent death. The engine in falling struck against a telegraph pole, balancing itself just a sufficient time to enable the fireman and engineer to crawl out before it tumbled down the embankment. A whole car-load of sheep was ditched, the majority of which were killed.

A HORRIBLE FATE.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 20.—A workingman named Michael Maroney met with a horrible death at Robinson & Rea's foundry, on the south side of the city, at a late hour Saturday night. Maroney, being cold, went into a large core-oven to the foundry to get warm. While he was standing in there several workmen ran a truck with a large core in it and closed the doors of the oven and fired up. In the early hours of the morning the watchman, thinking that the core had been baked sufficiently, opened the doors of the oven, and was horrified to discover the remains of Maroney lying on the floor in a half-baked condition. Maroney survived long enough to tell how he happened to get into the oven, and said that he had yelled and kicked on the side to let the workmen know of his frightful position, but the roar of the fire and the noise in the foundries drowned the sounds. His clothes and large masses of baked flesh dropped off his bones before death ended his terrible agony.

BAD ACCIDENT.

GALVESTON, Tex., Feb. 22.—Two coaches of the south-bound passenger-train of the Texas Central Railway were thrown from the track by an iron bar placed across the rails. Six persons were injured, among them, J. Schloss, J. G. Radcliffe, internally; E. Schonell, collar-bone broken; Julius Beim, head badly cut.

NINE B'ILED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 22.—A young man named Mosely Winn, of Geneva, on a wager ate nine hard-boiled eggs last night, and died of congestion of the bowels three hours after.

PROBABLY LOST.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—The French bark Fannie, from this port for Havre, with a cargo of 227,372 gallons of crude and refined petroleum, is regarded lost, with all on board.

A BOY KILLED.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 22.—Edward O'Grady, 6 years old, was run over by a heavy wagon on Pearl street, this morning, and instantly killed. He was hooking on for a ride.

A FATAL EXPLOSION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 22.—A boiler in the soap factory of F. W. Meyer exploded, killing Meyer and injuring his son William. Loss by damage to building, $250.

THE KEELY MOTOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 22.—A party of the New York stockholders in the famous Keely motor joined their Philadelphia associates this evening in a visit to the workshop of the inventor, where they were entertained for two hours or more, and returned to the Continental Hotel in high spirits. One of the gentlemen of the party said that they had found that Mr. Keely had made wonderful progress since their last visit, and they were more than satisfied with the result of the exhibition of the evening. There was yet nothing to be made public, and when there was it would come from Mr. Keely himself. An offer of some of the stock from some who did not participate in the assembly did not meet with any more eager purchasers than before. Among the gentlemen present were F. G. Green and President George S. Coe, of the American Exchange National Bank of New York.

ANNUAL BANQUET.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.—The Maryland Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States held its annual banquet this evening. Among the speakers were Gens. Wade Hampton, W. H. F. Lee, and Bradley T. Johnson.

Nothing purifies and enriches the blood and destroys all poisons in the system like Hop Bitters.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.

SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.

JUDSON S. JACOBUS, Druggist, 3037 Indiana-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

R. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

JAS. M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 134 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.

MILLS' PHARMACY, J. W. WAINWRIGHT, 573 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av.

A. A. POPULORUM, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 980 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

R. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 182 North Halsted, corner Indiana-st.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 E. Division-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG GERMAN GENtleman of education would like to make the acquaintance of an American lady, in order to exchange German and English lessons. G 27, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—NEW; HAVE YOU FORgotten me?

PERSONAL—MAY B. M. WITHPLEASure. Write, giving address, to F 87, Tribune.

PERSONAL—IF PARTIES WHO HAVE the jewelry stolen from Sherman House belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Davis will address owners a suitable sum of money will be paid and no questions asked.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A RING. PARTY DESCRIBing and proving same can have it by addressing F 59, Tribune office.

LOST—A PACKAGE CONTAINING blonde crimpee, also small piece of natural curly hair, on Wabash-av., between Adams and Monroe-sts., or between Monroe-st. and Field, Leiter & Co.'s, on State-st. Liberal reward will be paid if returned to J. GRAY, 74 State-st.

LOST—PLATE OF ADJUSTABLE gold sleeve-button. Will finder please return to 19 Ashland Block for reward.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A FIVE YEARS' ESTABlished restaurant on one of the best streets; best of reasons given for selling. If taken at once a bargain will be given. Address for three days F 90, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A SMALL DESIRABLE business requiring about $2,000 cash in a first-class location, on the first floor, on State-st., between Randolph and Madison. Address F 79, Tribune.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STOCK—FIRST-class location; doing good business. Address G 24, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—BOOTS AND shoes; selected stock; no better location in Chicago, at discount. Address G 24, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HOTEL FURNITURE AND lease of 60 rooms; central location; good trade. Address G 26, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A HALF INTEREST IN A good paying meat market. Inquire at 510 West Madison-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE—THE MOST DElightful resort in the Northwest, situated on Green Lake, Wisconsin, in successful operation; outlook better than ever for 1881; will not rent, but will sell cheap. Address WM. C. SHERWOOD, proprietor, Lafayette, Ind.

STOCK OF HARDWARE AND TINNERS' tools for sale in one of the liveliest towns in Northern Illinois, within three hours' ride of Chicago; old established and profitable business; satisfactory reasons given for wishing to close out; stock about $11,000. For full particulars call on or address S. C. BARTLETT, of Hibbard, Spencer & Co., this city.

WANTED—A PARTY TO REPRESENT one of Chicago's leading industries in all principal towns and cities, with $200 to pay your own expenses; there is $3,000 to $5,000 per annum in the business. Address E 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—SILENT PARTNER WITH $2,500 cash, having investigated a legislative business which bears the strictest investigation; no patent business. Address F 94, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN IS DEsirous of investing $20,000 to $30,000; in business manufacturing preferred. State nature of business, and address, for one week, F 98, Tribune office.

HYDROPHOBIA—SURE CURE FOR this dread disease. Hundreds of references given if requested. Address with 9 cents stamps. C. J. SAUTER & CO., Dyer, Ind.

STAMMERING AND ALL DEFECTS OF speech cured by L. & G. DELON (from Paris, France), 64 North State-st., Chicago: scientific and serious treatment: no secret; no money in advance; terms easy. Best reference in city. To Stammerers—For 20 years I had been greatly afflicted with stammering, and thought myself incurable, and only by applying myself to the Delon method I have been completely cured after 15 days. I can cheerfully recommend the "Delon Method" to all suffering as I have been. P. S. MAHER, 15 Wolcott-st., Chicago.

TO BUILDERS—I WANT 4 FRAME houses erected in best locality in South Chicago; to parties who will advance the money I will give 8 per cent interest; property will rent for $1,300; will sell one lot. CHARLES DAUTEL, 180 Michigan-av.

WANTED—WOULD LIKE TO COMMUnicate with manufacturer of some staple article, grocery line preferred, with view to establishing agency in Chicago. Will advance on goods. Best of references given and required. F 97, Tribune.

WANTED—TO BUY A SALOON OR restaurant, South Side preferred. Address G 4, Tribune office.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ALL THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN who wish to sell cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding, can get an offer from E. HERSCHEL, 546 State-st. I will pay 25 per cent more than any other dealer in the city. Remember the number, 546 State.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing, dresses, carpets, etc. Ladies attended to by Mrs. J. Gelder. Address J. GELDER, 324 State.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 15 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

JOSHUA BELL, POLICE MAGIStrate, Lemont, Ill. Legitimate business solicited. Fees invariably in advance.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF the Daily and Sunday Chicago Tribune for the eventful year of 1880. Address T 26, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

Good brick house, two stories and basement, Adams-st., near Robey, $4,000.

Good frame house, Adams-st., east of Lincoln, a bargain.

Octagon-front brick, 2 stories and basement, on fine corner, Monroe-st., $4,500. A great bargain.

Fine residence on Ashland-av.

Stone front, two stories and cellar, near Ashland-av., $5,500.

Brick residence in good location, West Side, near street cars, $2,750; a bargain.

Octagon-front brick, two stories and basement, Leavitt-st., $3,000; cheap.

Fine marble-front residence, excellent location, West Side, $6,000; renting for $720.

Octagon stone-front, Ashland-av., near Adams-st., $8,000.

Good frame cottage, in good location, West Side; renting for $22 per month, $2,200; a great bargain.

Fine octagon stone front, two stories and cellar, Seeley-av., $5,250; cheap.

Stone-front residence, two stories and cellar, good location, West Side, $5,500; a bargain.

Fine residence on the North Side.

A fine octagon brown-stone front residence, on Dearborn-av., 25 feet front, $15,000.

Fine brick residence, with wide corner lot, Dearborn-av. $22,000.

Octagon-front brick, 2 stories and cellar; good location, not far from Lincoln Park; $4,000.

Stone front, two stories, basement, and mansard, Wabash-av., south of Twenty-second-st. $7,500.

Octagon-front brick, two stories and basement, Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st. $5,000; a bargain.

Fine stone-front residence, with wide lot, Indiana-av., $16,000.

HENRY WALLER, JR.,
97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.:

$7,000—A corner octagon marble-front, near Jefferson Park, D. R. and K. on parlor floor, cellar, etc.

$8,000—An elegant and complete West Side residence; over $500 recently spent in decoration.

$6,000—Ashland-av., near Adams-st., octagon marble-front, 3 rooms deep, furnace.

$3,500—Near head of Drexel boulevard, an octagon-front brick residence; a bargain.

$8,000—Indiana-av., a large and elegant residence, built for a home; large lot; good barn.

$25,000—An elegant residence on very desirable corner. West Side; will take other property.

$4,000—Jackson-st., near Ashland-av., desirable corner house, D. R. and K. on parlor floor.

$6,500—Park-av., marble-front, D. R. and K. on parlor floor, barn, wide lot, furnace and gas-fixtures.

$13,000—North Side marble-front (corner), D. R. on parlor floor; east light.

$10,000—Elegant North Side residence among the finest improvements.

BUSINESS.

West Indiana-st., marble front, paying 10 per cent on price. Will bring 25 per cent more after May 1.

LOTS.

Ashland-av., some elegant lots.

$100—Thirty-fifth-st., near the monument.

$60—Congress-st., near Ashland-av.

$75—Van Buren-st., near Ashland-av.

$125—Jackson-st., near Ashland-av.

$140—Adams-st., corner of Wood.

Adams-st., some very desirable lots.

Harrison-st., near Morgan, two south-front lots.

MANUFACTURING.

Some large pieces well located.

FOR SALE—A FINE BRICK HOUSE, with large corner lot, first-class location, West Side, $18,000; the best bargain now offered. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—50.2X110 FEET, NORTH-east corner of West Lake-st. and Union Park place. F. H. WATRISS, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THREE GOOD FRAME buildings, with 74 feet of ground, South Halsted-st., corner of O'Neil, renting for $1,330; will rent for more after May 1. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT STONE-front residence 498 West Monroe-st., with furniture. For particulars apply at the house.

FOR SALE—A FINE RESIDENCE ON Calumet-av., near Twenty-second-st., with 50 feet of ground, $25,000. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WHARFAGE LOTS ON North and South Branches, suitable for elevators, factories, warehouses, or yards. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, 114 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUSINESS block on Monroe-st., near Franklin; a very choice investment. C. S. ENGLE, Room 58 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—GOOD DWELLING HOUSE and large lot on Prairie-av.; choice location and in fine order; a bargain. C. S. ENGLE, Room 58 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—25 FEET FRONT BY 190 feet deep on Wabash-av., west front, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts. Price $150 a front foot, cash. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—46 AND 48 FORTIETH-ST.—Two-story frame, 9 rooms each, lots 180 feet deep, only $6,000 for the two. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 51 Major Block, corner La Salle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—CASH TELLS—$3,000, ½ cash, will take a nice 10-room octagon brick house in good order; rented for $25 per month; will bring $30 this year. Apply early to D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st., third floor.

FOR SALE—$6 PER FOOT, PRAIRIE and Calumet-av., lots 170 feet deep, with water pipes laid in the street. W. D. COOPER, 16 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—BY GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st., the finest corner on Michigan-av., 100 feet, with 5 buildings, renting for $1,500—at a bargain.

FOR SALE—HOUSE ON INDIANA-AV., north of Twenty-ninth-st., good brick, octagon front, with lot 25x177; price $7,500. W. D. COOPER, 16 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—NO. 8 FORtieth-st., just west of Cottage Grove-av.—Frame house; one of the best-built dwellings in Oakland; has 10 rooms; lot 25x180 to alley; only $4,000, if taken this week. Can rent the same for $40 per month. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 51 Major Block, corner La Salle and Madison-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—KENSINGTON TOWN lots, adjoining the Pullman Palace-Car Works, the Allen Patent Car-Wheel Works, and other manufactories soon to follow; a great manufacturing centre bound to grow rapidly around Kensington and Lake Calumet. Desirable building lots can be had on easy terms by applying to C. B. SAWYER, Room 24 Portland Block, corner Washington and Dearborn.

FOR SALE—THE MOST DESIRABLE 40-acre tract now offered, close to depot. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES WITHIN ONE mile of city limits, $400 per acre; a bargain. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—5 ACRES, 48 lots, near depot and Englewood, only $500 per acre. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st., third floor.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO OWNERS OF IMPROVed residence property: We are having numerous inquiries for houses and cottages and lots of every grade which we cannot at present supply, and we take this means of soliciting those wanting to sell to leave us description and we will endeavor to find customers for them. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 91 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—A RESIDENCE at riverside, $4,000 or $5,000. Owners please address PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st., Major Block.

WANTED—BUSINESS PROPERTY, 50 feet, well located; or a block of stores; for investment; or I would buy acre-property; will pay all cash. C 18, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT

W. W. KIMBALL'S
PIANO AND ORGAN WAREROOMS,
CORNER STATE AND ADAMS-STS.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS.

WM. P. EMERSON PIANOS.

DUNHAM & SONS' PIANOS.

THE NEW IMPROVED
KIMBALL PIANO.

SHONINGER CO. ORGANS.

KIMBALL ORGANS.

SECOND-HAND
PIANOS AND ORGANS
ON EASY PAYMENTS.

SECOND-HAND INSTRUMENTS
TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

LYON & HEALY,
STATE AND MONROE-STS.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
STEINWAY PIANOS,
FISCHER PIANOS,
LYON & HEALY PIANOS,
PEASE PIANOS,
BURDETT ORGANS,
LYON & HEALY ORGANS.
A variety of second-hand pianos and organs constantly on hand at $35, and upward.
LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-STS.

MATHUSHEK'S PIANOS ARE REnowned for their
BRILLIANT, RESONANT TONE,
GREAT DURABILITY,
POWER TO STAND IN TUNE.
And are sold at lower prices than many other pianos lacking these necessary requisites to a first-class piano.
STORY & CAMP,
188 and 190 State-st.

STEINWAY PIANO—$800 STEINWAY for $240. Call at 218 State-st., Room 21.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, ETC.
AT LOW CASH PRICES.
On easy payments.
Splendid stock. Fair dealing.
Open evenings.
J. W. & J. B. STOREY,
233 State-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, at 382 West Monroe-st.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE CO., 200 TO 206 RANdolph-st., is the place for storing your furniture, pianos, merchandise, etc. Call and see. Advances made.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc.; cheapest and best in city. Advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 169 West Monroe-st.

MACHINERY.

A DUPLEX SAFETY BOILER—CANnot explode; gives most steam for least money, and will last longer than any boiler ever built. Engineers and steam-users invited to call and examine or send for descriptive circular. Offices, 34 Cortlandt-st., New York, and 52 Canal-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN GROcery store; talk German and Bohemian. Apply at 539 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRY goods salesman to go to one of the best towns in the State. References required. Apply at Room 15 Brevoort House, between 5 and 7 p. m., Wednesday.

TRADES.

WANTED—150 CAR-BUILDERS, CABinetmakers, and coach-painters. Apply to J. H. F. WIERS, Manager Chicago Works, Pullman's Palace Car Co., at Pullman, Ill., near Kensington, on the Illinois Central R. R., 14 miles from Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD BLACKSMITH'S finisher on buggy and carriage work; steady employment for a good man. Call on KELLY, MAUS & CO., 167 Lake-st., or address Morrison Carriage Works, Morrison, Ill.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SEWINGmachine assemblers. Good daily wages guaranteed. Apply at factory at Grand Crossing. Wilson Sewing-Machine Company.

WANTED—A GOOD JOB PRINTER at Pictorial Printing Company, 74 and 76 Randolph-st.

WANTED—GOOD GILDER ON METAL and a boy who understands to cast ornaments. 25 East Lake-st.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL BOILERmaker. Address ANDERSON & KOLMAN, St. Joseph, Mich.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE painter. Address MARTIN BROS., Minneapolis, Minn.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—500 CHOPPERS, TIES, 17 cents; wood per cord, 90 cents; cheap fare. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—BUSINESS-MAN OR SALESman; permanent situation. L 1307, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC, RELIAble man of good address and business experience, to act as a correspondent and solicitor in the city of Chicago, the West, and Northwest, for three prominent and widely-circulated class journals. A liberal commission paid. Address, with references, Journal of Industry Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—LIBERAL ARRANGEments made with good canvassers for life-insurance by W. H. WELLS, Room 4 Howland Block, corner of Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT, TRUSTworthy young man of 18, for bottling liquor. European Wine and Liquor House, 571 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CITY salesman with established family trade. European Wine and Liquor House, 571 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE OFfice boy 16 or 17 years old, with references. J. J. SPALDING & CO., 158 Clark-st.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN, one soliciting trade from hardware and iron dealers, to sell our specialties, on a liberal commission. Cleveland Hardware Co., Cleveland, O.

WANTED—TWO GOOD INTELLIgent boys, from 14 to 16 years of age, to learn the printing business. Address G 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD LAD WHO HAS had some experience in the printing business. Address G 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY 14 TO 16 YEARS OLD to work in stock and do errands; one living with parents and can come well recommended. Apply at 105 and 107 Madison-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A WOMAN FOR GENERL housework. 373 Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO GO TO Wheaton, 25 miles from the city. Call at 3019 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO WASH, IRON, and attend to fires, at 3022 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL WELL RECOMmended as cook and laundress; private family. 2128 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A NEAT YOUNG GIRL TO do second work and assist with sewing. Reference required. Apply at northwest corner Drexel-boulevard and Forty-seventh-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL AS cook; no washing. 2408 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FOUR DISHWASHERS AT O'NEILL'S restaurant, No. 144 Madison-st.

SEAMSTRESSES.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HANDS to work on children's dresses and garments; none other need apply. Parisian Suit Company, under Palmer House.

WANTED—GOOD OPERATORS ON double-stitched jackets to put pockets and sleeves in, from $5 to $8 per week. 373 Sedgwick-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDInavian girls for private families, hotels, and boarding-houses. G. DUSKE'S office, 125 Milwaukee-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—GOOD VENTILATORS AT BURNHAM'S Hair Store, 71 State-st.

WANTED—A LADY WHO UNDERstands stamping French and Kensington embroidery, to go to an important city in this State. Address in person, Mr. W. B. DAVIDSON, at D. B. Fisk & Co.'s.

WANTED—RESPECTABLE WOMAN; one capable of taking care of a few rooms, sewing, etc. 492 Warren-av., entrance Western-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FURnished house on Washington-st., near Union Park; possession at once; will rent to one year from the 1st of May; no boarding-house. Address F 95, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF EIGHT ROOMS, No. 404 Dayton-st., near Webster-av. SCOTT & GAGE, 48 South Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—TWO NICE, NEW 2-STORY and basement houses, 10 rooms, 407 and 409 Dayton-st., near Webster-av. cars. Room 13, 149 La Salle-st., from 12 to 2. M. H. BASS.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—AT 291 AND 293 WABASHav. nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen, en suite or single. Inquire at Suite 8.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL front, for gentlemen. No. 47 Monroe-st., opposite Palmer House. Apply at Room 17.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

OFFICES.

TO REET—FINE FRONT OFFICE ON third floor 90 La Salle-st. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—STATE-ST., TWO CHOICE lofts, 36x135; elevator; choice location. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st., third floor.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS house or double house, containing 20 to 30 rooms. Apply to MYRON L. PEARCE, 133 Dearborn.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED house west of Union Park. Address O G 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE FOR A private family on South Side, north of Twelfth-st. Address B 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STOCKED farm in Illinois or Wisconsin, by two Germans. Address LEO PELTZ, No. 1 Iowa-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TO RENT—OFFICE, TWO small connecting rooms preferred, on La Salle, Washington, or Dearborn-sts. Address C 11, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE FOR A private family on South Side, north of Twelfth-st. Address B 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—MAY 1, AN 8-room modern brick house, with barn, in good location on West Side, east of Ashland-av. Would prefer north of Randolph-st. Address, giving location and price, S 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—OFFICE, FIRST floor, on South Water, Lake, or River-st., Michigan or Wabash-av., with space on front or rear walk; possession May 1; would like tenders before March 1. Address, with location and terms, C 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—LOFTS, FOR light manufacturing, north of Monroe-st., south of Michigan-st., and east of Clinton. Answer, giving location, dimensions, and rent. No attention will be paid to answers not giving information asked. Address, for three days, G 8, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WEST SIDE.

12 OGDEN-AV.—NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, with all modern conveniences, and first-class board.

NORTH SIDE.

7 N. CLARK-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE—good board $4 to $7 per week, $15 to $20 per month; day-board, $3.50 per week, $12 per month.

HOTELS.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPposite Palmer House—$1.50 a day; $6 to $8 a week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE want front room, unfurnished, except carpet; West Side preferred. C 12, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY TWO GENTLEMEN AND their wives; two front rooms, furnished or partly furnished; West Side preferred; can furnish one room, except carpet. C 15, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES room and board in a private family where she can use piano for practice; must be cheap. Address G 22, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR FOUR PERSONS, WEST of Union Park. Address O G 97, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—TO EMPLOY THE SERVices of a good bookkeeper for private instruction. Address M 26, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—PERMANENT position desired in a banking, mercantile, or manufacturing office by a man of ample business experience, prime health, of tried integrity, earnest and thoroughly industrious, competent to the management of almost any department of office business. Address J. H. THOMPSON, care of C. A. Cook & Co., 106 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of temperate habits in some honorable business; have had 8 years' experience as a salesman in a furniture and carpet store. F 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN in a shoe store by a young man who understands the business thoroughly, or any other honorable occupation. Address F 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent bookkeeper who can furnish first-class references as to character. C 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN in retail jewelry department; 15 years' experience. Address F 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man willing to work and make himself generally useful; thoroughly posted in bookkeeping. A 1 reference. Address G 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY man as assistant bookkeeper, or to write in an office; a plain, rapid penman not afraid of work. References given. E. W. SAVAGE, 106 South Desplaines.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—RAILROAD companies, contractors, farmers, and businessmen furnished with laborers and mechanics on short notice. JOHNSON & CO., 21 West Indiana-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIenced horse man is looking for an employment in breaking horses for riding as well as driving, or as foreman in a large stable. Address A. F., 136 South Sangamon-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDdle-aged man who is well experienced in civil and mechanical engineering; has had four years' experience on a locomotive repair rack; is correct at figures and not afraid of work. Address for three days, J. E. MORRIS, 2333 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class bartender; can do anything in the bar line; stranger in the city. Address G 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, trusty man. I will give general satisfaction. 163 Fourth-av. M. M.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A COMMISsion or wholesale house by a middle-aged man who is not afraid to make himself useful. Good reference. ELLSWORTH, 155½ North State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY 15 years old, writes a good hand. Good references furnished. Address G 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SMALL-pox nurse (male); skilled and successful; town or country. Address G 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACTive young man of 17, in a wholesale grocery, to learn the business; lives with parents; wages small at first; would give security to get a good place. C 13, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL for general housework; references given. Call at 265 Hurlbut-st. No cards.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced girl to cook, wash, and iron in a private family. Please call at 252 Hurlbut-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced girl for second work in a private family. Call for two days at 1209 Vernon-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent girl, to cook, wash, and iron. Apply at 168 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE family by a Scandinavian girl. Please call or address M. T., 219 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class German girl for general housework in small family. Please call at 3019 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDish girl for general housework. Good references. Apply at 2209 Archer-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR TWO superior girls, cook and second, private or boarding-house; also, German girl for general housework. 145 Twentieth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO competent girls, one English and one Swedish, to do general housework. Call for two days at 73 Twenty-ninth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO very capable girls for cooking and second work. Good calls desired. Have satisfactory references. 142 Twentieth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY COMpetent girls, one to do sewing work and to cook, wash, and iron. 226 North Clark-st. Room 7.

DRESSMAKERS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMstress and dressmaker in private family. Best of references. Inquire at 2103 Butterfield-st.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced person as child's nurse; can make herself generally useful. In answering please state wages given. Address G 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady in an American family; can take care of children and sew. Address AGNES, 77 East Van Buren-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WIDOWer's family, position of housekeeper, by a lady of refinement and education; where there are two or three children preferred. None offering servant's wages, or having none in their employ, need answer. Address C 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STEADY, respectable girl, as housekeeper, family sewing, or cook, where there is no laundrywork to do. Call at 337 North May-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDdle-aged lady as housekeeper or cook in a nice private family. Address or call at 273 West Indiana-st., to-morrow.

LAUNDRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO LAUNdry work or cooking in a private family. Inquire Monday at No. 1535 Michigan-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES needing Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 125 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WISCONSIN girls, cooks, general, second, dining, and laundry work; good girls wanted; orders by Bell telephone; city fee, $1. Bureau Registry, 275 West Monroe-st.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID, LOAN OFFICE, 99 EAST Madison-st. (licensed). Established 1865. Diamond broker and bullion dealer. Cash paid for old gold and silver, diamonds, pearls, etc., etc. Colorado Branch, 408½ Larimer-st., Denver.

ANY SUM OF MONEY LOANED ON furniture, pianos, etc., without removal, and other securities. W. N. ALLEY, 152 Dearborn, Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos, without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

BONUS—$40—A PARTY PRESSED FOR immediate cash for 8 days requires the loan of $175; will deposit with a responsible party tangible security, market value treble the amount of loan. Address G 25, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE SHARE IN CHICAGO Base-Ball Association at 76 South Peoria-st., from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

LOANS—FROM $50 TO $1,000 ON FURNIture, pianos, machinery, and other collaterals, without removal; rates reasonable. 169 Washington-st., Rooms 19 and 20. G. H. WALKER.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO real estate in any amount above $1,000, at the lowest rates. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, etc., without removal. G. PARRY, 169 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—$3,500 FOR 5 YEARS AT 8 per cent net on 2 octagon brick houses worth $7,000; rented for $800; also, want $4,200 at 8 per cent on first-class leasehold on State-st. Principals please address G 14, Tribune office.

5 AND 6 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN in large or small sums. CHAS. GARDNER, 94 Washington-st., Room 4.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 E. WASHington-st., horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices; or will exchange. Cash advances made.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUSINESS OR family horse; also harness and buggy. Call at 834 South Clark-st.

I WANT TO BUY FOR CASH A ROAD horse or mare with some speed. State lowest price, full description, and speed. Address B 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—THREE CAR-LOADS OF horses and mares for farm purposes at once, at J. S. COOPER'S stables, 174 and 176 Michigan-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ASTROLOGIST—MRS. DR. ELLIS never fails to give correct information on all subjects, full history life, what most lucky in, love, friendship, marriage, law suits, property lost or stolen, when to buy or sell to profit, will select for persons born in March, April, June, September, October, and December with numbers to draw capital prizes. Call or address 236 West Madison-st. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS AS the best advisor on love, marriage, family, and business affairs, future prospects. 361 West Madison.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—WELL-IMPROVED property on the West Side, worth from $8,000 to $5,000, for improved property on the South Side east of State and south of Twenty-sixth-st. Will assume incumbrance. Address T 12, Tribune office.

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

C. D. Parker, of New Orleans, is at the Sherman.

M. E. Samford, of New York, is at the Tremont.

W. E. Wellington and family are at the Tremont.

R. W. Cooper, of London, England, is at the Pacific.

Judge J. S. Polk, of Des Moines, Ia., is at the Pacific.

L. H. Fitzhugh, of Dallas, Tex., is at the Palmer.

A. E. Smythe, Sheriff of Baltimore, is at the Palmer.

Capt. W. H. H. Crowell, U. S. A., is at the Gardner.

William Toothe, of Linden, N. J., is at the Sherman.

H. R. Van Devere, of Cincinnati, is at the Sherman.

Dr. F. W. Porterfield, of Council Bluffs, Ia., is at the Pacific.

Judge George B. Young, of Clinton, Ia., is at the Sherman.

J. H. Millard, President of the First National Bank of Omaha, Neb., is at the Palmer.

Dr. J. G. Meacham, of Racine, Wis., and Dr. R. McArthur, of Ottawa, Ill, are at the Tremont.

The Rev. Fred H. Wines, of Springfield, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, is at the Pacific.

Mrs. S. A. Buford, Miss M. Buford, and Miss S. B. Edson, of Rock Island, Ill., are at the Palmer.

B. F. Mills, of Cedar Rapids, General Ticket Agent of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, is at the Tremont.

T. F. Linde, Mayor of Hot Springs, Ark., is in the city visiting his former partner, Dr. H. C. Magnusson.

J. G. Medinger, Director, and Charles A. Tinker, General Superintendent of Telegraph, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, are at the Palmer.

The friends of County Commissioner J. W. Stewart are pushing his name forward for the Mayoralty, and appear to be very sanguine of success.

Several members of the Tollerton Gun Club visited the grounds of the Club at Tollerton yesterday and enjoyed themselves with a day's shooting. Most of the gentlemen returned last evening.

The students of the Chicago University gave a "Washingtonian supper" last night that was well attended and enjoyed by all. Speeches, social chat, and literary exercises were the order of the evening.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street, Tribune Building, was at 8 a. m., 32 degrees; 10 a. m., 36; 12 m., 39; 3 p. m., 39; 6 p. m., 36; 8 p. m., 34. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.50; 8 p. m., 29.57.

The first performance of the "Damnation of Faust" will be given by the Apollo Club and Theodore Thomas' orchestra in the Central Music-Hall this evening. The sale of seats for the second week begins to-morrow morning.

Mr. Lucius P. Starr, who has been the past ten years with Moses Warren & Co., has accepted a position tendered him by Charles Scribner Sons, of New York. Mr. Starr takes with him the best wishes of the many friends he has made in this city.

At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Directors of the West Division Railway Company, held yesterday, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. R. Jones, President; B. H. Campbell, Vice-President; George L. Webb, Secretary and Treasurer; James K. Lake, Superintendent.

Will E. Forbes, who claims to have been doortender for Fox's Theatre, on Desplaines street, says that the bursted manager is not indebted to him, and that he has lost nothing but his position by the collapse, and that some of the amounts stated as due the other employés were exaggerated by them.

E. H. Waldron, General Manager of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad; George Olds, General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; Elijah Smith, President of the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad; P. W. Holmes, Assistant Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad; and George C. Kimball, General Manager of the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, are at the Pacific.

The Cook County Sunday-School Association will hold a convention Friday and Saturday at Farwell Hall. Preliminary meetings will be held Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, as follows: North Side—New England Congregational Church, Grant Place Methodist Episcopal Church; South Side—Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Sixth Presbyterian Church; West Side—Second Baptist Church, Eighth Presbyterian Church.

The idea of building a new Poor-House is at present receiving considerable attention from the members of the County Board. Commissioner Purington, who has just returned from a trip through the East, visited a number of institutions of that character while absent for the purpose of receiving suggestions as to the best method of constructing and maintaining a County Poor-House. He will probably give his ideas on the subject to the Board at an early date.

Yesterday being a National holiday—Washington's Birthday—the county offices were closed at noon, and therefore very little business was done. There was not any session of either branch of the Criminal Court. The Grand Jury held a short session and adjourned about 11 a. m. It did not pass upon any important cases. The County Court was in session during the day. The County Board rooms on the South Side were closed.

Joseph Benedict, of No. 13 Ferdinand street while picking coal along the tracks of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, near Hoyne avenue, at 7:10 yesterday morning, was accidentally run over and almost instantly killed by extra switch-engine No. 14. The body was dragged some distance and badly mangled before the engine could be stopped. The deceased was a German, 40 years of age, an upholsterer by trade, and left a wife and one child in poor circumstances.

The Lincoln Park Commissioners met yesterday afternoon. The Committee of property-owners on Humboldt boulevard—consisting of Messrs. S. H. Kerfoot, J. W. Farlin, John Johnson, Jr., and Mr. Hosmer—appeared and advocated the improvement of the boulevard so as to connect the West Side parks with Lincoln Park. No action was taken by the Board in the matter. After examining plans for a new bridge in Lincoln Park, the Board adjourned.

The District Grand Lodge of the Order of Kesher Shel Barzen continued its sessions yesterday at the Palmer House. During the day the question as to the establishment of a Home for the Aged was decided by an affirmative vote of 70 to 2 nays. Subsequently the Trustees were authorized to receive proposals for the buildings and grounds, and to accept the same if offered within thirty days. The Committee on Constitution reported a recommendation that Rebecca Lodges be reinstated in their full membership, which was concurred in. The session will be continued to-day.

The monthly meeting of the Chicago Society of Decorative Art was held at the Palmer House yesterday. "Color" was the subject before the meeting, and the discussion was conducted by the President, Mrs. S. C. Griggs, and other ladies present. The meeting was unusually large, both the interest in the Society and the membership being on the increase. From 9 to 5 o'clock Thursday the Society will have on exhibition at its rooms at 170 State street, a handsome window-curtain of its own design, to be presented to Mrs. Hayes by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Although yesterday was a holiday, being the birthday of the Father of his Country, there was very little observance of the event to be noticed in Chicago, and probably not a few of her citizens last night went to bed without once having thought during the day that the 22d of February was a momentous date to an American. The Stars and Stripes were unfurled to the breeze from most of the public buildings and hotels, the schools and Board of Trade were closed, also the Government and County Buildings, and the Sons of Virginia indulged in a grand banquet, of which an account is given elsewhere. Aside from these few tokens of respect and patriotism, there was slight evidence in Chicago of a holiday.

Deputy-Sheriff Stacy had a little fun on his hands Monday evening. He had a writ of possession from the Superior Court in favor of Avery J. Smith, and against James and Maria Boggs, for the northwest corner of Polk and Sherman streets, a large three-story brick building. Stacy took with him ten men, and captured a saloon and boarding-house, and various tenements. In one he found a woman upon whom, a few days ago, he had served a summons in a divorce suit. She was lying drunk on a bed, while her three little ones stood about in a cold room, dirty and uncared for. He did the best he could for them, and will endeavor to have the children looked after by the Humane Society.

Mathis Tinsman and wife, living in the rear of No. 195 West Fourteenth street, narrowly escaped suffocation by coal-gas Monday night. The building was formerly occupied as a bakery, and the Tinsman family had only recently moved in, with the intention of carrying on the same business. A fire was started in the oven at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the family retired in the evening, leaving the oven doors open. At 11 o'clock one of the boarders upon coming in found Tinsman and wife unconscious and almost asphyxiated. He dragged them both out of bed, and laying them on the floor, opened all the doors and windows, and then hastily summoned Dr. Butler to attend them. His prompt action undoubtedly saved the lives of both.

The Coroner yesterday held an inquest at No. 73 Cleaver street upon Frank Dzierwior, a Polander, 40 years of age, who strangled himself with a leather strap in a water-closet in the rear of his home. The jury, from the evidence, found that the man was at the time temporarily insane by reason of the excessive use of alcoholic drinks. An inquest was also held at No. 143 Townsend street upon Mrs. Josephine Haunschild, 59 years of age, who died on the 18th inst. by reason of shock and collapse, resulting from injuries received at the Halsted street and Chicago avenue crossing of the Northwestern Railroad. The jury, from the evidence, found no one to blame, but censured the railroad company for not having more than one flagman at such a crossing. Efforts are being made to have a viaduct built over this crossing, and the accident to Mrs. Haunschild is a strong argument for one.

Mr. Levi Z. Leiter will soon erect an elegant residence at the southeast corner of Pine and Superior streets. The lots have a depth of 300 feet on Superior street and a frontage of 109 feet on Pine. The plans are not all perfected, but it is the intention at present to have the building set well back on Pine street but the side near the Superior-street line. Mr. George Sturges contemplates building on the lots south, and sixty feet will be left between the two dwellings and both have the same uniform distance from Pine street. During the erection of this palatial home Mr. Leiter will go abroad to add to his large collection of paintings and bronzes.

In a radius of two blocks on the North Side are some of the finest residences in Chicago. Cyrus McCormick has the largest, and the grounds are more extensive. Strangers invariably pause before the beautiful residence of Perry H. Smith. The stone used in the construction of Henry J. Willing's house is yet to be tried by this severe climate, and it is hoped it will stand the test. Mark Skinner's solidly-built building looks as if the owner intended it should remain 999 years. Samuel M. Nickerson, President of the First National Bank, is finishing his large and costly residence upon the same corner where he lived before the fire. He has a fire-proof art gallery. Henry Bishop has one of the most comfortable dwellings, situated near the Fourth Presbyterian Church. Christopher Watrous, of William M. Hoyt & Co., has a conspicuous and peculiar building, the observatory being noticed by all the passers-by.

THE FIRE CELEBRATION.

While in conversation with a Tribune reporter yesterday Mr. N. K. Fairbank said: "Do you know that the proposed fire celebration is emphatically squelched and sat down upon, and that The Tribune has done much towards it, and deserves credit for it? Everybody who has a right view of this thing sees the absurdity of such a demonstration. They got me to quietly encourage the affair, until I found out what it was. Let us toll bells on that day. Let us remember the thousands who never have recuperated from the terrible calamity. It is mostly outsiders who have come here since the fire, who are anxious for the celebration, which is only a mess of foolishness. How do you suppose the former owners of the great Sherman and Couch estates feel about celebrating? And these are only two cases. I believe that fully 40 per cent of those ruined by the fire never have recovered. No, I'll tell you what I understood the whole thing was intended for—a speculation. They have, I understand, a lot of old costumes and trappings in Memphis and St. Louis which it was intended to bring here and sell to us for new. It was a good scheme, and might have netted somebody $5,000 or $6,000. That's the whole thing in a nutshell. I am in favor of a monument. Let us commemorate the tenth anniversary by erecting a mammoth art building. Let it combine in it rooms for our Public Library, a grand art-gallery, open daily to the public, a grand opera-house, and the surroundings which belong to such a place. I will help such a thing along, and there ought to be raised $1,000,000 for that purpose. That would be a good way to commemorate our calamity. Let it be a memorial building that will stand, so that ages to come may know why we erected it. We have the men and the means, and why should it not be accomplished? But I am ready to coöperate in any undertaking that will commemorate the calamity and at the same time benefit Chicago."

THAT MARRIAGE LICENSE BUSINESS EXPLAINED.

It was stated in yesterday's Tribune that a German woman giving the name of Susanna Becker had called at the County Clerk's office Monday for a marriage license permitting her to marry Mr. F. F. Cole, a real-estate agent. As she could not state whether or not Mr. Cole was a married man, the license was refused her, and she was informed that she must bring the real-estate man to the front before it would be issued to her. A reporter called on Mr. Cole at his office yesterday to make inquiries about the woman. The gentleman was found in a very agitated state of mind, and said that he had been bothered by the woman in question for some time past. She had written letters to him in German, and had called at his office, but he knew nothing of her, and believed her to be insane. He thought some one was trying to play a practical joke on him by imposing upon the woman, and the thought of marrying her had never once entered his mind.

Later in the day Mr. Cole and Constable Eckart called at The Tribune office. The Constable had called on the woman in the case and had obtained from her the letters purporting to have been written by Mr. Cole. It was evident that they had been written by some woman, as they were in a feminine hand, and they were signed with they name "Kohl." The theory is that the woman Becker, who is an ignorant German servant, has been made the victim of a practical joke by those who have written her letters for her.

"DR." LUCAS WILLIAMS,

also known as "Dr." Lucas, gave bond before Justice Hammer yesterday to appear Feb. 25 to be examined on the charge of assault with intent to kill. The complainant is his wife, Lilly Williams, a meek little woman about 30 years old, who swore that Feb. 18 her husband "did punch and choke her and threaten to kill her." The "Doctor's" office is on Clark street, and his practice lies entirely in the treatment, or pretended treatment, of "certain" diseases, his business being advertised by hand-bills.

THE CITY-HALL.

City-Treasurer Geilfuss, of Milwaukee, called on Controller Gurney.

No business was done at the City-Hall, though the heads of several Departments were around in the morning.

Saturday twenty-five firemen will leave for New Orleans under command of Assistant-Marshals Shay and Conway.

Business-men on Market street, near Randolph, complained to the Mayor about the dumping of snow in front of their stores. It will be stopped.

The inventory of the unclaimed recovered stolen property in the possession of the Police Department has been completed. It embraces 550 revolvers, clothing, trunks, watches, silverware, and all sorts of articles. The stuff will be sold at auction next week.

Prof. Paton, Chemist of the Health Department, has been analyzing sirups, and out of twelve samples found that seven contained iron salts and four calcic sulphate or gypsum. Not one was a pure cane sugar sirup. The sellers of the bogus stuff will be prosecuted.

SMALL-POX.

Six cases of small-pox were reported to the Health Department yesterday: No. 3536 State street, No. 3422 State street, No. 320 West Chicago avenue, No. 229 West Chicago avenue, No. 2603 Mary street, No. 118 South Jefferson street. In the latter case it is the father who is sick, the mother and child having previously been attacked. Since Jan. 1, 106 patients have been admitted to the Hospital, 22 per cent of whom have died. The number there yesterday was thirty-seven, all of whom will recover except one. Fifteen of them are looked after by relatives. There are twenty cases under treatment at home, making the total number in the city at the present time, so far as known, fifty-seven.

The other cases of contagious diseases were as follows: Diphtheria—No. 94 Indiana, No. 247 Ogden avenue, corner Thirty-seventh and Garibaldi streets, No. 2415 Wentworth avenue, No. 204 Sherman street. Scarlet fever—No. 497 West Superior street, No. 199 West Washington street, No. 460 West Indiana street.

LOCAL POLITICS.

HARRISON'S ALLEGED WITHDRAWAL.

In a little walk among the Democrats yesterday none of them seemed to view Carter H. Harrison's withdrawal as a candidate for reëlection as a serious thing on his part. Ald. Riordan said that Harrison was the man of all men for the Democrats to nominate, and that the Convention would be solid for him. Ed Cullerton, with a twinkle and a smile, when asked what he thought about Harrison's withdrawal, replied: "Ask me something easy." Ex-Ald. Jonas said that the idea was thrown out as a feeler.

Frank Lawler said that Harrison was always resigning, when he wasn't offered anything.

Fred H. Winston said that he believed Mayor Harrison was in earnest. A. M. Harrington said "The —— cuss is only fooling—he is teasing the Republican party."

There wasn't a Democrat who looked upon Harrison's statement as being serious. They regard the whole thing as a clever political dodge, to cause a division in the Democratic ranks, with an idea of turning back to Harrison as the only man with whom the Democracy felt that they could win. There is an impression abroad that Mr. Leiter would take the nomination of the party if tendered him, but gentlemen who are near to Mr. Leiter say that he does not believe that he could be nominated by a Democratic Convention. It is said that he and Mr. Harrison are not on friendly terms. The movement in behalf of Mr. Thomas Hoyne is favored by a large element of the better class of Democrats, because, they say, he stepped into the breach at a trying time, and is the strongest man in the party, if he could obtain a nomination. Clinton Briggs is also favored and mentioned as a probable candidate. There have been several little caucuses held this week, but nothing that looks like a concerted movement among the Democrats has as yet been developed. It is understood that several leading Democrats, among whom are Robert Law and Marshall Field, have signified their intention to act with the Republicans if

ALD. JOHN M. CLARK

is nominated. The Executive Committee having this matter in charge met yesterday afternoon in Mr. O. W. Potter's office, and discussed the matter of opening a headquarters and of publishing the call, which, it is understood, has received a large number of names of voters of all classes. Mr. Clark himself was present at the meeting, and the call was formally presented to him, he being expected to make a reply within a day or two, when both the call and acceptance will be published. In the meantime the friends of Messrs. Jesse Spalding and James T. Rawleigh are not idle, and are doing all they can for their men. All interest seems to centre in the Mayoralty, but there is a disposition upon the part of the Republicans to select only a good ticket, and elect it.

Friends of Mr. Rawleigh who are in a position to know say that the talk of opposition to him in his own ward is all nonsense, that all parties there are united in his support, and that no one questions his ability to secure the delegation without a contest.

SEVENTH WARD.

A meeting of the Seventh Ward Republican Club was held last night, President Philip Maas in the chair.

The Committee appointed to draw up a set of resolutions urging upon State's-Attorney Mills the prosecution of the two indicted election judges of the Sixth Precinct of the Seventh Ward, reported that they would have the resolutions ready for the approval of the Club at the next meeting.

State Representative Kroll, who was at the meeting, announced that he had been working hard with the Governor for the reappointment of Mr. E. E. Wood on the West Park Board,—a reappointment asked by the Club in a memorial to the Governor,—and that there was great prospect of success.

Adjourned for one week.

THE ELEVENTH WARD

Republican Club held its annual meeting last evening in Lower Martine's Hall, with Leonard Swett in the chair. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Leonard Swett; Vice-Presidents, Edward W. Davy, H. S. Austin, A. N. Waterman, J. J. Brown, James A. Hair, John Davy; Secretary, Franc W. Parker; Treasurer, M. J. Scrafford; Executive Committee, Martin Beem, Benjamin F. Sitts, H. J. Edwards, A. J. Stowe, A. A. Sprague, G. G. Willard, Arthur Van Vlissengen.

Sam Parker made a motion requesting the City Central Committee, through its delegates, to allow the Eleventh Ward to hold its primaries at the coming city election under a system of its own, and to allow the Club to make its own selection of judges. Mr. Parker urged that his desire was to avoid illegal voting.

Willard Woodard gave the experience of the past few years in the ward primaries, showing that the Democrats from other wards generally ran things, to the disgust and injury of the legal and honest voters.

A. N. Linscott, R. S. Tuthill, and W. S. Parker were appointed a committee to draft a letter to be presented to the City Central Committee, giving reasons why the above request should be granted. The Club then adjourned until Tuesday evening.

FIFTH WARD.

The Central Republican Club of the Fifth Ward held a meeting last evening at Matt Eck's Hall, No. 207 Archer avenue, Mr. T. M. Lynch presiding. A committee of five was appointed to consider and report upon the advisability of nominating a Republican candidate for Alderman in the ward. The Club then adjourned for one week.

MILK.

AMOUNT USED IN CHICAGO IN 1880.

Mr. A. H. Wright, of this city, who is himself in the milk business, and hence has special facilities for getting information, has collected a mass of figures showing the amount of milk used in this city last year. There was no difficulty in getting at the quantity brought here by rail, but there was much trouble in arriving at the quantity produced inside the city limits and that brought here from the immediate suburbs, but the estimate is believed to be very very correct. Mr. Wright thinks it is safe to assume that at least one-fourth of the entire supply of the city is furnished by cows kept in and near the city. The amount brought to the city by the different railroads for the year is officially reported as follows:

	Gallons.
Chicago & Northwestern	5,153,440
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	1,405,538
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	1,075,894
Chicago & Rock Island	532,788
Chicago, Alton & St. Louis	252,152
Illinois Central	152,616
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	11,744
Total	8,584,172
Add the amount delivered by wagons	2,146,043
Grand total	10,730,215

Or over twenty-one gallons to each individual in the city.

WASHINGTONIAN HOME.

ITS DOORS TO BE THROWN WIDE OPEN.

A bill has been drawn up by Corporation Counsel Adams the passage of which will throw open to all the bummers, deadbeats, and scalawags the Washingtonian Home, and make it a mere refuge or prison for all the drunkards that may be sent to it, regardless of their age, sex, or past or present condition. The adoption by the Legislature of such a measure—it is claimed by the friends of the Home—would put a stop to its further usefulness as a reformatory institution. Should "any person"—as the bill reads—be sent there by committing magistrates for drunkenness, to remain until their fines are scored off, there would necessarily have to be employed strong guards to keep them in, and it would not be possible to control so many in such an institution as the Home is at present and preserve its usefulness as a means of reforming inebriates. The friends of the Home also assert that the bill is a dodge to cut off the present source of revenue derived by the Home from 10 per cent of the fines levied at the police courts. A similar movement was attempted before, but was defeated.

Mr. Adams' proposed law was the subject of a late meeting of the Directors and members of the Washingtonian Home Association, at which there was but one opinion,—that such a measure would strike a death-blow to an institution that is now managed as long experience has taught, and the inmates of which are there voluntarily and desire to reform, while indiscriminate and arbitrary committals of all kinds of inebriates would put an end to it as a reformatory. A committee was appointed to wait upon the Mayor and confer with him about the measure, and also to take steps to defeat any attempt to force the passage of the bill, which, it is understood, will be presented this week to the Legislature.

OUR INSANE ASYLUM.

THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE FAVORS THE STATE'S TAKING IT.

Yesterday morning a sleigh party went out to Jefferson to inspect the Insane Asylum there. It consisted of County Commissioners, State Senators, and others. The members of the party were J. M. Garland, of the House, Chairman of the Visiting Committee on Public Institutions; Senator W. H. Neece and Representatives A. P. Petrie, George Kirk, Tilman Raser, and J. G. Holden, of the same Committee; Representatives Charles T. Strattan, H. P. Wood; W. J. Allen, Clerk of the Visiting Committee; F. H. Wines, Secretary of the State Board of Public Charities; County Commissioners D. V. Purington, J. W. Stewart, D. A. Clark, John Farren, Henry C. Senne, John C. O'Neill, W. H. Wood, and Louis Hutt.

The trip out to the institution was greatly enjoyed, the day being a beautiful one for a sleigh-ride. At about half-past 11 the county buildings were reached, and after dinner the party went over the Insane Asylum to see how things were run.

The trip through the institution was a most important one for the county's interests, as the members of the General Assembly with the party comprised a majority of the Committee to whom has been referred the matter of the State's taking the Cook County Insane Asylum and making a State institution out of it. The inspection proved most satisfactory; everything was discovered to be in excellent order, and the unanimous opinion of the members of the Committee appeared to be very favorable to the project of the State's taking the institution.

At about 3 o'clock the Insane Asylum was left, and the party proceeded to investigate the Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary, which institution is on the northwest corner of Adams and Peoria streets. During the ride between the Insane Asylum and the Infirmary many amusing incidents occurred. The party were in a large sleigh drawn by four horses, and proved very attractive to numberless squads of boys who were celebrating Washington's Birthday in royal style by throwing snow-balls at all passers-by. They were ignorant of the important personages who composed the party, and bombarded them in right good style. Commissioner Stewart appeared to be the special target of their snow-balls, and they knocked off his hat and bunged up his eyes badly. Senator Garland got a ball straight in the ear, and Raser one square in the mouth. In fact, the snow-balling incident was no small item of the trip, and the warm reception that the State and county officers received at the hands of the boys of Chicago was astonishing to the visitors as well as to the Chicagoans.

Having survived the snow-shelling, the party pulled up at the Eye and Ear Infirmary and proceeded to inspect the institution. The building is a large five-story one, and quite substantial looking in appearance. Everything was found to be in excellent order, and the Committee were very favorably impressed with what they saw. After the institution had been inspected the visitors sat down to a good meal which the ladies of the institution had prepared with the best of taste. After supper a detailed statement of the affairs of the institution was listened to, after which the members left for their hotel.

To-day the party will go in a special car over the Northwestern Railroad to Elgin, where the Insane Asylum will be inspected.

SOCIAL EVENTS.

THE HOYNE RECEPTION.

The residence of Thomas Hoyne, Esq., No. 267 Michigan avenue, was last evening the scene of a brilliant young people's reception, given by his daughter, Miss Genie Hoyne, in honor of the Misses Ella and Carrie Cullom, daughters of Gov. Cullom, who have been visiting in the city for some time past. Dancing was the feature of the evening, and Freiberg Brothers' orchestra furnished excellent music. The toilets of the young ladies were very handsome, and the Misses Cullom wore beautiful robes of blue and pink satin. About 11 o'clock Eckhart provided a supper, after which dancing was resumed and kept up until a reasonably late hour.

Among the ladies and gentlemen present were Dr. and Mrs. T. S. Hoyne, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Williams, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Ackerman, Miss Jessie Jenks, Miss Babcock, of Monmouth, Ill.; Miss Emily Lyon, Miss Jennie Cox, Miss Alice Haskell, Miss Lou Ackerman, Miss Buell, Miss Edith Chetlain, Miss Candler, of New York; the Misses Carter, Miss Hattie Foote, Miss Frost, Miss Groverman, Miss Fannie Gould, Miss Nella Gould, Miss Maude Howard, Miss Belle Jansen, Miss Lewis, Miss Belle Smith, Miss Emma Smith, Miss Alice Spalding, Miss Washburne, Miss Fannie Parsons, Miss Wicker, Miss Pleasants, of Rock Island, Ill.; and Dr. Jones, Dr. Shears, John Crerar, Moses Wentworth, Mr. Bright, Mr. Gross, Albert Hauxhurst, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Howland, Mr. Henry Towne, George Murison, Pliny Smith, George Hoops, George Grant, Henry M. Bacon, Will Howard, Charles Kimbark, M. Washburn, Watt Blair, Fred Tuttle, Ernest Smith, Nat Jones, Mr. Beal, R. L. Perry, W. H. Sard, and Moses B. McClay, of New York.

MRS. FERD W. PECK

entertained her many lady friends from 3 until 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon at her residence, corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-third street. The interior of the residence has recently been handsomely refitted, and the permanent beauties were enhanced yesterday by a profuse display of rare flowers in beautiful designs. John Hand's orchestra entertained the guests with popular selections, and a lunch was served by Mr. H. M. Kinsley. In the centre of the table was a floral tea-kettle, suspended from a tripod of flowers over a cone of red blossoms. The design was unique, and called forth many praises. Among the ladies present were Mrs. H. O. Stone, Mrs. Col. Mulligan, Miss Marion Mulligan, Mrs. Seeberger, Mrs. Enos Ayres, Mrs. E. S. Alexander, Mrs. James Smith, Mrs. Charles Norris, Mrs. Fred Chapman, Mrs. A. Reamer, Jr., Mrs. W. B. Howard, Miss Maude Howard, Mrs. P. F. W. Peck, Mrs. Walter Peck, the Misses Carter, Mrs. Hubbard, the Misses Ten Eyck, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. James Hoyne, Mrs. Fred Snyder, Miss Cornelia McAvoy, Mrs. Wallworth, Mrs. R. L. Henry, Mrs. Williams, Miss Ada Williams, Mrs. Dr. Edwards, Miss Grace Hodges, Mrs. Hodges, Mrs. A. E. Bournique, Mrs. George Bryson, Mrs. Horton, Mrs. C. T. Boals, Mrs. Edward P. Hall, Miss Mollie Hahn, Mrs. J. B. Billings, Mrs. Edward Foreman, Mrs. Groverman, Miss Groverman, Mrs. Snyder, Mrs. Gen. Torrence, Miss Enders, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Thomas Anderson, and Mrs. Ray.

KEELER—GRAY.

Mr. B. C. Keeler, one of the old attachés of the *Times* force, was yesterday married to Miss Maude E. Gray, the daughter of Col. E. Gray. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 3708 Langley avenue. The wedding was private, only the family and intimate friends being present. Dr. Thomas read the services, at the conclusion of which the happy couple departed for a trip to St. Louis and the South, accompanied by the good wishes of all the friends of the bride and groom. They will receive their friends at No. 278 Oak street.

LAND LEAGUES.

THE EIGHTH WARD

Land-League met last night in the West Twelfth-Street Turner-Hall, Vice-President James Bradley in the chair. The attendance was small, and before the meeting adjourned each man was requested to pledge himself to attend the next meeting of the League and to bring at least one other man with him. With one or two exceptions every man in the hall gave the pledge.

The Central League was discussed at some length, and a motion was made to censure that body for having neglected to better advertise the Redpath lecture and to secure for the gentleman a larger audience. The motion, however, did not meet with a second; and, after the Central League had been still further discussed, it was decided that the body was not to blame for the slim attendance at the Redpath lecture,—it was the fault of the Irishmen. Thousands of them knew all about the matter, and never tried to go themselves or to get any one else to go.

The next meeting of the Eighth Ward League will be held in the basement of the French Catholic Church, corner of Congress and Halsted streets, next Tuesday night.

THE SEVENTEENTH WARD LAND LEAGUE

met in Bowman's Hall last evening. The Ball Committee reported that all arrangements had been made for the reception and ball at Brand's Hall this evening, and that the affair promised to be a great financial success. A large number of tickets had been disposed of, and several kegs of lager, five boxes of cigars, and twelve dozen bottles of mineral water were donated by residents of the ward, the proceeds going to help the League fund. Irish and Scotch pipers are to furnish music in addition to a strong band. Resolutions were adopted commemorative of Washington's birthday, and calling the attention of the world to the struggle now being made in Ireland for freedom from landlordism by Parnell and his associates. Several new members joined the League.

A HUNTRESS' FATE.

The Diana of Pennsylvania Killed and Partially Eaten by Bears.

New York, Feb. 21.—Last Sunday's *Sun* contained an account of the killing recently of two black bears by Miss Lottie Merrill, a young huntress 18 years old. The following account of her death is from the Elmira *Gazette:*

A fearful tale is told in the Port Jervis *Union* of the fate of Miss Lottie Merrill, the young huntress of Wayne County, Pennsylvania. According to this account she met a most tragic death on the 8th of February, being attacked in her hut by six bears, killed and eaten by them, and her body burned with the carcasses of some of them in her cabin.

A party of hunters, it is said, at the close of that day found her cabin still burning and proofs of the horrible death she had died. It appears that she had been hunting that day, and had killed a fine buck deer, which, after removing the entrails, she had dragged home on the snow. Six hungry bears, drawn by the smell of blood, had followed the trail to her hut, and, after devouring the carcass of the deer, attacked the huntress, killing her and devouring her body.

The girl had evidently made a heroic defense. An examination of the carcasses of the six bears in the cabin showed that she must have killed two of them before being overpowered. The carcass of one bear had fallen against the closed door, and imprisoned them all within the cabin, which took fire and burned the others to death. In the cabin was found one of the huntress' heavy boots, with her foot still in it. A bent hunting knife was near her bones, and the antlers of the deer she had brought home, which, with carcasses of bears, furnished a complete key to the mystery.

Her funeral took place on Wednesday, the 9th. At least 300 people were present at the funeral, and the old preacher, William Budwick, preached a sermon relating the story of her death, and extolling her bravery and virtue. The remains were buried near her burned cabin, and over her grave was placed a pair of antlers and hemlock slab with this rude epitaph: "Lottie Merrill lays hear. She diden't know what it waz to be afeerd, but she has had her last tussel with the bars, and they have scooped her. She was a good girl, and she is now in heaven. It took six big bars to get away with her. She was only 18 years old."

WITH BLOODHOUNDS.

Exciting Chase After Two Negro Burglars.

Brunson's, S.C., Feb. 21.—An exciting chase of two negroes with bloodhounds occurred near here last night. Tom Brounell and Bob Riching, two negro men, broke in a store near Brunson's, Saturday night, and carried off about one hundred dollars' worth of goods. These two men were at once suspicioned of the robbery. Last night it was understood that they were making their way down the Brunson turnpike in the direction of Columbia. A party was quickly organized and mounted. Five bloodhounds were procured and pursuit of the negroes begun.

The road is a level and beautiful one. The men were all mounted, and the dogs thoroughly trained. They quickly found the scent of the fleeing negroes, and it was followed with savage delight. As the scent became warmer and warmer the hounds became wild with ferocious delight, and sprang forward at a speed rarely ever seen. The hunters followed close behind. After a race of three miles the fleeing darkies were sighted by the dogs. They bounded over the smooth surface at an increased rate. Their wild yelps made cold chills run through the negroes, who, however, determined to give them a race. They are athletic, and considered the best pedestrians in the country.

With the five baying bloodhounds at their heels, they sped on. Despite the desperate efforts they made, and the fearful rate at which they fairly flew over the ground, the animals rapidly gained on their prey. As they ascended a slight hill two of them pounced upon the fugitives. As they threw them to the ground the hunters came up and arrested the negroes, who were promptly put in jail. The chase was an exciting one, and joined in by several persons along the road.

SUSPENSION.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Feb. 22.—Pyke & Ford, boot and shoe dealers, doing business here and at Lafayette, made a voluntary assignment to-day to Curtis E. Wells, of Lafayette.

Cummins does not advertise teeth for $7 and charge more. 70 State.

Buck & Rayner's "Mars" Cologne is a perfume of conspicuous excellence.

WIFE AND DIAMONDS.

A Disconsolate Husband Mourns His Lost Spouse,

And a Diamond Broker Grieves Over His Missing Jewels.

A search-warrant was sworn out yesterday before Justice Brown by Mr. Charles W. Perkins, banker and pawnbroker at No. 164 La Salle street, on the strength of which written instrument Detectives Haines and Simon thoroughly ransacked the pawnshop of Emanuel Isaacs, at No. 224 Clark street, in a fruitless endeavor to unearth certain valuable diamonds,—a solitaire ring, a diamond cluster ring, and a diamond necklace, all worth something like $1,200. These diamonds figure in a romantic tale of

LOVE, LARCENY, AND LITIGATION,

in which the search-warrant is the latest feature.

Not many months ago the guests at the Palmer House included Dr. James Warde and wife,—he a quiet and sedate gentleman, whose time was devoted almost solely to his profession, and she a lady of beautiful face and figure, and her husband's junior by a number of years. Indeed, she was still young, and evinced as strong a desire to devote her time to enjoyment as the Doctor did to devote his to labor and study. But he was devotedly attached to her, and apparently not a little apprehensive that he was too much of the time absent from her. Finally a circumstance arose, it is said, in the person of a United States military officer, which induced the Doctor to exchange the Palmer for the Tremont as a home for himself and wife. The lady seemed satisfied with the change, but in a week or two her husband came into the hotel from work one night to find that his better-half was gone, bag and baggage, leaving no word as to her whereabouts. He was thrown into an agony of grief at this discovery, but while still fearing the worst he learned that Clara (that was her name) had settled in a quiet and respectable neighborhood on the West Side, where he visited her, and asked for an explanation of her very singular behavior. She only answered him that she had

TIRED OF HOTEL LIFE,

and that he might now move his effects to the home she had selected. He was willing to do anything, he said, to make her happy, and they had soon settled comfortably together in their new abode.

However, not long after this, the Doctor was again subjected to his Tremont House experience,—Clara had suddenly flown again. And on this occasion he was not so fortunate in discovering where she had gone. Weeks passed by without bringing any trace of her to the bereaved husband, who at last called to his aid the service of Detective George Hartman. The latter, in very short time, told Dr. Ward where he could find his wife,—giving the startling information that she was the hostess of a fashionable place of entertainment on Fifth avenue, in an elegant brown-stone front. The Doctor refused to believe this, but in order to satisfy any doubt he one day stationed himself in a saloon opposit and watched. Presently he saw a handsomely-attired lady appear at the door for a moment to admit a gentleman. The lady was none other than

THE MISSING WIFE,

and, evidently, she had caught a glimpse of her spouse, for the door of the mansion was suddenly slammed to; and when the Doctor hurried across the street and rang for admission he failed to get any response, though he tugged at the bell for about a quarter of an hour. At last he resolved to wait until the day following, and, having arrived at this conclusion, he sorrowfully wended his way from the scene. This was Feb. 16.

Feb. 17 the Doctor again visited the house, and this time was admitted. He found the place in an uproar, however,—the hostess gone, and her coterie of sirens preparing to follow suit. Hastily returning up-town the Doctor sought the advice of Detective Hartman, and they decided to get from the house on a search-warrant certain of Mrs. Warde's effects (Mrs. Florence was the name she had lately gone by) which the husband had noticed, and which were in danger of being lugged off by the "boarders." The search-warrant was then and there issued by Justice Brayton, and about an hour later a little silverware, a handsome portrait of Clara, a trunk, and a lot of miscellaneous articles which had belonged to the lady were reposing in Hartman's office. Feb. 18 Justice Brayton ordered the property to be turned over to Dr. Warde as the rightful owner in the absence of his wife.

AND NOW AS TO THE DIAMONDS:

A few days before Dr. Warde discovered where his wife was and what she was doing that lady had gone to Mr. Perkins and announced that she had stopping at her house a certain person who desired to purchase some diamonds—"and might she take a few over to the house and exhibit them." As she had frequently dealt with him and always acted squarely Mr. Perkins granted her request, and the next news he heard of the lady she had disappeared and so had the jewels. In the trunk taken on the search-warrant, Feb. 17, was found a pawn-ticket, showing that the diamonds had been left at Isaacs' place, in consideration of a "loan" of $165, and that, too, on the very day that they had left Mr. Perkins' hands. Evidently Clara had suspected something even before she saw her husband, and arranged to leave town. Dr. Warde's appearance at the saloon probably only precipitated matters.

Later it was learned that Clara had gone East and in company with a New York drummer, and it was also learned that her sudden departure came near breaking the heart of a prominent liveryman who had showered valuable presents of jewelry and money upon her.

As already stated, the jewels were not found yesterday, Isaacs pleading ignorance in the matter, and what the next step to be taken in the matter is remains to be seen.

TEMPERANCE.

A Meeting Last Night of Those Interested in the Subject.

A meeting was held in the West End Opera-House last evening under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. C. C. Bonney, Esq., presided.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Bishop Fallows.

The Chairman read the present city Sunday laws, and stated the object of the meeting to be to discuss what should be done to enforce these laws.

Bishop Fallows spoke of the city laws relating to the sale of liquors to minors, and said he could appeal to every temperance man, to the moderate drinker, and to the drunkard himself to take the side of the Christian, and say the Sunday laws should not be violated. There were several places on Halsted street where boys had repeatedly violated the law. These laws, so reasonable, so just, so right, should be enforced.

Mr. Dent said the people of Chicago had the good fortune to live under a Government with the conduct of which they ought to have much to do. If the laws were maintained drunkenness would cease. The liquor-dealers are commanded by the statute not to sell to minors or drunkards. The enforcement of these laws depended largely on public opinion. The officers wanted public support in the performance of their duties and should have it. Men should be elected who would maintain the laws.

The Rev. Mr. Monroe said that the number of wonders in the world was too great to be enumerated. One was a man who said he knew enough to hold his tongue; another that women had learned to talk to the point; another that, in this land, there should ever be meeting to ask officers to enforce the laws for the enforcement of which they were elected. The point was to elect officers who would enforce the laws, and it made little difference what party they belonged to. The speaker was a Democrat because he thought that party needed a few good temperance men. The opposition claimed that the whisky power was too strong, but it could be overcome if the law-loving people of Chicago would unite and work.

Mr. Boucher thought candidates for office had vied with each other in their efforts to conciliate the liquor element. Every good citizen should ignore party, and vote for morality and freedom. Many saloonkeepers would like to see the laws enforced. The Catholic temperance women would support the action of the Temperance Union.

Mr. Blanchard urged the necessity of enforcing the liquor laws, especially those provisions which are vital to the existence of good society. No business causes so much sorrow and suffering as whisky-selling, hence the importance of adhering closely to the laws regarding it. Moral suasion alone would do little good.

Senator Woodward said he believed that the laws were the only definit expression of public sentiment which should govern an executive officer. He held that a man doing business under a license had a right to protection. His license was a contract with the city. The law presumes that he is a man of good moral character; and a man of that kind in this community must support the laws. A man who makes such a contract must keep it. The license gives the saloonkeeper the right to sell liquor. The law against selling to minors is violated when the man violates his contract. If the Mayor has done his duty there is not a saloonkeeper in this city who is not a good, moral man. If saloons were connected with improper houses, where idlers and thieves congregate, why were not the licenses revoked?

Letters sympathizing with the movement were received from the Rev. H. W. Thomas and W. P. Rend.

The resolutions passed in the Twelfth Ward, which have already been published, were adopted with the following amendment:

"That we pledge ourselves to vote for no man who is not pledged to execute these laws, which are named in the resolutions."

Several other speeches were made of the same general character.

A Newly-Discovered Statue.

"The newly-discovered statue of Athene Parthenos," a correspondent writes from Athens, "is shown in rather a naive fashion at the private house of the Demarchos of Athens. One walks into this gentleman's garden and finds the goddess looking out of a ground floor window. There is little of Phidias perceptible in this parody of his great elephantine and golden image, the central and tutelary glory of the Parthenon. The figure is about five feet high, for the forty-seven feet of the original. The left hand is spearless, and must always have been so, for it grasps the edges of the shield, by the inturned handle of which the due serpent is coiling; there is no blazonry of gods and giants on the inner rim, nor Athenians and Amazons on the outer rim. The only device on the shield is the uncherubic winged head of Medusa, which may have given a hint to Christian painters. The helmet is crowned by a sphinx, on whose back, as in Lombard porches, rises the column which supports the crest, with two griffins at the sides, one almost wholly broken away. The snaky ægis is without the tassles which Æschylus leads us to expect. The winged Victory is held by the goddess in the right hand, supported by a column. The face is remarkable for the fullness of cheeks and nose and the straightness of mouth and eyebrows, which give an expression of solid self-complacency. There is no trace of the ethical motive which must surely have informed the work of Phidias. This figure is essentially heraldic in character."

AMUSEMENTS.

CAMPANINI IN THE SULKS.

Campanini, the tenor, seems to have supplemented his troubles in St. Louis with some fresh ones in Cincinnati. Apropos of the rehearsal of "Lohengrin," the *Gazette* of that city says:

A singular difficulty, though it may not be a very rare occurrence among the members of a traveling opera company, took place last night on the stage just as the rehearsal for "Lohengrin" was beginning. Signor Arditi was director in chief. On the stage in the background were four trumpeters under the personal supervision of Signor Rasori. Signor Rasori, it is understood, is a kind of rival of Arditi. He has composed several operas, and has directed with much success in Italy. When the trumpets came in at the precise time Rasori used his baton and directed them. This aroused the jealousies of Arditi. From some of the soloists of the company it was ascertained that Rasori and Arditi had had an unpleasantness in the afternoon. At any rate Rasori was not willing to put down his baton at the bidding of Arditi. The latter, who was quite nervous during the rehearsal, insisted, and gave him some very harsh and ugly words, which were retorted by his antagonist. Campanini, who was present on the stage, took part in the altercation, and defended his friend Rasori. Finally Col. Mapleson, dressed in his military cloak and English silk-hat, bounced upon the scene, and angrily demanded an explanation of the difficulty. Signor Campanini now grew hot, and very tersely asked Mr. Mapleson, "Who are you, to interfere with us?" "I am the manager of this company, sir." "Well," said Campanini, in broken pronunciation, "I am the first tenor." "Well, you were not called to the rehearsal; what business have you here?" "I know my business better than you do yours," Campanini quickly replied. "Well, I want you to go away from here." "I know my business, and I tell you that I shall hire Signor Rasori and pay his salary, and he shall not appear on the stage again, nor with the company, until Signor Arditi has made an apology." With these angry words, Signor Campanini and Signor Rasori walked away together. Campanini did not take part in the rehearsal after that scene, but sought the company of his friends in the auditorium, where he was seen gesticulating in his emphatic Italian manner, denouncing Arditi's jealousy.

The *Enquirer* has a different version of what was evidently the same fuss. It says:

Campanini is a fiery, passionate fellow, and last night got right up on his musical ear. It appears that the assistant chorus-master is a particular friend of Campanini. In rehearsing the chorus, the chorus-master started the singers in the wrong key. Arditi became indignant and called the chorus-master "a mule." Campanini at once took exceptions to his friend being called "a mule," and proceeded to read the Riot act to Arditi. The latter gentleman displayed great indifference to the "talkee, talkee," of the distinguished tenor, which still more enraged him. Col. Mapleson endeavored to throw oil upon Campanini's troubled waters, whereupon Campanini told the ruddy Colonel that "he wouldn't sing for him this week for $50,000," pulled his brigand hat over his eyes, buttoned up his coat, stuck his cane under his arm, puffed out his cheeks, and walked off the stage and took a seat in the back part of the house in solitude and alone.

Evidently Col. Mapleson is being called to account for pronouncing Campanini "a beggarly creature."

THE THOMAS CONCERTS.

The first of the remarkable series of concerts to be given here this week and next by Mr. Thomas occurs this evening at Central Music-Hall, when Berlioz's famous dramatic legend, the "Damnation of Faust," will be produced for the first time in Chicago. The cast will include Miss Fanny Kellogg, who is well known here, as *Marguerite;* Mr. W. C. Tower, a new comer from Boston, as *Faust;* and Mr. Franz Remmertz, who made such a sensation here last winter in "Frithjof," as *Mephistophele.* The choruses will be sung by the Apollo Club mass chorus, numbering about 140 voices, as many as there is stage room for, who have studied the work under Mr. Tomlins' careful, patient, and skillful supervision, and the accompaniments will be furnished by an orchestra of sixty-six pieces, the whole to be under the leadership of Mr. Thomas. As the house is almost entirely sold out, one of the largest musical audiences ever assembled in this city will be in attendance, and a performance of more than ordinary merit may be anticipated.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Harry G. Richmond in "Our Candidate" is amusing the people who patronize the Academy. Miss Florence Stover and Mr. George Learock, with the regular company, support the star. The piece comically sets forth the tribulations of a naturally reticent man who is forced into the position of a political candidate. The usual variety olio opens the evening's entertainment.

M'VICKER'S.

Salvini did not play last night. As has been already announced, he will appear but four times each week during his engagement. "The Guv'nor," a comedy with capital characterization, bright dialog, and amusing situations, was produced last night before an audience moderate in size, but very appreciative. To-night Salvini will appear as *Hamlet.*

THE OLYMPIC.

The vaudeville troupe of Mr. Leavitt is now at this house, and is likely to prove a profitable attraction during the week. There are seriocomic singers, character actors, dancers, negro delineators, and other variety specialists, who manage to make an interesting entertainment.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

The Rice Surprise Party will to-night appear in "Hiawatha."

Mr. James E. Murdoch, the veteran actor, called upon Mr. T. W. Keene on Saturday last, and during a two hours' conversation gave the young tragedian many words of encouragement.

Mr. Thomas Burnside, it is said, was married about a week ago to Miss Lizzie Mulholland, of the Leavitt burlesque troupe. Both have left the company. They will sail for England on Saturday.

This afternoon James Sheridan Knowles' beautiful play of "The Wife" will be seen. Mr. Keene will appear as *Julien St. Pierre* and Miss Vaders as *Mariana.* The bill for this evening will be an especially interesting one, when Mr. Keene will appear for the first time as *Bertuccio* in "The Fool's Revenge." The parts as every play-goer knows, offers admirable scope for a strong melodramatic actor, and Mr. Keene has already shown his ability in rôles calling for such acting.

"FEDERAL SORGHUM."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

South Elgin, Ill., Feb. 21.—The Tribune of Feb. 14 contained an article headed "Federal Sorghum," or "One of Le Duc's Hobbies." The article was read with much surprise by those around here, who, knowing there was no truth in it, wondered at its meaning. Last spring Mr. M. DcDowell, of Chicago, contracted with farmers around this vicinity to put in a certain number of acres of sugar cane, and he would pay $2 per ton for it delivered and furnish seed. Mr. McDowell then put up a substantial mill at this place, using part of the old foundation of the alcohol works to build on. The mill was then furnished with new and substantial machinery suited to the manufacture of sugar and sirup. Owing to a late crop and an early frost, and other unavoidable detentions, Mr. McDowell suffered serious loss last season, but has done all in his power to straighten up matters and make things satisfactory to farmers and those interested. Commissioner Le Duc has never been associated with the mill to our knowledge, and the Station Agent never had the pleasure of meeting him but once, and has never figured a board bill against this gentleman in his assets.

F. H. D.,
Station Agent, South Elgin.

LEAD-MINING AT GALENA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Galena, Ill., Feb. 22.—Notwithstanding the low price of lead, mining in this region has been conducted with renewed energy during the winter, and many paying leads have been struck, in the majority of instances on land which has not been worked for years. The latest and most valuable discoveries are those of Doyle, Glasser & Co., in Vigor Hill, in this county, and of ex-Sheriff Saunders, Weber & Co., in what is known as the West Galena Diggings. The first-mentioned lead promises to turn out an enormous quantity of the very best of mineral, and is now yielding 2,000 pounds per day. The opening is eighty-five feet below the surface, and is thirteen feet high, and forty-five feet wide. It is literally filled with sparkling mineral, forming one of the prettiest sights your correspondent has ever witnessed. The Saunders lead was struck yesterday, and is said to be fully as valuable as the one owned by Doyle & Co. The discoveries have caused considerable excitement among miners here, and greatly stimulated the industry.

MARDI-GRAS.

Celebration of the Day in Various Southern Cities.

New Orleans, Feb. 22.—The day was celebrated by the firing of National salutes and a grand military parade, in which visiting military from Massachusetts, a battalion of United States marines, and representatives of Alabama military organizations participated. The troops were reviewed by Gov. Wiltz. Crowds thronged the streets along the line of the procession. The President of the "Phunny Phorty Phellows" presented the visiting military with two elaborate "Rex" flags. The Lancers will form a mounted guard to King Carnival. Capt. Pierce, of the Continentals, presented to the visitors guidons, fac similes of those presented to the Continentals during their visit to Boston last summer. The Cadets and Lancers, escorted by the Continentals, marched to the City-Hall, and, in the presence of a large number of prominent citizens and city and State officials, presented Mayor Shakspeare with a silk banner, the gift of Boston to New Orleans. The Lancers and Cadets dined with the Louisiana Field Artillery.

THE NEW YORK LIFE.

By an advertisement published elsewhere it will be seen that the business of the New York Life-Insurance Company has not only increased, but the corporation is stronger financially than ever. Its assets are now over $43,000,000, nearly half of which is cash, and the surplus under the 4 per cent standard $4,295,093. These figures show that it is one of the most substantial life companies in the country. No other makes a better showing. The New York Life is managed ably and economically. The interest on its assets exceeds the death claims. Its prosperous condition commends it to all who desire to insure, for, unlike the wild-cat concerns which bring reproach upon life-insurance, a policy in it is a valuable piece of property.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Name.	Age.	Residence.
Nicholas Crosby	23	Chicago.
Anna Moore	22	Waukegan.
Harvey A. Taylor	23	Chicago.
Ella L. Marsh	17	Chicago.
Ferdinand Erdmann	31	Chicago.
Sophia Ebert	22	Chicago.

DEATHS.

ELFORD—Mrs. J. Minerva Elford, at her home, [illegible] Artesian-av., Feb. 22, 1881.

Funeral from Fulton Street M. E. Church Thursday at 11 o'clock.

WILLIAMS—Feb. 22, Flora A., wife of G. A. Williams, aged 23 years 6 months and 18 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

COWLES—At the family residence, [illegible] West Adams-st., of quick consumption, Addie, beloved daughter of John T. and Mattie Cowles, aged [illegible] years 8 months and 10 days.

Funeral notice hereafter.

☞ Hartford (Conn.) papers please copy.

SNOW—Feb. 22, 1881, Mary E., only daughter of Alonzo and Annie Snow, aged 7 years 10 months and 9 days.

Funeral Thursday, Feb. 24, from No. 73 Goethe-st., at 10 o'clock to Calvary by carriages.

OSBORNE—At the residence of H. R. Philips, Highland Park, Ill., Tuesday, at 10 a. m., Mrs. Mary Osborne, aged 77 years.

Funeral services at the house Thursday, 11:30 a.m.

BURLINGAME—At Arlington Heights, Ill., Feb. [illegible], 1881, of asthma, Phœbe B., wife of the Rev. Joel Burlingame, aged 72 and years 10 months.

☞ New York City and Syracuse papers please copy.

CROAK—Feb. 21, at the residence of his mother, No. 167 Park-av., after an illness of several years, Mr. Michael Croak, brother-in-law of James and John Quinlan.

Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 23, at 11 a. m. to St. Jarlath's Church, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

☞ Oshkosh (Wis.) and Welland (Ont.) papers please copy.

JOHNSON—Feb. 17, Benjamin Johnson, aged [illegible], at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. H. Hengel, [illegible] Hubbard-st.

☞ St. Louis papers please copy.

HAUSEN—Louise, at the residence of her father, H. J. Hausen, of heart-disease, Feb. 21.

Funeral Thursday at 10 a. m. from St. Columbkill Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Children of Mary are requested to attend.

☞ New York City papers please copy.

HUFF—In New York City, Feb. 16, 1881, Minerva E. Whitmore, wife of Henry D. Huff.

McGREEVY—The remains of Bridget McGreevy, of 354 West Fifteenth-st., will be buried in Calvary Cemetery to-morrow, Feb. 24, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Friends of the family invited.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A MEETING OF THE EIGHTEENTH Ward Land-League Club will be held this evening in Brand's Hall, corner of Clark and Erie-sts. A. L. Morrison will speak. A large attendance is desired. Front seats will be reserved for ladies.

BAKERS, ATTENTION!—A MASS-meeting of all journeymen bakers of the city (Union and non-Union) will be held in the hall [illegible] Blue Island-av. Saturday, Feb. 26, at 7:30 sharp. All are invited to come, as business of importance to every baker will be brought before the meeting.

FOR IMPERATIVE REASONS, IT HAS been decided to postpone the party which was to have been given at Hotel Woodruff, Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. Boardman will allow their hotel for the party after Lent. Parties having purchased tickets can have the money refunded by sending tickets to Mrs. R. L. Boyden, 235 Michigan-av.

FIRST WARD LAND LEAGUE WILL meet this evening in the club-room of the Grand Pacific Hotel. All are invited.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held Thursday at 10 a. m. at Room 4, 148 Madison-st. All friends of the cause are invited to attend.

SPENCERIAN PENS.

SPENCERIAN
STEEL PENS
of the Very Best European Make, and unrivaled for Flexibility, Durability, and Evenness of point.
REAL SWAN QUILL ACTION.
In 20 Numbers. A complete Sample Card, for trial, by mail on receipt of 25 cents.
IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.
138 and 140 Grand Street, New York.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
REGULAR SALE
FURNITURE, CARPETS,
General Household Goods,
Crockery and Plated Ware,
General Merchandise, &c.,
9:30 This Morning.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

HAIR GOODS.

HAIR Wholesale & Retail. Send for price list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere. Sole agent for the "MULTIFORM." Wigs made to order and warranted. Bernhardt Waves. E. BURNHAM, 71 STATE-ST.

HAIR WATER WAVES, $1.75. ALL Long Hair Switches, $4. All other goods in proportion. Send for price-list. JAMES HALL, 109 State-st.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Stockholders' Meeting.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Palmyra Mining & Milling Company will be held at the Office of the Secretary in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of [illegible] next, at 7:30 o'clock p. m.
JAS. G. S. BEST, Secretary.

CANDY.

Candy Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. [illegible] to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st., Chicago.

KRANZ'S CANDIES Fresh Every Day. Considered the BEST in the world. CARAMELS a specialty. Wholesale and Retail. 78 & 80 STATE-ST.

TRUNKS.

TRUNK Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists should visit CHAS. T. WILT For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay. No. 144 [illegible]

e very best of mineral, and
g 2,000 pounds per day,
ighty-five feet below the sur-
teen feet high, and forty-five
is literally filled with spark-
orming one of the prettiest
espondent has ever witnessed.
ead was struck yesterday, and
ully as valuable as the one
e & Co. The discoveries have
rable excitement among min-
estly stimulated the industry.

ARDI-GRAS.

of the Day in Various
uthern Cities.

s, Feb. 22.—The day was cel-
iring of National salutes and
ry parade, in which visiting
Massachusetts, a battalion of
marines, and representatives
ilitary organizations partici-
oops were reviewed by Gov.
throngs the streets along
procession. The President of
Phorty Phellows" presented
military with two elaborate
The Lancers will form a
d to King Carnival. Capt.
Continentals, presented to the
ns, fac similes of those pre-
ontinentals during their visit
summer. The Cadets and
ried by the Continentals,
e City-Hall, and, in the pres-
number of prominent citizens
tate officials, presented Mayor
ith a silk banner, the gift of
Orleans. The Lancers and
ith the Louisiana Field Artil-

E NEW YORK LIFE.

isement published elsewhere
that the business of the New
rance Company has not only
the corporation is stronger
an ever. Its assets are now
, nearly half of which is cash,
s under the 4 per cent stand-
These figures show that it is
t substantial life companies in
No other makes a better show-
York Life is managed ably
lly. The interest on its assets
eath claims. Its prosperous
mends it to all who desire to
nlike the wild-cat concerns
proach upon life-insurance, a
valuable piece of property.

nd Eldredge sewing-machines.

IAGE LICENSES.

marriage licenses were issued yes-

	Age.	Residence.
y	25	Chicago.
	22	Waukegan.
lor	23	Chicago.
	17	Chicago.
mann	31	Chicago.
	32	Chicago.

DEATHS.

J. Minerva Elford, at her home, 204
. 22, 1881.
Fulton Street M. E. Church Thursday
eb. 22, Flora A., wife of G. A. Wil-
s 6 months and 18 days.
al hereafter.
the family residence, 332 West
uick consumption, Addie, beloved
T. and Mattie Cowles, aged 3 years
ays.
hereafter.
Conn.) papers please copy.
e 1881. Mary E., only daughter of
e Snow, aged 7 years 10 months and
day, Feb. 24, from No. 72 Goethe-st.
alvary by carriages.
the residence of H. R. Phillips,
Ill., Tuesday, at 10 a. m., Mrs Mary
year.
es at the house Thursday, 11:30 a.m.
E—At Arlington Heights, Ill., Feb. 18,
Phoebe B., wife of the Rev. Joel Bar-
and years 10 months.
City and Syracuse papers please copy.
21, at the residence of his mother,
after an illness of several years, Mr.
brother-in-law of James and John
nesday, Feb. 23, at 11 a. m. to St.
thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.
Wis.) and Welland (Ont.) papers
b. 17, Benjamin Johnson, aged 58, at
his daughter, Mrs. H. Hengel, 408
apers please copy.
uise, at the residence of her father,
heart-disease, Feb. 22.
day at 10 a. m. from St. Columbkill
by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.
are requested to attend.
City papers please copy.
York City, Feb. 16, 1881, Minerva B.
of Henry D. Huff.
The remains of Bridget McGreevy, of
th-st., will be buried in Calvary Cem-
Feb. 24, at 11 o'clock a. m.
family invited.

NOUNCEMENTS.

G OF THE EIGHTEENTH
d-League Club will be held this even-
all, corner of Clark and Erie-sts. A.
ll speak. A large attendance is de-
ats will be reserved for ladies.

ATTENTION!—A MASS-
all journeymen bakers of the city
Union) will be held in the hall 208 Blue
day, Feb. 26, at 7:30 sharp. All are in-
business of importance to every
ought before the meeting.

RATIVE REASONS, IT HAS
ed to postpone the party which was
on at Hotel Woodruff, Thursday, Mr.
an will allow their hotel for the party
rties having purchased tickets can
refunded by sending tickets to Mrs.
85 Michigan-av.

RD LAND LEAGUE WILL
evening in the club-room of the Grand
All are invited.

ULAR MONTHLY MEETING
Woman's Christian Temperance Union
ursday at 10 a. m. at Room 4, 148 Mad-
nds of the cause are invited to attend.

ENCERIAN PENS.
ENCERIAN
NO. 2 SPENCERIAN
EEL PENS
Best European Make, and unrivaled for
, Durability, and Evenness of point.
SWAN QUILL ACTION.
mbers. A complete Sample Card, for
il on receipt of 25 cents.
BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & Co.
140 Grand Street, New York.

UCTION SALES.
SON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
REGULAR SALE
TURE, CARPETS,
usehold Goods,
ery and Plated Ware,
General Merchandise, &c.,
This Morning.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

HAIR GOODS.
holesale & Retail. Send for price list.
oods sent C. O. D. anywhere. Sole agent
or the "MULTIFORM." Wigs made to
rder and warranted. Bernhardt Wave.
E. BURNHAM, 71 STATE-ST.
WATER WAVES, $1.75.
LL Long Hair Switches, $4. All other
oods in proportion. Send for price-list.
JAMES HALL, 109 State-st.

OLDERS' MEETINGS.
holders' Meeting.
reby given that the Annual Meeting of
Mining & Milling Company will be held
f the Secretary in the City of Chicago,
is, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of March
'clock p. m.
JAS. G. S. BEST, Secretary.

CANDY.
Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample
retail box by express of the best
Candies in America, put up ele-
gantly and strictly pure. Refers
to all Chicago. Address
GUNTHER, Confectioner,
8 Madison-st., Chicago.
dy

NZ'S CANDIES.
Fresh Every Day. Consid-
ered the BEST in the world.
CARAMELS a specialty.
Wholesale and Retail.
78 & 80 STATE-ST.

TRUNKS.
NK
Tourists, Travelers, Excur-
sionists should visit
CHAS. T. WILT'S
For Trunks, Satchels, Bags,
&c. It will pay.
No. 144 State-st.

OUR LEGISLATORS.

They Will Resume Their Arduous and Exacting Duties To-Day.

The First Interest Centres in the Lower House, with Prospects of Circuses Galore.

A Change in the Appointment of Park Commissioners the First Order of Business.

Desperate Efforts Making to Defeat the Supreme Court Consolidation Scheme.

Lively Trading to Accomplish the Purposes of Those Opposed to the Measure.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 22.—The two branches of the General Assembly will return from their four days' season of idleness and alleged respect for the memory of George Washington to-morrow, and, provided there is a quorum in each, proceed to hatch out legislation for the good of the people—or otherwise. The body in which the largest amount of interest centres just at present is the House, and the resumption of work there is likely to provoke a circus or two by way of variety.

THE PENDING MEASURE

at the time of adjournment last Friday was Cook's Park bill, which proposes, in brief, to take the appointing power to which the Park Commissioners owe their official existence out of the hands of the Circuit Judges and place it in the hands of the Governor. The bill struck a second reading Friday morning, and, as was expected, encountered the stubborn opposition of the entire Democratic side, who affect to regard it as a purely political measure instead of one designed to bring about uniformity in the matter of appointments on the Park Boards in lieu of the present heterogeneous and polyglot system of appointing the West Park and Lincoln Park Commissioners by the Governor, and the South Park Commissioners by the Circuit Judges of Cook County.

THE ARGUMENTS PRO AND CON,

political, constitutional, and otherwise, were duly revamped and fired off by the friends and the enemies of the bill, and the House adjourned when it was developed that a quorum wasn't voting on McWilliams' motion to table Billings' motion to strike out the enacting clase, or, in other words, to consign the bill to the already well-filled cemetery of still-born legislation.

Nobody who knows anything about the Democratic minority supposes for a moment that it will relax its efforts to slaughter the bill when the House meets and tackles it again to-morrow morning. The persistent opposition can have but one effect,—to cement the Republicans, and, in the end, pass the bill. It may not be done to-morrow, because it is more than likely that only a bare quorum will be present, but that it will come sooner or later is about as sure as anything in Illinois legislation well can be.

THERE IS ANOTHER FEATURE

in the House program for to-morrow which is apt to add interest and zest to the proceedings. It so happens that there is a special order for 11 o'clock,—the consideration of Murphy's resolution submitting his scheme of fixed compensation of the members of the General Assembly in the form of a constitutional amendment, to be voted upon by the people at the next general election. The temperance people will buck against it for the very good and sufficient reason—to them—that its adoption by the House will cut off the very thing they have lately set their hearts on, now that the passage of the Hinds bill is admitted to be out of the question—viz.: an amendment of their own prohibiting the manufacture or sale of all manner of

"WET GOODS,"

except for mechanical, medicinal, and chemical purposes. Unless the Democrats should filibuster all the morning over the Park bill, and thus throw the special order out of time, or unless a roll-call on some of the votes which are apt to be taken should show no quorum voting, and thus precipitate a call of the House and an adjournment, the constitutional amendment racket is apt to create something of a breeze. The temperance men, led by Chafee, the one-armed Republican warrior from Shelby, will probably resort to the clever scheme of moving to substitute the Chafee amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of free "budge" for the Murphy fixed-compensation amendment. A test vote on the temperance question will be the result, unless some of those who are

BY NO MEANS TEMPERANCE MEN,

but who oppose the Murphy amendment on the ground that the Legislature has the power under the Constitution to regulate its pay without consulting the people, should choose between two evils and either not vote at all or vote with the temperance folks in order to sit down hard on Murphy. It goes without saying that Chafee and his fellow-warriors wouldn't for the world do anything to break up this pleasant condition of things,—this division of feelings and of interests which can't but do them good. An uncertain number of members, too, while not temperance men in any very enlarged sense of the phrase, scarcely possess the backbone to vote against submitting anything to the people, from a prohibitory temperance amendment to a proposition to abolish the use of parachutes.

IT WILL BE NIP AND TUCK

to see which set can thus muster the necessary two-thirds vote, and, while a canvass of the House shows that the temperanzlers are in the minority, a pretty snarl is sure to characterize the proceedings, and possibly stave off a solution of the question for some time to come.

There is still another, and perhaps equally important, matter which may or may not come up to vex the House when it reassembles. The bill to consolidate the several Grand Divisions of the Supreme Court still hangs fire in the Committee on Judicial Department. Morris, of Hardin, the Chairman of that organization, has been holding back the majority report for days. The majority, with beautiful inconsistency, will recommend the shelving of the consolidation bill which has already passed the Senate, and which, therefore, has its

ADVANTAGE IN POINT OF TIME,

while it will at the same time recommend the passage of the House bill which provides for precisely the same thing. The minority report, in favor of the passage of both bills, has already received seven out of seventeen signatures, and will be put in as soon as the majority shows its hand. The apparent purpose in keeping back the majority report has been to give the anti-consolidation element more time to trade in, and the trading has been as lively as that which characterizes a first-class horse sale in full blast. The two champions on the anti-consolidation side are Bob Wilbanks, of Mt. Vernon, and one Stratton, from somewhere in the same neighborhood. The former is a Democrat and the latter a Republican. Neither has thus far taken any part or lot in general legislation, while both have been

WORKING FROM SUNRISE TO MIDNIGHT,

from the first day of the session up to date, to defeat a bill which merely proposes to take the Supreme Court of Illinois out of the class of Bedouin tribunals,—a class, by the way, of which it is now the only surviving member, the Supreme Courts of other States having long since given up the practice of wandering here and there and "boarding round." Wilbanks and Stratton had a purpose in coming to Springfield, and a purpose in not committing themselves in matters of general legislation. Two years ago Ottawa was the blunt of the fifth, and "Lushe" Crooker was its champion. This year Mt. Vernon sends up a couple of worthies, who, in the interests of the country lawyers—including themselves—and the continued favor of the village tavern-keepers before their eyes, have started out to defeat the bill. If they were not elected for this very purpose, they might as well have been. With no other irons in the fire,

THEY COULD AFFORD TO BE NON-COMMITTAL

on matters of indifferent interest, and to express a sympathetic leaning to a particular measure only in case its author intimated a willingness to give the consolidation project a black eye. It has been said that one is a Republican and the other a Democrat. It might also be added that one is a temperance fanatic and the other a liberal of the liberals. Between them, they can come about as near being all things to all men, if, peradventure, they may save the one-horse lawyers and the wide-awake tavernkeepers of Mt. Vernon, as their constituents could well desire. In popular parlance, they have traded everything to secure votes against consolidation, until they now profess to have eighty men deadset in favor of a Supreme Court perennially on wheels. Morris, of Hardin, the Chairman of the Committee, is with them, and the retention of the report in his inner coat pocket for four or five days was a piece of tactics which was no doubt well understood by, and fully met the approbation of, the no-consolidation trio.

THIS LITTLE STREAK OF STRATEGY,

however, was of itself a confession of weakness tantamount to an admission that they hadn't quite enough votes, and desired to put in a little further work before they came to the tug of war. The other side,—the consolidation people,—headed by Judge Crook, of Springfield, Joe Mann, of Vermilion, and Rockwell, of Cook, although they began work late, have not been laggards, but have drummed up all the material they could get and marshaled it for action. The minority report will follow close on the heels of the majority, and then the music will commence. While the conflict will be sharp and brisk, however, the anti-consolidation fellows, unless the situation materially changes, are pretty apt to have the best of it.

THE LEADERS

entered the fight from the first day of the session, if not before, and have kept steadily at it ever since, while not till within the past two or three weeks have the consolidation members appeared to think there was anything to do but to sit with folded hands and fancy the merits of the bill would pull it through, when, as a matter of fact, little if anything goes through here purely on its merits. Labor as they may from this time on, the bill will probably die, on its headstone will be inscribed the legend, "Traded away," while the Benifaces of Mt. Vernon and Ottawa will give the hash-mill another turn of the crank and rejoice without ceasing that the craft is no longer in danger—until the next time.

A GREAT FAMILY.

How It Grew Up and Bloomed in England.

London Truth.

In the days before morals were invented—or, at least, before Kings thought it worth while to have any—one of our gracious monarchs took to wife a pretty milliner, omitting the usual formalities of marriage. He became the happy father of a son, for whom he provided in the customary way by conferring upon him a Dukedom, and a right for him and his heirs to levy a royalty of a farthing on every pound of soap manufactured in the British Isles.

His Grace, on arriving at years of discretion, naturally farmed out this impost to a speculator, whose object it became to exclude soaps of foreign manufacture from this country, and likewise to stimulate the consumption of the home-made article. The Duke of Fitzcharly—for such was the title of the King's son—was able to assist him in both these aims. Firstly, as a Peer, holding several pocket-boroughs in hand and much Parliamentary influence, he coerced Ministers into passing a bill which fixed a prohibitive tariff on foreign soaps; next, by reason of his exalted position at Court, which made placemen afraid to say him nay, he compelled the heads of our army and navy to lay in extravagant stocks of soap for the behoof of our soldiers and sailors. The dock-yards at Deptford, Woolwich, and Portsmouth became encumbered with barrels of soft soap and bars of yellow. Large allowances of these commodities were served out to the fleet and the troops instead of pay, and soldiers or sailors who grumbled were flogged for being dirty fellows. When the stock of soap in the yards got over large, official Inspectors used to declare a great deal of it unfit for use, and have it flung into the sea to make way for the new year's supply. This was in the days when there were no members in Parliament to vex the Treasury Bench with disagreeable questions. So the Duke of Fitzcharly contrived to make about £25,000 a year out of his royalties, and died at last universally lamented, and leaving a large and plump family of children, who had all been provided in their cradles with life pensions, some as superannuated clerks, and others as retired Major-Generals.

Nobody used to look closely into the pension list then, else it might have been found that the first Duke of Fitzcharly had many other sources of revenue besides his soap dues. He was Colonel of the Regiment of Buff Dragoons, and made about £20,000 a year by clothing his men in fifth-rate cloth, and mounting them on screws. He had been appointed hereditary Candle Bearer to the King, and enjoyed £2,000 a year in that capacity. He was patron of twenty livings, the presentations to which he religiously sold whenever they became vacant; and he drew a salary of £4,000, besides perquisities, as Lord Harbormaster-General of the United Kingdom.

His eldest son, the second Duke, did not succeed him in all these honors, but they remained in the family, for the second son had the Colonelcy of the Buff Dragoons; and the third son inherited the Harbormaster-Generalship. The second Duke, however, was determined to be no poorer than his sire. He took a broad view of the universe, and saw how much soap might be shipped out to India and the Colonies under cover of an extended Protection bill. Unfortunately, the Ministry of the day hesitated to forbid the manufacure of soap in our dependencies. So a Court intrigue had to be resorted to; the Ministers were dismissed, narrowly escaping impeachment on the charge of taking bribes from France; and soon afterwards a general election was held to the cry of "No French soap!" It resulted in a complete victory for the Ducal party; and the new Parliament immediately passed an act rendering it treasonable to manufacture soap in any part of his Majesty's dominions, except the British Isles.

Now it was that glorious times set in for the House of Fitzcharly. Ships sailed from our ports daily laden with British soap for distant climes. A long and bloody war took place with an Eastern potentate, who claimed the right to wash with his own soap; and millions had to be spent in subduing an American colony where a league had been formed of rebels who vowed they would not wash at all so long as British soap was forced on them. Meanwhile, rogues were hanged daily in England for smuggling French soap into the country, and many London barbers were whipped at the cart's tail for lathering their customers with foreign soap, which was proved, or at least suspected, to have never paid duty. The judges were pitiless in enforcing the Soap act, because of the obvious interests which England had in protecting her own manufactures; and the second Duke of Fitzcharly, as he grew older, and richer and richer, came to be popularly regarded as the great champion of British commerce. When he died a monument was erected to him in Westminster Abbey, and a grateful country soon afterwards testified its respect for his heir by acclaiming his appointment to the office of Lord High Treasurer, just after he had reached the ripe age of 27.

Of the Fitzcharly Ministry and its wonderful financial policy, which inflated the national debt, and increased the price of all food and merchandise in England in order to add to the wealth of magnates who were already preposterously rich—of this you may read in English history. But we need not here follow the career of the third Duke of Fitzcharly and of his immediate successors. They were consummately rich and powerful, and they pushed their relatives into all public places fatly paid. There were Charlies (this was the family name) to command our troops, mismanage our navies, and misgovern our colonies; other Charlies became Bishops, Judges, and Ambassadors. Many went into Parliament, and, by-and-by, the family split into two branches, the one Whig, the other Tory, but this was only to the end that the connection might have a clutch on all the good things going, whatever might be the party in power. The Dukes of Fitzcharly and their cousins, who became Earls of Fitzcaroll, could wink at each other like Augurs, for was not the earth theirs and the fullness thereof? No Charley ever gave signs of talent, still less of genius; but their incapacity in all the posts they filled was backed by an aristocratic arrogance and an entire self-complacency which imposed upon the vulgar and kept the family popular, even when some of its members acted as knaves.

For there were, of course, some Charlies who went wrong, and whose peccadilloes had to be hushed up by the exertion of family influence and an outlay of coin. Indeed, a time came when the jovial blood of his Royal ancestor and the queer instincts of his milliner ancestress asserted themselves in a Duke of Fitzcharly, who turned spendthrift, gamester, debauchée, and finally card-sharper and blackleg. This estimable legislator would have brought his estates to the hammer if they had not been entailed; as it was, he squandered all the hoarded cash of his ancestors, and so mismanaged his soap revenues that they yielded him less than half what his father had drawn from them. The British public gained nothing by this, no more did our colonies, where soap remained as dear as ever; but the speculators who farmed the tax from the Duke made grand hauls, and the smugglers who defrauded them continued to be punished with the utmost rigor of the law. The only difference was that, milder times having come, many of them were transported for life instead of hanged.

This was at the commencement of the present century, when maxims of Free Trade were beginning to circulate. A Ministry, taking advantage of the Duke of Fitzcharly's embarrassed circumstances, suddenly bethought itself of repealing the duties on soap, and abolishing the Duke's royalties. If the Duke had been such a man as his father, this proposal would have led to a gigantic party fight, in which the Cabinet must, thanks to the defection of the Whig Charlies and their influence, have succumqed; but there happened to be a Chancellor of the Exchequer in office who planned how he could get the Duke on the hip. He privately gave his Grace the option between surrendering his royalties for a big composition, which should be publicly bestowed, and would consequently be sequestrated by his creditors, or for a smaller one, which should be paid secretly to himself. The high-minded nobleman closed with the last offer, and commuted his royalties for £100,000 down, and a perpetual pension to himself and heirs of £5,000. As the £100,000 was paid sub rosa, out of some secret service fund, his Grace got credit for a great deal of public-spiritedness in having surrendered his royalties cheap, while the Chancellor of the Exchequer was lauded for an able stroke of financing. The Duke lived just long enough to fool away his £100,000 to the last shilling, and then died, leaving to his heir his entire estates and two pensions, amounting to £7,000,—the one coming from the soap and the other from his hereditary post of candle bearer to the sovereign.

This new Duke, of course, paid not a penny of his father's debts. Being poorer than any of the other Dukes of Fitzcharly had been, he thought himself much to be pitied, and could not understand how it was that his father had parted with his soap dues for such an insignificant sum as £5,000 a year. He became the implacable enemy of the Finance Minister who had effected this bargain, accusing him of having taken advantage of "my poor father's patriotism and ignorance of business"; and he pulled political and social wires to such good purpose that this statesman was never invited to sit in any Cabinet again.

Then the Duke of Fitzcharly applied himself to the writing of books and pamphlets on the soap question. He showed how swiftly and surely England was going to ruin through the abandoning of her protective policy. He was ready with statistics to prove that the English used much less soap now than two centuries ago, and were, consequently, a much less godly and healthy nation than of old. One would have thought to hear him talk that his ancestors had washed the people for nothing. Poor, droning, old dullard, he was an honest man in his way, and schuffled through his part on this earthly stage no better nor worse than many other Dukes. Though he would allow the tradesmen who had trusted his father to go away crying from his door for want of the few pounds he could so easily have given them, he provided abundantly for all his sons and daughters, and he went so far as to erect in the county town near his estate some public baths and wash-houses, admittance to which, however, was not given gratis. This monument of his Grace's exceeding generosity still flourishes, bearing over its frontal an escutcheon with the Ducal crest, *a scrubbing-brush*, and the humanizing motto, "*Sapo!*"

The present Duke of Fitzcharly is the son of the last-named Peer, and you may imagine what disgust he felt on hearing latterly that a prying M. P. intended to bring the question of hereditary pensions before the House of Commons. Pensions, forsooth! as if the great House of Charley had not done enough for its country to deserve such miserable pittances as £5,000 a year and £2,000. His Grace is paid for bearing candles before the sovereign, and he never does bear them, but what has that to do with it? Does any one suppose that, if his services were wanted in this direction, they would not be instantly forthcoming? Why, his Grace has in his drawing-room two gold candlesticks which are Crown property, but which he keeps as insignia of his office; and his father bore them down Westminster Hall at the Queen's Coronation. What more proof can you want of these Dukes earning their money fairly?

His present Grace is a business-like Duke, whose ideas have developed with the times. He is private partner in a great soap-factory, and he does not despair of the days when the soap duties will be reimposed. Let a few more little wars be waged, let a situation of financial embarrassment present itself, and the Duke's brother, Lord Bob Charley, who sits in the Lower House, will at once urge this felicitous impost on the attention of Government.

Meanwhile the Duke has no fear at all that his soap pension will be abolished during his lifetime. He scouts the idea with a grim, broad smile, which displays two long rows of teeth not unlike tusks. His Grace is a power in the State, and not to be trifled with, for on questions affecting family interests has he not with him his kinsman, Lord Fitzcaroll, who sits on the Whig side with a squad more of Charlies, who would strenuously resist any attempt of a Liberal Premier to tamper with the incomes of a Charley? "Spoliation" and "pampering to Radical Communism" are the cries which these gentlemen would raise; and, by getting the relatives of other pensioners to coalesce with them, they might at a critical time turn a division.

It is not sure, either, that the "large heart" of the nation would sympathize with an endeavor to abolish hereditary pensions, which can be defended almost as plausibly as hereditary succession to the Crown. If there be hereditary monarchs, then why not hereditary candlebearers?

An Old Preacher's Criticism.

In an interesting note to the Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin* a clergyman of that city writes: "My personal acquaintance with the late Rev. Dr. Nott dates from the day when, nearly sixty years ago, he called at my father's house to invite me to come up and preach for him. I was very ready to accept his invitation. From that day my intercourse with the family has been frequent and intimate. The last time I preached for him, though really an exchange with his colleague, Mr. Harrison, I inquired for him as I entered the house. His granddaughter replied with a smile, 'He is in his study preparing for the Sabbath.' I was not sure that he knew me till walking down to the church in the afternoon he observed, 'My ancestors and yours came from the same place.' (Old Saybrook.) I said to him, 'Doctor, it must be a relief to you to have a colleague at your period of life.' 'He helps me a little, but I keep right on; it is better to wear out than to rust out.' At the close of the afternoon service he turned to me. 'I am glad that you happened along to preach for me to-day. I have a cold in my head; I don't know that I ever heard you preach before; I may have.' His criticisms upon my preaching at the ministers' meeting had not left me oblivious of the fact that he had heard me before. Speaking of criticisms, Dr. Palmer, in a tribute to Dr. Daggett, notices the excellence of his criticisms in the ministers' meeting. Instituting no comparison, I cannot but recall the criticisms of Dr. Nott late in life, his mind occasionally flashing out despite the failure of his mental powers generally, and his memory in particular. At the close of an earnest discussion upon the advantages and disadvantages of expository preaching, when it came to the Doctor, he said: 'After all, brethren, it depends a good deal upon the manner. A poor cook will spoil any dish, and a good cook will make almost any dish palatable.' It takes rank with Dr. Daggett's suggestion that a British barrister, when asked the secret of his success, replied, 'If I have had any it is this: When I have made a good point I suffer nothing to jostle it.'"

"Dowagers."

Up to twenty years ago the widow of a Peer became at her husband's death, supposing him to have a successor in his title, "the Dowager Countess," or whatever the title might be. But at length one or two ladies, widows of Peers, whose honors had descended to their eldest son by a former marriage, discarded the Dowager before their names in favor of their Christian names. Thus the widow of Lord Ailesbury became "Maria, Marchioness of A.," and Lady Waldegrave, whose husband's title passed to a cousin, wrote herself "Frances, Countess Waldegrave." Soon Dowagers who were Dowagers without doubt, being mothers of reigning Peers, must needs, to try and make the world forget how time flies, adopt the same idea, until now there is scarce a Dowager to be found in the Peerage.

No health with inactive liver and urinary organs without Hop Bitters.

FALSE KEYS.

Joe Gorman Plans a General Jail Escape.

The Watchful Eyes of the Jailer Get the Better of Him.

A cunning attempt was made to break jail yesterday by a well-known thief, Joe Gorman, who is under indictment for burglary in entering the house of a brother of Al Beiter, on the West Side, last August, along with Bob Breckinridge, a noted crook. Gorman had planned for a general jail delivery similar to that attempted about 1875 under Sheriff Agnew's administration, whereby the prisoners concerned in the plot were to get out of their cells by false keys and make a sudden rush in a body upon the Assistant Jailer and escape through the main door.

The plot might have been successful

BUT FOR THE ACCIDENTAL DISCOVERY

by Jailer Folz, and a large number of the worst criminals in the jail might have been suddenly let loose upon the community to roam about at their own sweet will.

The Jailer did not intend to let any visitors see the prisoners yesterday, but there was such a large number of females with bundles containing food and wearing apparel, many of whom had come from long distances, that he could not turn them away, so the women were let into the "cage," an inclosure adjoining the jail-office, and partitioned off from the ground corridor of the jail by an iron-work interwoven closely with wire. In this cage the visitors and attorneys are allowed to assemble and converse with the prisoners on the other side. It was about 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon when Joe Gorman's mother and her two little daughters were admitted to the cage, and that prisoner was allowed to come out of his cell, No. 75, on the third tier, and converse with them. Jailer Folz was standing at the door between the office and the cage, and observed Gorman

SHOVE THROUGH THE NARROW WIRE-MESHES

a buff-colored envelope, which Mrs. Gorman received and concealed about her person. After the interview was over between the mother and son, the former stepped out into the office, when the Jailer asked her to produce the letter or note he had seen her receive. She handed him several old letters, but he insisted that the particular envelope he had seen her receive was not among them. She denied having any such envelope, and he called the Matron of the female department, who took Mrs. Gorman into an ante-room and searched her, finding the identical buff envelope, which had written upon it in pencil the following: "½ inch flat file, 18th and State, Buffalo," which interpreted meant: Mother, take this to a saloon at the corner of Eighteenth and State streets, and give it to a man who is known as "Buffalo," and he will furnish an eighth-of-an-inch flat file.

One of the little girls with Mrs. Gorman had a bundle in her arms,—a shirt that Gorman had sent out to her,—and within its folds was found

A SINGULARLY-MADE KEY,

with which Gorman evidently intended to let himself and the other prisoners on his tier out of their cells, preparatory to a general jail escape. The end of the key, or that part which enters the lock to operate upon the spring, was of hard wood, and had been cut with a pocket-knife to correspond with the key that was used in opening the cell-doors. That piece of wood, which was in the form of three teeth, was fastened to a small piece of tin pipe that had been made from a tin cup. It is thought that an impression of the cell-door key had been made in a piece of soap, from which the rude key above described was made. "Buffalo," when he received that key, would, no doubt, understand from Mrs. Gorman, who had previously been posted by her son, that he was to obtain duplicates of it in brass, and with the file above mentioned Joe could fit them to the locks and thus effect the escape of himself and others in the jail. When the false key was discovered Mrs. Gorman professed ignorance of its existence. Jailer Folz sent for State's-Attorney Mills, who went over into the jail-office and questioned the woman about the matter. She swore that she was not aware that the key was in the bundle, and she knew not what the envelope was for. Mr. Mills, therefore, advised her release from custody, and she was allowed to depart.

IT WAS UNDOUBTEDLY GORMAN'S INTENTION

as soon as he procured the keys and file to seize the first favorable opportunity to effect his escape and that of others by making a rush upon the Assistant Jailers at a very early hour in the morning, or in the night.

Gorman is a thief well-known to the city police, and has been convicted of petty offenses several times, receiving a sentence on one occasion of ten months in the Bridewell, but he has never been in the Penitentiary. It is said that he has spent nearly all of his time the last seven years in the County Jail or in the Bridewell. He has been in the former since last summer, and his trial was soon to take place. His release was probable for the reason that it was believed that Al Beiter's brother would not prosecute him.

It is said that Gorman was not alone by any means in his plot to break jail, seven or eight other notorious crooks being concerned with him. The names of the gang could not be obtained last evening, the Jailer not desiring to give them for prudential reasons.

Rigid measures have been adopted to prevent jail escapes, and it is likely that Gorman and those concerned with him will be punished for the attempt.

SLAVERY REMINISCENCE.

Death of a Former Sea Captain Who Was Sentenced to Forty Years' Imprisonment for Kidnaping Slaves in Virginia—His Release by the Union Army.

Petersburg (Va.) Index-Appeal.

The following brief announcement, which we clip from the Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* of Tuesday, will revive interesting memories among many of the citizens of Petersburg:

"William B. Baylis died in this city Monday. He was formerly the owner of a schooner which plied along the Atlantic coast, and while engaged in that business was overhauled by a Virginia cutter, and sentenced to an imprisonment of forty years on the charge of assisting slaves to gain freedom by running off to the North. Eight slaves were found aboard his schooner, and five years were imposed for each man. Mr. Baylis always protested that he did not know how the black men got aboard the boat, but the protest was of no avail and he was cast into prison. He served some ten years, when, through the influence of George H. Pendleton and Jefferson Davis, the Governor of Virginia was prevailed upon to pardon him. This was before the late Civil War. As his vessel had been confiscated, Mr. Baylis returned to Wilmington and opened a store, which he has conducted from that time to this."

Capt. William B. Baylis was the Captain of the schooner Keziah, a craft hailing from Brandywine, Del., which came to this port in May, 1858, and loaded with a cargo of wheat consigned to the Newport Mills at Newport, N. J., by Messrs. Branch & Sons, at that time merchants of this city. A few days before the departure of the schooner it was reported that two slaves of Mr. Thomas W. Eppes (Gilbert and Sarah by name) had disappeared, and from the circumstances attending their departure it was suspected that they were concealed on board the Keziah. A strict watch was accordingly placed on the movements of the vessel, and on the afternoon of Sunday, May 30, she was observed to weigh anchor and drop quietly down the river. Active measures were then taken to capture the schooner, and the story of what followed is thus told in the *South-Side Democrat* of June 1, the clipping from which has been kindly furnished us by Mr. William F. Spotswood, who has preserved it among many other articles of local and State interest in a scrap-book:

"A telegraphic dispatch was sent to the Inspector at Norfolk, with instructions to proceed up the river and keep a bright lookout for the schooner, while in the meantime arrangements were made to pursue her with the steamer W. W. Townes from City Point. The steamer got under way yesterday morning, having on board besides the officers and crew Messrs. James Coldwell, John Kevan, Henry Pannill, and Officers Butts and Peterson, and proceeded down the river in search of the schooner, which they succeeded in overhauling a short distance above Hood's landing, better known as the Old Fort, about twenty miles below City Point. When first spied three persons were seen on deck, but on nearing her one of the party suddenly disappeared below, which had a tendency to confirm the suspicion that something was wrong. Upon overtaking her, the steamer ran alongside, and Messrs. Butts and Coldwell jumped aboard and informed the Captain that they came to search the vessel, to which he offered no resistance, simply asserting that no other persons were on board except his mate, whose name was Joseph J. Simpkins, and himself.

"The search was commenced first in the cabin. Concealed beneath a lot of shingles, meat, and rope they discovered the woman Sarah, dressed in men's clothes, at which discovery the Captain affected as much astonishment as the others did satisfaction. Other parts of the vessel were then searched, and four negroes were found stowed away in the hold, all of whom were secured, and, together with the Captain and his mate, transferred to the steamer, the vessel taken in tow, and the whole party turned their course back towards City Point, where they arrived and immediately telegraphed to Petersburg the result of their expedition, together with the information that they would arrive at our wharf at 6 o'clock with the prisoners on board. Of course, the intelligence spread like wildfire, and an hour before the steamer arrived the wharf was lined with citizens anxious to get sight of a real Yankee 'nigger stealer,' and many of them were in a wild state of excitement, speaking without reserve of tar and feathers.

"About 6:45 o'clock the steamer hove in sight, with the negro pirate in tow, which was received with a yell of delight from the indignant multitude on the dock. In fifteen minutes she arrived, and, while engaged in securing the captured schooner to the wharf, a rush was made by the people to get on board the steamer, where it was ascertained the prisoners were confined, and it was with the greatest difficulty that it was prevented by those in command. As soon as the schooner was made fast the steamer dropped astern and came up to the dock, and the two prisoners were led out under the care of the officers. It was then that the most intense and terrible excitement ensued, and they had barely reached the shore when a wild shout of indignation went up from the populace, and a desperate effort was made to take possession of them; and but for the most vigorous measures and the assistance rendered by several of the calmer citizens, they must have been taken, when they would have been lynched upon the spot, as in the excitement of the moment that seemed to be the purpose.

"Fortunately, however, with the exception of some pretty rough handling, they escaped injury, and were hurried through the streets to jail, followed, of course, by a large crowd, who did not cease their shouts until long after they had been placed securely in confinement. The negroes were placed in an omnibus, and reached the jail without any particular demonstration being made on their behalf. In their account of the matter, in which they all agree, they say that they were approached by the Captain of the vessel in the Market square a few days since, and asked if they were free, and in reply to their answers in the negative he proposed for the sum of $50 each to put them beyond the reach of their masters, and that, agreeable to his arrangements, they went on board while the vessel was at the wharf, and were secreted. John Bell, slave of Andrew Kevan, Esq., paid $50 for his passage, which amount he said he obtained from Gilbert. Joe Mayo, slave of Miss Laura Hare, paid $48, which he obtained by disposing of 'what things he had.' William, slave of Oliver Hamilton, Esq., paid $34, which he had accumulated by performing overwork at the factory. Gilbert, slave of Thomas W. Eppes, paid $50, and, upon being questioned, asserted that he had $500 besides, which he had amassed by raising swine, a story which is considered extremely doubtful.

"The Captain's story was that he was applied to by a man in the city, who proposed to pay him handsomely if he would take the negroes on to New Jersey; that he did not know the man; furthermore, he was totally unaware that they were slaves, and, in a word, entirely innocent of any evil intent; that he started off on Saturday afternoon, and ran aground just below the city; got off the next morning, but ran aground again about five miles further down the river, from whence he started bright and early yesterday morning, and was steering rapidly for the Capes when he was so unceremoniously overhauled. A considerable amount of money was found on the vessel."

The vessel, under the law, was confiscated to the State, and was subsequently sold by Messrs. Branch & Sons to Pannill & Carter for the sum of $325. Capt. William B. Baylis was tried on the 10th of June in the Circuit Court of the city, Judge Nash presiding. A great crowd was present. The Court appointed Messrs. David May and William T. Jones as counsel for the prisoner. It was agreed by the counsel that the prisoner should be tried by the same jury on the five indictments found against him. The evidence was the same as the facts above given. The case was opened by R. G. Pegram, Esq., the attorney for the Commonwealth, in a very forcible argument, followed by Messrs. Jones and May for the prisoner, in an appeal which, perceiving the hopelessness of the case, was directed to the sympathy of the jury, with a view to obtain at least a verdict in which mercy might be blended with justice. The jury, after an absence of half an hour, returned a verdict finding the prisoner guilty and fixing his punishment at eight years' imprisonment on each indictment,—making forty years in all for the five indictments.

The *Commercial* is mistaken as to the pardon of Capt. Baylis. He was released from the Penitentiary by the Federal army after the evacuation of Richmond.

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby Gives an Account of His First Marriage—What He Expected and What He Got.

Toledo Blade.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS (wich is in the State uv Kentucky), Feb. 15, 1881.—I wuz a young man, and singlerly averse to work. Work never agreed with me. My prinsiple employment wuz to lay under trees all day and commune with Nacher, onless ther wuz a grosery convenyent, wich wuz liable to ask the house up to take suthin. I didn't feel the need uv much eggsercise, but wat I needed I cood git at playin' seven-up or euker in the grosery I hev menshuned. Shuflin and dealin keerds develops the muscles uv the arms wonderful. Billyards wuz alluz too much for me.

The time cum, however, when it becum necessary to do suthin for a livelihood. I wuz too yung to go into politix, and the old man, my father, he got to that age when it wuz all that he cood do to borrer for hisself. He wuz a gittin old and wuznt ez strong ez he wunst hed bin. He intimatid to me that the sooner I shifted for myself the better he'd be pleased. Wat cood I do. I hed no perfeshen that wood enable me to live without laber, and laber I wooden't.

My father solved the problem. "Marry a widder," said he,—"a widder with a farm, and make her do the work. Yoo are ekal to overseein a farm. Aint yer?"

I remarked that I cood see other men swet without materially fatiguin myself, and that I thot his segestion a good one. I wood adopt it.

Hard-by wuz the widder Tompson, wich wuz the owner uv one uv the best farms uv the seckshun. It wuz 200 akers of good land, well-improved and well-stocked. She wuzn't eggsackly wat wood be called a handsome woman, and wuz 15 yeers older than me, but I didn't mind that. What cared I that her teeth wuz all out, and that she hed a goiter, and weighed 200 pounds? Wat cared I that she hed a habit uv goin about with her stockins down at her heels, and that she considered the time spent in comin hair ez wastid? She hed a farm, and that wuz enuff for me.

I laid siege to this venerable female, and to my delite found her not averse to a second chance at matrimony. I wuz a helthy young man, and not bad lookin, and looked ez tho I mite run two er three farms to wunst. She wuz ruther lonesome on the farm, and it cost a pile uv money to hire help, and then they needed a man to look after 'em; and, to make a long story short, she accepted me, and we wuz yoonited in the holy bonds uv matrimony.

For a few days I lived in a elysium, watever that may be. I hed the best uv eatin, suthin the Nasby family did not indulge in, and Mrs. Nasby wuz ez complaisant ez a woman cood be. I hed cider to drink, the late Tompson left a good supply uv terbaker, and things wuz a goin ez smooth ez cood be.

The fourth day Mrs. Nasby remarked that we hed hed a long rest, and it wuz time we got about our work.

"Pete," said she, "Yoo want to take the oxen this mornin and go and break that lot behind the barn. It must be done to wonst, and shood hev been a week ago, but for this marrying biznis."

"Excoose me, Mrs. Nasby," sez I, goin out and layin down under a apple tree, with my pipe lightid, "breakin ground is not my best hold. This soots me better. I didn't marry to break ground."

"What," she eggsclaimed.

"I merely say that I shall not break grounds. My biznis on this farm is merely ornamental. I am willin to go and lay down in the field to be broke and oversee the breakin, pervidid there is a shade-tree under which I kin lay. But ez for takin hold uv a plow myself, never."

The woman looked at me in a dazed sort of way, for a minit. She held in her rite hand a pale of soap-suds wich she waz a-goin to pour on the roots uv a grape-vine near me. Without a word uv warnin she histid that buckit of suds, hot ez it wuz, all over me, and in another second hed me by the hair. It wuz time that I assertid myself. I made up my mind to whale her then and there, wunst for all, and hevin establisht my sooperiority, hev it all my way, ever afterward.

Assertin one's sooperiority is all well enuff, but yoo want to be shoor about your strength, that bein the main pint in any assertin biznis. I riz and grappled her, and found that assertin wuz one thing and establishing quite another. In less than a minit that infooriatid and muskeler female hed me on my back, and wuz a makin me bald-headid at a rate wich I never dreamed possible. She tore out my hair by the handful, she peeled my face in a minit, and in less than four minits I looked very much like an old-fashioned frigate after an encounter at short range.

"Yoo won't work, won't ye? well, I guess you will! Yoo'll work on this farm, or ye won't eet. Yoo won't work, won't ye?"

And then, ez ef the thot incited her to madnis, she tore out wat little hair I had left, and knocked the last bit uv skin off uv my face, and dragged me out to the lot.

"There is the plow, there is the oxen, and there is the ground. Yoo sooperintent! I'll do that eend uv the biznis. Git to work, yoo broot, er—"

I saw she wuz in earnest, and I yoked them oxen meekly, and went to work in the hot sun and she sot down under a shadetree and kept me at it, without a minit's rest, till nite.

Her soopremacy wuz assertid and established. Whenever I dared to murmur she wood exhibit a lock uv my hair, which she kept by her, and that wuz enuff. I dared not question her authority.

Two mizrable yeers I spent on that farm,—two yeers uv agonizin labor. When she died I diskivered that the place wuz mortgaged for all it wuz worth, and that the money she got for it she had bequeathed to a neece uv hern, and I wuz turned out on a cold world, with nothin' 'cept wat I managed to git off the place the night before I left.

That wuz why I went into politix. After driftin some time, subsistin on wat chance threw in my way nites, I found that men uv my calibre are needed in politix, and that it is a shoorer livin than marryin widders; and I likewise made up my mind that ef I ever shood marry another widder it wood be one which didn't weigh more than ninety pounds; and that I shood eggsamine the records arore the ceremony wuz pernounst, and see that the farm didn't hev no incumbrance onto it. Eggsperience is the only teacher.

Butt I shel never do it. Age hez dimmed my arder, and long eggsperience in borrerin enables me to live in suthin like comfort, ef not in luxury. And then so long ez there is a Democrisy sich men ez me are in demand; and jist before eleckshuns I am shoor uv enuf to drink anyhow. I kin alluz pick up enuf to eat, and close are not difficult to come by in a keerlis and confidin keutry. Possibly I have did ez well ez though the widder cood hev bin molded to my will.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY.

THE VAQUEROS OF TEXAS.

The March of Civilization Driving Them to the Wall—The Great Private Ranges of the Lone Star State—The Struggle of the Owners of Beeves and Sheep—A Cow-Boy's Life.

New York Sun.

BOERNE, Tex., Feb. 8.—The invasion of the stock-raising district of Texas, described in the *Sun* a few weeks since, is fast crowding the cow-boy, along with the Indian and the antelope, into a treeless, sterile region, where herding will not be as profitable in the future as it has been in the past. Many acres of grazing land, such as is found on the western borders of Texas, will be required to support each long horn, except in unusually good seasons, like that of the past year. The wise stock raiser does not go West, but purchases and fences as large a pasture as his purse will permit, and, buying good bulls, devotes himself to bettering the quality of his cattle. In the southern portions of this State this has been the policy for many years. King, Kennedy, and others have under fence pastures of the finest grazing lands, ranging in extent from 150,000 to 200,000 acres. Pastures of from 10,000 to 20,000 acres are common in many of the counties west of the Colorado River. There is even now a great deal of bitter feeling against the owners of these large tracts among those who own small herds, who have not the means to buy and fence land. The range, they think, should be free to all mankind, and no one should be permitted to monopolize the God-given grass to their injury. Some of them do not stop at grumbling, but destroy the pasture fences when possible—an easy task where wire is used for fencing.

Sheep owners have generally been compelled to buy or lease the land upon which they graze their flocks, by reason of the hostility of cattle owners. The latter say that their cattle will not graze on a range over which sheep have passed, but sheep have no objection to eating after cattle; therefore sheep should be confined to land controlled by their owners. As the sheep men are in the minority, and it is an easy matter for a few enemies to do great damage to a flock, they find it policy to accept as conclusive the arguments of their opponents. During the drought of 1879 the vicinity of water-holes in western counties was often strewn with the carcasses of sheep, killed and hung up by stock men as a warning to the shepherds,—another favorit theory being that cattle do not relish water where sheep have drank.

I do not write, however, with the intention of describing the condition of the stock-raising interest in Texas, but to give a sketch of the characteristics and mode of life of that fast-disappearing product of by-gone days, the cow-boy, or vaquero. Having spent a goodly portion of my days as a cow-boy, I consider myself practically qualified to write on the subject. The boyhood sport of the cow-boy is not with marbles, or balls, or tops, but with a lariat of rope or rawhide, with which he lassoes the calves and everything, animate or inanimate, over which a loop can be thrown. At 7 years of age he is an expert horseman, and able to do service on the range in many ways. Between this age and manhood he acquires some knowledge of the "three R's," though seldom at a school, and at 16 is usually as good a horseman and as dextrous a roper as any man in the district. He is never fleshy nor large-limbed, is slightly bow-legged from constant riding, is endowed with more than average muscular strength, and is very active and capable of great endurance. He is an unerring shot, and cool in time of danger. He smokes cigarets, chews tobacco, drinks whisky, carries a six-shooter, and is guilty of many vices that would, if enumerated, shock the embezzler and stock-gambler of civilized regions. He is not more quarrelsome than man in general, but, unfortunately, his quarrels are apt to result in homicide.

The property of the cow-boy is a wiry pony, a saddle, and a lariat. The pony, or "plug," is of Spanish stock, active and enduring. It is a stranger to the touch of currycomb and brush, and don't know corn from beans. The saddle is a ponderous affair of wood and leather, weighing from ten to fifteen pounds. It has a pommel varying in diameter from three to six inches. Costly saddles sometimes have silver stars plentifully besprinkled on available parts of their surface. Two girths or sinches are necessary to hold the saddle firmly in position—a forward and a flank girth. The lariat is about forty feet long, and is composed of eight pliable rawhide thongs plaited into a rope about half an inch in diameter. At one end is a ring; at the other a loop to fit over the saddle pommel.

The wardrobe of the cow-boy is unique. He wears a broad-brimmed straw or wool hat. His jacket is of ducking, his shirt of calico or hickory, and his pantaloons of some stout stuff, over which are worn leather leggings. Heavy boots, with high heels, to which are attached a pair of spurs with two-inch rowels, complete his outfit. When the weather is threatening he straps behind his saddle a slicker of oiled linen, which reaches from head to heels.

Thus accoutred, the cow-boy is ready for business. He is employed either to drive a herd to Kansas or to look after those on the range. The spring is his harvest time. Then the great herds are put up for the drive. This is the season, too, when the annual round-up occurs, for the purpose of apportioning the unmarked calves and yearlings among the owners of stock on the range, that they may be branded with the particular device adopted by each as his distinguishing mark, generally the initials of his name. The law requires the brand to be recorded in the County Clerk's office, together with ear-marks, crops, half-crops, upper and under bits, upper and under slopes, splits, swallow-forks, and jingle-bobs.

When cattle are sold the seller must counterbrand them, and, in case they are driven from the State, the buyer must road-brand them with a device different from his regular brand. This brand must be recorded in each county throughout which the herd passes. After a few transfers the animal is as well marked as a bulletin board, and space cannot be found on his hide to place a good-sized brand. I have seen a well-known brand, A P B, which extended from the shoulder to the hip bone, in letters a foot long.

When convenient, the animal to be branded is driven between two parallel lines of fencing, called a chute, bars placed before and behind him, and the iron applied to his side or thigh, at the leisure of the operator. But this is not always convenient, fencing being a scarce article on the range, and the animal must be caught and thrown to the ground. Then the cow-boy must be called to the aid of the brander. Slipping about eight feet of the end of his lariat through its iron ring, and putting a loop at the other end over the pommel of his saddle, he gathers its coils into his bridle hand, holding the noose in his right, and puts his horse into a gallop. The animal that is wanted breaks into a run, and when the rider is near enough for the lariat to reach it, he dexterously throws the noose over its head or fore feet, when the well-trained pony is checked, and quickly turns and awaits the shock which he knows will come. When the flying animal runs the length of the rope it is brought to ground, the branders seize it by the head and tail, and soon the branding-iron is scorching into the cuticle its indelible characters. Great care must be taken not to burn through the skin into the flesh, else the brand will be blotched.

After the branding comes the trouble of the stockman, for the blowfly, the pest of Texas, deposits its eggs upon the raw sore, and soon thousands of screw-worms are eating their way toward the vitals of the animal. The remedy now most popular for the screw-worm is cresylic ointment. To apply it, however, the animal must be roped, and sometimes thrown down.

The cow-boy's life is not an easy one. During the whole year he is in the saddle from daylight until dark. His diet is bread, bacon, and coffee. When on the trail, in addition to driving during the day, he is compelled to guard the cattle during a part of the night, the force being divided into three reliefs for this purpose. In case of a stampede, he must ride night and day.

In spite of all this, the cow-boy is healthy and cheerful. No one is more hospitable, and his bravery is proverbial. But he is a relic of barbarism and must go, and the places that have known him will not mourn his departure, for he is too much addicted to "whooping 'em up."

"LA DONNA E MOBILE!"

The Divine Sarah in a Terrible Tantrum—A Comical Account of Bernhardt's Appearance in Mobile—"Camille" Played with an Entirely Original Denouement.

Mobile Register.

Sarah Bernhardt is a great actress; at least we have heard so and read it in the voluminous criticisms of the New York critics. We furthermore believe it to be true. A lady who can be the leading pensionnaire of the Théâtre Française must be a great actress. But, from what we saw of her last night, we would judge that she is a very peevish star.

The curtain rose on the diminutive stage of Temperance Hall at the appointed hour. The house was a fine one; the most select we have seen in this city. Mlle. Bernhardt had been back of the stage since half-past 6 o'clock, and had perpetrated some very heavy jokes about the beauty and magnitude of the dressing-room, its damask curtains, its Brussels carpets, its marble bathroom, etc. Slowly but perceptibly the persons around her began to notice that mademoiselle faisait la moue; or, as we say in English, was working herself up into one of her tantrums. When she appeared on the stage the audience immediately noticed that there was something wrong. She never acknowledged their reception. She began talking with a rapidity and volubility that would have shamed the poissardes of *Mme. Angot*, and when the supper was brought on the stage the guying started. From that time it was plain to the more experienced in theatrical matters that the play was to be a farce. The sight of the Lucullen feast which had been spread for Mademoiselle, accustomed to the menu of the Maison Dorée, didn't suit her. She giggled; she laughed; she screamed; she could not speak her lines, and finally she rushed off the stage in a very unceremonious manner, leaving her guests at the supper table to wink expressively at the prompter to ring down the curtain. But Mademoiselle had gone too far, and the result was a very serious hysterical fit. It came on suddenly. Her screams could be heard a block away. Schlessinger's orchestra tried their best to drown the shrieks by playing a "Barbe Bleu" medley, but the music grated so on Mademoiselle's ears that it had to be stopped. The ladies got nervous. Some one remarked, "Let's have that scene on the stage." The ladies got still more nervous, and the whole post-scenic performance was getting to be tiresome, when Dr. Heustis stepped in front of the curtain with Mr. Snow and announced that the lady was too ill to appear. Mlle. Bernhardt was then very ill, but she had brought it on herself, and last night after she was carried to her car she was in the weak and depressing condition which generally follows such nervous attacks.

We sympathize with Mr. Abbey, who felt the fiasco as much as the audience, and perhaps more so in a pecuniary way. He has with him a spoiled child, impregnated with the deleterious Parisian incense, and liable to fall to pieces at any time. So far she has done very well, but constant traveling and overwork have shattered the articulated skeleton with animated eyes. He was the loser by her antics last night. He did his best to keep his faith with the public of Mobile, and we appreciate his endeavors.

The truth of the matter is, Temperance Hall should never have been engaged for Mlle. Bernhardt. If the theatre could not have been secured, she should have passed on, and we would have been spared some French screams. *Quels cris!*

WOMAN'S SPHERE.

Carlyle's Opinion of the Advisability of Women Studying Medicine.

London Standard.

A correspondent sends the following letter, written by Mr. Carlyle to a medical student who had been a prominent supporter of his candidature for the Lord Rectorship of Edinburg University, and who had written to him requesting an expression of his opinion in regard to the entrance of women into the medical profession:

NO. 5 CHEYNE ROW, CHELSEA, Feb. 9, 1871.—DEAR SIR: It is with reluctance that I write anything to you on this subject of female emancipation which is now rising to such a hight, and I do it only on the strict condition that whatever I say shall be private and nothing of it get into the newspapers. The truth is, that the topic, for five and twenty years past, especially for the last three or four, has been a mere sorrow to me, one of the most afflicting proofs of the miserable anarchy that prevails in human society, and I have avoided thinking of it, except when fairly compelled. What little has become clear to me on it I shall now endeavor to tell you.

In the first place, then, I have never doubted but the true and noble function of a woman in this world was, is, and forver will be that of being a wife and helpmate to a worthy man, and discharging well the duties that devolve on her, in consequence, as mother of children and mistress of a household,—duties high, noble, silently important as any that can fall to a human creature; duties which, if well discharged, constitute woman, in a soft, beautiful, and almost sacred way, the Queen of the world, and which, by her natural faculties, graces, strengths, and weaknesses, are every way indicated as specially hers. The true destiny of woman, therefore, is to wed a man she can love and esteem, and to lead noiselessly under his protection, with all the wisdom, grace, and heroism that is in her, the life prescribed in consequence.

It seems, furthermore, indubitable that if a woman miss this destiny, or have renounced it, she has every right, before God and man, to take up whatever honest employment she can find open to her in the world. Probably there are several or many employments now exclusively in the hands of men for which women might be more or less fit,—printing, tailoring, weaving, clerking, etc. That medicine is intrinsically not unfit for them is proved from the fact that in much more sound and earnest ages than ours, before the medical profession rose into being, they were virtually the physicians and surgeons as well as sick nurses,—all that the world had. Their form of intellect, their sympathy, their wonderful acuteness of observation, etc., seem to indicate in them peculiar qualities for dealing with disease, and evidently in certain departments (that of female disease) they have quite peculiar opportunities of being useful. My answer to your question, then, may be that two things are not doubtful to me in this matter:

1. That women—any woman who deliberately so determines—have a right to study medicine, and that it might be profitable and serviceable to have facilities, or at least, possibilities offered them for so doing. But—

2. That, for obvious reasons, female students of medicine ought to have, if possible, female teachers, or else an extremely select kind of men, and, in particular, that to have young women present among young men in anatomical classes, clinical lectures, or generally studying medicine in concert is an incongruity of the first magnitude, and shocking to think of to every pure and modest mind.

That is all I have to say, and I send it to you, under the condition above mentioned, as a friend for the use of friends. Yours sincerely,

T. CARLYLE.

A Foolish Burglar.

A burglar entered a miser's residence at Corpus Christi, Tex., stole a trunk supposed to contain money, carried it a mile away, opened it, and found nothing of value. Then he returned to the house in anger, demanded the miser's money or life, and received a bullet.

FINANCIAL.

132 LaSalle-st., Room 5,
BRANCH OFFICE OF
MILLS, ROBESON & SMITH,
BANKERS,
34 Wall-st., New York.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Represented by E. A. ELLIS.

Stocks, Bonds, and Miscellaneous Securities bought and sold on commission, and carried on margin if desired.
Orders executed at the Boston, Philadelphia, and San Francisco Exchanges.
Deposits received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed upon daily balances.

DAY & FIELD,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
130 La Salle-st.
Special attention given to INVESTMENT BONDS AND SECURITIES.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

STOCKS, WHEAT, and PROVISIONS.
SPECULATION
MADE EASY.
$5 makes in one day $15 to $50
$10 " " $50 " $100
$50 " " $150 " $500
$100 " " $300 " $1,000
$1,000 " " $3,000 " $10,000
Send for pamphlet of instructions to traders, free.
FLEMMING & MILLER, Brokers,
23 Merchants' Building, Chicago, Ill.
Capital, $50,000. Best of reference furnished.

SPECULATE.
$5 to $500. Public Grain and Stock Exchange. Capital, $100,000. Incorporated for benefit of traders who wish to avoid the risk attending transactions on the Board of Trade and New York Stock Exchange. Operates in Grain, Provisions, and Stocks. Safest, surest, most popular, and best plan known to speculators. Write for book of instructions, valuable information, statistics, etc.; also daily Market Reports, showing receipts, shipments, fluctuations, sent free. Address Public Grain and Stock Exchange, 145 Madison-st. (rear of Brevoort House), Chicago.

OPERATIONS IN STOCKS.
JOHN A DODGE & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall-st., New York, buy and carry stocks on 3 to 5 per cent margin, and, when desired, will advise when and what to buy. Also, secure STOCK PRIVILEGES at reasonable rates in which $25 to $100 can be invested. Full information on application, and Financial Report sent free.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
C. D. IRWIN, ARTHUR ORR. D. W. IRWIN, H. C. REW, A. W. GREEN, Special Partners.
IRWIN, ORR & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
No. 2 Chamber of Commerce,
CHICAGO, ILL.,
Make a Specialty of Buying and Selling GRAIN and PROVISIONS, either for present or future delivery.

WHEAT Dealers make Money with W. T. SOULE & CO., 130 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. Write for particulars.

MINING CARDS.
ACTIVE MINING STOCKS
Bought and sold. Special facilities for furnishing mining investments and late advices from the mines. Correspondence invited. WATSON & GIBSON, Bankers and Brokers, 60 Wall-st., New York.

BASE-BALL.

The Boston Team for 1881—The Hubbites Think They Are Sure of Capturing the Flag This Year.

Boston Sunday Herald.

Friday evening George Wright signed a contract to play with the Boston Club the coming season, and last evening the signature of Bond was received to a similar document. This completes the Boston team for 1881, as follows: Snyder and Deasley, catchers; Bond and Whitney, pitchers; Morrill, Burdeck, and Sutton on the bases; George Wright, short-stop; Hornung, Crowley, and Richmond in the outfield. This is a strong combination, and entirely fulfills the promise made by the management of the Club last fall,—that, if it received substantial aid and encouragement from the base-ball public, a team would be placed in the field that would be a credit to Boston, and capable of winning back the laurels which our city has worn in the past.

Looking at the infield, it will be universally conceded that it has no superior in the League. Not only is every member thereof a skilled player, but the men have played together in the same positions in years gone by, and thus they have that advantage of being thoroughly familiar with each other's style of playing that is so indispensable to the success of a professional ball team. The announcement that George Wright has consented to occupy his old position in the Boston nine will be hailed with pleasure. He stands to-day the acknowledged king of short-stops. His presence in the team will not only add to its playing strength, but it will inspire confidence among his associates in their ability to win, and we shall look for that almost perfect, clockwork precision that marked the playing of the infield in the palmiest days of the Club.

There has been a difference of opinion—and in some quarters it undoubtedly exists to-day—among base-ball people as to the advisability of reëngaging Bond, it being agreed that his days of usefulness are past; that, having been in the field so long as he has, and adhering to the same style of pitching, batsmen have become so familiar with his methods that they batted him easily. We think, however, that, in securing him for another season, the management has acted wisely. True, taking all-in-all, he was less effective last season than ever before, but this was due to the poor support he had behind the bat, and from the apathy displayed by some of the players. As a fielder in the pitcher's position, he has no superior. He still retains that marvelous command of the ball which has made him famous, and, when well supported, he is as capable as ever of filling his chosen position. He will have his old catcher, Snyder, behind the bat, and Bostonians need not be reminded of the kind of work the pair are able to do. He will have an able and skillful associate as change-pitcher in Whitney, recently from California, where he won a splendid reputation. The effect which the fifty-foot rule will have on Bond is, as it is in relation to all the League-pitchers, merely one of surmise, and can only be developed as the season progresses.

Hornung, Crowley, and Richmond are veterans, skillful outfielders, and need no further introduction to our readers. Harry Wright will undoubtedly continue as manager, and, as he has no superiors in that responsible position when not interfered with by any one inside or outside the club management, it is hoped that he will be left perfectly free and untrammeled in his supervision of the boys. The Directors of the club having done their entire duty in presenting such a team as has been described for the patronage of the public, it remains to be seen whether that public will indorse their action and show their approbation of it by a generous attendance at the games. For several years the national game has not received that support at the hands of the Boston public that its merits deserve, but where, as in this case, the Boston Club officials have shown a disposition to do the right thing, it will be shameful, and even disgraceful, for them to be obliged to put their hands in their pockets and make up any deficiency at the close of next season.

MEXICAN-WAR VETERANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 22.—It is learned that the true object of the meeting of Mexican-war veterans in this city is to obtain aid from Congress by way of pensions for the services rendered to the United States in the war in which they participated. Nearly 300 veterans are in the Convention, and they come from nearly every State in the Union. Many bear the scars and other ill effects of battle. They are apparently without much riches, and hardly able to do more than memorialize Congress. Some very affecting scenes have taken place among them in fighting their battles over again in conversation to-day. The veterans propose to partake of a banquet before the final adjournment. John Clay, colored, who bore the body of Lieut.-Col. Clay, of the Second Kentucky, from the field of Buena Vista, on motion, was elected a member of the Association.

Berlin.

Berlin has 3,239 sets of apartments without a fireplace or chimney, and half the population lives in dwellings with only one fireplace. Privy Counsellor Starke draws shocking pictures of the immorality that exists in the city. Drunkenness is attaining alarming proportions. Over 10,000 youthful criminals are turned annually into the streets out of prison, and more than 3,000 are hopeless vagabonds.

Health, wealth, and happiness follow in the wake of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price, 25 cents.

MARINE NEWS.

The Tug Mosher, Damaged by Ice, Sunk in the North Branch.

Navigation Resumed on the West Shore to Points North of Milwaukee.

Season Iron-Ore Contracts Being Made at Last Year's Figures.

Scotch Iron-Workers—Milwaukee Ship-Carpenters—General News.

SHE WENT DOWN.

The tug A. Mosher, which suffered damage to her bows while endeavoring to break the large schooner Queen City out of the ice in Illinois Central C Slip, as stated in yesterday's TRIBUNE, filled and settled upon the bottom in thirteen feet of water at 7 o'clock Monday evening, just as one of the steamers of the Fire Department reached the dock with the view of rendering assistance. The Mosher went down alongside of two vessels moored below Chicago avenue bridge, leaving about half of her upper works visible above water. Lines leading to the vessel on one side and the tug Flossie Thielcke on the other kept her in an upright position. Yesterday every aperture in her upper works was securely battened; a steam pump was next placed upon the house abaft the dome; steam was taken from the dome of the Flossie Thielcke through a rubber hose, and by 4 o'clock in the afternoon everything was working satisfactorily, with a fair prospect that the Mosher would be afloat by midnight.

NAVIGATION RESUMED.

For some time past navigation between Milwaukee and points north on the west shore has been stopped because of an accumulation of heavy ice in the principal harbors. Yesterday Mr. Hurson, agent of the Goodrich Transportation Company at Milwaukee, telegraphed to the headquarters in this city that the ice had all gone out of Sheboygan harbor, and that the propeller G. J. Truesdell had been dispatched thither for a large accumulation of freight. The next trip of the Truesdell will be to Kewaunee, where there is another considerable accumulation of freight because of the ice blockade.

IRON-ORE FREIGHTS.

Inasmuch as considerable interest is manifested concerning ore-carrying rates during the coming season, it will not be out of place to state that the steam-barge Wo-co-ken and her consort schooner Delaware have a season charter to deliver iron-ore at Cleveland, Ashtabula, or Erie for 1$.75 per gross ton. According to good authority a higher figure has since been stipulated for by other carriers, and the reporter of THE TRIBUNE is authorized to state that the season rates for 1881 will be about the same as in 1880.

THE COMMERCIAL LINE.

The death of Charles Ensign did not have the effect, as many anticipated it would, of leading to the disintegration of the Commercial Line of propellers. Parties were early in the field to purchase the three iron boats, but it was decided to sell all or none. Hence the organization continues in its full strength and vigor, with a fair promise of doing a larger business the coming season than ever before. The wooden propellers Colorado, Nebraska, and Roanoke are at present in the hands of the ship-carpenters undergoing thorough reconstruction. They will receive new arches, ceiling frames where needed, and such other repairs as may be found necessary to give them an A2 classification. Their centre arches and hog-posts are to be removed, and the boilers placed on deck, thus affording a large amount of additional hold-room. When completed, the boats will possess greater strength, and will also be in every respect better than ever before. Those acquainted with these propellers will scarcely recognize them when they make their appearance on the opening of navigation. Not less than $50,000 are being expended upon these improvements. Captains have been assigned to the fleet as follows:

Cuba—Capt. Gebhard.
Russia—Capt. McCrea.
Scotia—Capt. Beckwith.
Colorado—Capt. Pope.
Nebraska—Capt. Launay.
Roanoke—Capt. Bogart.

George W. Holt assumes the management, vice Charles Ensign, deceased, being also the executor of Mr. Ensign's estate. Mr. Holt is one of the pioneer transportation men on the lakes, and, although now well advanced in years, has lost none of the vigor of the prime of manhood. Under his auspices the line must continue to flourish and do an increasing business. Mr. McMasters will continue in the position of Chief Engineer of the line, and have charge of all outside work. This gentleman has been connected with the line for years. He designed the Commercial Line Elevator at Buffalo, which can easily handle 8,000 bushels of grain per hour. The agents of the line at different lake ports will remain as heretofore. Mr. S. A. Crissy, who serves as confidential bookkeeper and cashier, and attends to the canal and through business of the line, arrived from Buffalo on Monday, for the purpose of spending a few days in this city.

REPAIRS AT SHEBOYGAN.

There is little shipyard work being done at Sheboygan this winter. Capt. Ben Lochlin is giving the steam-barge Hilton, owned by Capt. Thomas Richardson, of Milwaukee, a thorough rebuild, embracing new four-inch ceiling square-fastened, an entire new deck frame and deck, new chocks, clamps, stringers, stem and apron, an entire new stern, new cabin, new mast seventy feet long capable of carrying 300 yards of canvas, etc. The ugly-looking hog frame of the craft has been removed. The repairs are calculated to make the Hilton class A2, and will cost not less than $5,000.

The only other work being done at Sheboygan is upon the schooner Little Georgy. She is receiving new stanchions, plankshire, etc., at a cost of about $400.

SCOTTISH IRON-VESSEL WORKERS.

The arrival of 110 iron-workers from the Clyde for the shipyard of the Detroit Dry-Dock Company, at Wyandotte, has already been announced in a special dispatch to THE TRIBUNE. It remains to be added that these mechanics are in the main skilled riveters, the need of such help having been sorely felt far some time past. In the course of a conversation several months since, one of the Kirby brothers informed the reporter of THE TRIBUNE that they then had in their employ a number of riveters from the Clyde, whose work was far superior and, better still, far more rapid than that of the average American boiler-riveters. Hence, undoubtedly, the present importation.

MILWAUKEE SHIP-CARPENTERS.

Concerning the settlement of the strike of the ship-carpenters of Milwaukee for higher wages, the *Evening Wisconsin* states that Messrs. Wolf & Davidson accorded advances to those whose services were especially desired, and the workmen not especially skilled who expressed dissatisfaction were given the alternative of working at old wages or quitting. Under these circumstances and conditions all hands went to work. Similar conditions settled the difficulty at the Milwaukee Company's yard. The better class of workmen who deserved increase have been granted it, and the men of medium worth are allowed to accept what by the employers is deemed fair, or seek other employment.

VESSEL TRANSFERS.

John Canfield, of Manistee, has sold the steam-barge R. G. Peters to Louis Sands, of the same place, for $44,000.

Record has been made at the Milwaukee Custom-House of the sale of the tug H. N. Martin by George O. Spear, of Sturgeon Bay, to William and W. H. Baptiste, of Oconto, for $3,500.

Pankratz & Co. have purchased the tug Margaret from Ludington parties, and intend to engage her in towing logs from the Michigan shore to their mill at Manitowoc. They are also building at Manitowoc a number of scows to be used in transporting timber.

The tug Rambler, of Capt. Hand's Buffalo line, has been sold to Capt. Yocum, of Tonawanda, for $4,000. She will be taken to Duluth and used for towing rafts.

The new tug built at Buffalo by Capt. C. Gibson has been purchased by Capt. George Hand for his line. She measures 69 feet long by 15 feet and 9 inches beam, with a depth of hold of 8 feet and 9 inches. She has an engine with a cylinder of 18 inches bore and 20 inches stroke, and a return flue boiler which is 6½ feet in diameter and 12½ feet long. The complete cost of the tug is $8,500.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Capt. Frank B. Higgie has returned to the city after an absence of several months in Kansas.

Capt. Sam Shannon, of the propeller Nyack, arrived here yesterday from Buffalo to superintend the repairs upon the propellers of the Union Steamboat Company's fleet wintering here. The work will require several weeks' time.

The large new Kirby steam-barge, on the stocks at Grand Haven, is for sale. The craft was originally designed for the iron-ore trade between Escanaba and Spring Lake, Mich., Mr. Kirby having secured a five years' contract to deliver all the ore required. The engine and boiler ordered for this steam-barge are altogether too small for a craft of her size.

Messrs. Wolf & Davidson, owners of the wrecking tug Leviathan, have entered into a contract to get the schooner George H. Warmington off the Little Summer Island rocks and deliver her in port for $1,500. The service is to be performed as soon as the ice will permit wrecking operations. The Warmington is coal-laden.

Capt. Woodruff, until recently commander of the schooner F. L. Danforth, and J. Gilchrist, of Vermilion, have purchased the large tug Relief. The tug will tow the schooner Phineas S. Marsh, and the three canalers of the Mott fleet purchased last fall by Mr. Gilchrist, during the season in the Duluth coal and grain trade.

During the coming season the steam-barge Hilton will carry lumber from Pentwater to Chicago on a going-rate made with Messrs. Goodenow & Hines, of this city.

The schooner Oneida is to receive new ceiling and other repairs, also a new mainmast, at Milwaukee.

The schooner Narragansett, wintering at Cleveland, is under charter for limestone from Kelley's Island to Fruitport, Mich., at $1.35 per ton, and pig-iron thence to Chicago at $1 per ton, all free of handling.

The ferry Armstrong recently succeeded in breaking a passage through the ice-field from Brockville to Morristown, and is again transferring cars. The Ogdensburg *Journal* claims that the performance of the Armstrong at Morristown this winter has demonstrated the possibility to maintain a winter ferry at almost any point on the St. Lawrence River.

The *Sentinel* states that John Canfield's new steam-barge, on the stocks at the Milwaukee Company's yard, has had the "shutter" put on, and will soon be ready for launching. She will be named the James H. Schrigley, in honor of a former partner of Mr. Canfield.

Capt. John Fitzgerald, the Milwaukee shipbuilder, and Capt. Thomas Richardson, also a resident of Milwaukee, were in the city yesterday.

James Butler, the Manitowoc shipbuilder, has entered into contract with John Mabetz, of Kewaunee, for the construction of a steam pleasure-yacht of the following dimensions: Keel, 35 feet; beam, 10 feet; hold, 3 feet. The boat is to be completed by May 1.

Capt. William Williams, of Oswego, has made an engagement with the Inland Lloyds, with headquarters at Buffalo.

An estimate of the ore production of the Menominee range the present season puts the amount at 800,000 tons.

NAPOLEON'S EARLY TIMES.

Two New Biographies of the Great Emperor.

New York Tribune.

The fresh interest in the personality of Napoleon Bonaparte, recently stimulated by the appearance of the "Memoirs of Madame de Rémusat," will be further gratified by the perusal of two books recently published in Europe. The first is a French biography entitled "Bonaparte and His Times," by Col. Jung, an ardent Republican, who is at great pains to bring out all the discreditable facts in the career of the Emperor, and to paint his character in as black colors as he can apply without a positive falsification of undisputed facts of history. The second is a German work, by Dr. Bothling, which deals exclusively with the youth and early military career of Napoleon, and is written in a spirit of conscientious impartiality. The value of both works lies chiefly in the fresh contribution they make to the rather scanty store of knowledge extant of Bonaparte's youth and early manhood. The partisan French Colonel and the cold-blooded, painstaking German Professor have both succeeded in bringing out many new facts in relation to the development of the great genius that dazzled and conquered Continental Europe. Napoleon always endeavored to surround his early life with a veil of uncertainty and obscurity. He dated his career from the siege of Toulon and the Vendemaire coup de main. He wished to enter history with the title of General, and never liked to have his biographers examine the ladder of ambition and intrigue upon which he climbed to power. Jung and Bothling show him as the student at the military school, the restless plotting young Lieutenant dreaming of freeing his native island from the French yoke, going back and forth between the station of his regiment and his Corsican home to stir up revolutionary agitation, and whiling away the tedium of garrison life by writing a history, a novel, and a play. His character, in its formative period, gave but little indication of the strength afterward developed under the stimulus of a towering ambition and the favorable opportunities of the French revolution.

The doubt about the year of Napoleon's birth is explained by the fact that he falsified the date to gain admission to the military school of Brienne. Having passed the age of 10, he was obliged to represent himself a year younger than he really was. He was born in 1768, and not in 1769, as his biographies represent, and, instead of being the second son, was in reality the eldest. Of this curious fact there is no lack of evidence, some of which is taken from his own declarations. In the registry of his first marriage he gave the date of his birth as Feb. 7, 1768, and in a letter he wrote to Paoli in 1789, he said: "I was born when my country perished. Thirty thousand Frenchmen vomited upon our shores,—such was the odious spectacle which my eyes first beheld. The cries of the dying, the groans of the oppressed, and the tears of despair surrounded my cradle from the moment of my birth." These words can only apply to the conditon of Corsica at the time of the French invasion in 1768. The name Napoleon did not, it seems, fairly get its French orthography until long after its owner became famous. Jung finds it written in no fewer than four ways during Bonaparte's early life,—Nabulione, Napoleone, Napolaeone, and Napolione,—the latter being used in act of marriage with Josephine, while in the Vendome Column it appeared as Neapolio, an evident attempt to give it a Greek origin.

At the Brienne school Napoleon lived in solitude, having no friendly relations with his fellow-pupils. The boys burlesqued his name and called him *la paille au nez*,—Straw-in-the-nose. In 1781 he wrote to his father asking to be taken out of the school because he did not want to be the laughing-stock of a lot of boobies. He was once locked up on account of a quarrel with one of his companions, and wrote a furious letter to the Governor of Corsica, who was the protector of his family, insisting on being withdrawn from the school. He was not a bad scholar. His behavior was good, and besides a marked aptitude for mathematics he was a good student of geography and history, but could not be got to apply himself to Latin. He was destined for the navy, but failing to get admission to it, he chose the artillery, and went to Paris for another year of study. When he left the school in Paris the following certificate of character was given him: "Reserved and studious; prefers study to any sort of amusement; reads good authors with pleasure; is devoted to mathematics and geography; silent, a lover of solitude, capricious, moody, inclined to egotism, speaks rarely, energetic in reply, prompt and severe, much self-love, ambitious and very aspiring, this young man is worthy of protection."

Assigned as a Lieutenant to a garrison in the country, the young Napoleon devoured histories, philosophical writings, and feverish romances, declaimed against tyranny and privilege, and detested the lazy routine life of the barracks. Rousseau was his favorit author. He thought of his dear Corsica, robbed of her independence, and dreamed of playing in her behalf the part of Brutus. He began to write a history of Corsica, which he thought would make him a name in the world of letters, commenced a romance, and a historical drama called "Le Count d'Essex," and completed a tale called "Le Prophete Masque." In his history he pictured Corsica as groaning under the triple yoke of soldiers, lawyers, and taxgatherers, and compared the inhabitants to the Peruvians who perished in the chains of the avaricious Spaniards. He got leave of absence in 1788 and 1780, and went to Corsica to stir up a movement to liberate the Island. What he did during these visits is not made very clear by either of these new biographies, but he is represented as taking part in all the demonstrations, declaiming in the political club of Ajaccio against the French functionaries, and writing addresses to the Liberal Deputies. He got a third furlough in 1790, resumed his conspiracies, formed a battalion of volunteers, made himself its Colonel, and made an unsuccessful attack on the Citadel of Ajaccio. All this time his ambition did not go beyond the narrow confines of his little island. Finding himself in hot water in Corsica, he returned to France to learn that his name had been stricken from the roll of his regiment. It cost him a good deal of money and trouble to get it restored. Shortly afterward he was promoted to a Captaincy, but instead of going with his regiment in the Italian campaign, he got another furlough on the plea of escorting his sister Eliza to her family. His subsequent performances in the revolution on the island are a part of well-known history. After he went back to France, at the age of 25, his military advancement was rapid. Jung shows that he saw very little real service prior to his promotion to the grade of General. He was four and a half years a Second Lieutenant, one year a Lieutenant, one year and four months a Captain, and two months a Chief of Battalion, but of these eighty-four months of service he passed fifty-eight on leave, so that he was only twenty-six months in the performance of regular military duty before he was made a General.

Hop Bitters strengthens, builds up and cures continually, from the first dose.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Business was entirely suspended by the banks and brokers of Chicago and the New York Stock Exchange in observance of Washington's Birthday. The only financial news of the day is that contained in our foreign dispatches.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Consols, 99 3-16.
United States securities—New 5s, 103¼; 4½s, 114¼; 4s, 116¼.
Railroad stocks—Illinois Central, 137; Pennsylvania Central, 63¾; New York Central, 152; Erie, 50½; do seconds, 103¼; Reading, 34⅞.
Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England to-day, £158,000.
PARIS, Feb. 22.—Rentes, 84f 2½c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Feb. 22:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Washington st, 298¾ ft w of Ashland av, s f, 50¾x131 ft, dated Jan. 12 (A. R. Taylor to Elijah R. Gammon)	$ 8,075
West Van Buren st, 132 ft w of Centre av, s f, 25x175 ft, dated Feb. 14 (John W. Dederick to John John)	2,250
Loomis st, 48 ft n of Seventeenth, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Feb. 14 (Henry G. Peter to Herman Dornbos)	1,020
Ohio st, 140 ft e of Pine, n f, 20x100 ft, improved, dated Feb. 16 (John W. Parker to Louise E. H. Mann)	7,500
West Adams st, near Oakley av, n f, 20x76¾ ft, improved, dated June 16, 1877 (Mary E. Potter to J. S. McKenney)	7,000
Twenty-fourth st, 125 ft w of Wentworth av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 17 (H. E. and H. E. Buell to F. Gutrech)	1,000
Centre av, 200 ft s of Twenty-first st, e f, 125x125 ft, dated Feb. 21 (Hiram L. Lewis George W. Straight)	6,250
Ohio st, 140 ft e of Pine, n f, 20x100 ft, improved, dated Oct. 5, 1880 (William S. Ela to Lydia H. Parker)	7,000
Broom st, 68 ft n of West Indiana, w f, 25x79 ft, dated Jan. 6 (J. Holloway to P. Quirk)	350
Union place, 125 ft n e of Union st, n w f, 25x120 ft, improved, dated Feb. 16 (Robert Close to John Hoff)	1,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Ashland av, n w cor of Diversy st, 5 acres, dated Feb. 22 (C. W. Fullerton to estate of John W. Muller)	$ 6,500

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

State st, 75 ft s of Fortieth, w f, 25x160 ft, dated Feb. 14 (Orrin Moore to J. P. Bean)	$ 1,650

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts of the articles named during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock yesterday morning:

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, brls	38,956	24,762
Wheat, bu	13,861	9,446
Corn, bu	63,059	143,883
Oats, bu	87,197	95,871
Rye, bu	1,798	913
Barley, bu	15,817	14,628
Poultry, lbs	40,795	16,373
Butter, lbs	189,815	134,550
Cheese, bxs	1,175	1,580
Green apples, brls	1,787	5
Potatoes, bu	750	
Beans, bu	579	163
Hay, tons	70	33

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last and corresponding date a year ago:

	1881.	1880.
No. 2 winter wheat	690,788	261,949
No. 3 winter	91,133	103,339
No. 2 spring	6,409,300	7,537,753
No. 3 spring	475,669	622,496
Total wheat	7,854,554	8,631,863
No. 2 corn	3,350,489	3,475,833
High-mixed	622,200	1,074,085
Total corn	4,576,172	4,927,385
No. 2 oats	1,461,857	971,718
No. 2 white	46,117	66,873
Total oats	1,542,496	1,122,838
No. 2 rye	258,354	243,090
Total rye	264,083	250,321
No. 2 barley	160,775	221,866
Nos. 3 and 4 barley	140,108	442,480
Total barley	308,813	674,548
Total all grades	14,456,708	15,656,762

These figures show a decrease during the past week of 6,183 bu wheat, 313,859 bu corn, 32,545 bu oats, 12,120 bu barley, and an increase of 74 bu rye. Total decrease, 364,707 bu. Also afloat in harbor 547,832 bu corn, against 381,823 bu the week before.

Although there was no session of the Board of Trade yesterday, the ruling passion, as is generally the case on holidays, was too strong for some of the operators to resist, and several transactions in grain and provisions took place. A few sales of spring wheat were made at 97@97¼c seller March and 97¾@98c seller April. Corn was traded in to some extent at 41¾c seller May and 41⅝c seller June. The transactions in mess pork showed a decided decline, 30,000 brls being disposed of at $14.45@14.55, closing at $14.52½@14.55 for April. A sale of 1,000 brls was made in a jobbing way at $14.65@14.70. In lard the transactions amounted to about 11,000 tcs at $10.50 cash and $10.05@10.10 for April, closing at $10.07½ seller April and $10.15 seller May. Sweet-pickled hams sold in a small way at 9c for 16-lb average, and 1,000,000 lbs short ribs changed hands at $7.42½ seller March and $7.50@7.55 seller April. No transactions in flour, the smaller grains, whisky, seeds, or dressed hogs were reported.

There was continued quiet in dry-goods circles, and prices were again steady and unchanged. Boots and shoes remained quiet, as did also clothing, hats, caps, and millinery goods. Prices of groceries were not subjected to any quotable change, though coffees, sugars, and some other lines were easy. The demand for dairy products was fair at sustained prices. The changes in the fish, dried fruits, and canned goods markets were unimportant. In oils the only quotable alteration in values was a decline in turpentine of 2c, the price now being 49c. Pig-iron and coal were quoted as before.

Kinzie street dealers in hides, wool, and broom-corn report a quiet day yesterday, with no change to note in the condition of the trade. Eggs were about the only commodity on South Water street that indicated any change, and these were selling at 16@17c per dozen.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—There is an active trade at our quotations:

Choice hurl and carpet	7 @8
Green, self-working	5½@6
Red-tipped, do	4½@5
Inferior and common	3½@4
Crooked	2½@4

BUTTER—In the butter market there were no changes. There was a good local and shipping demand, a moderate supply, and a steady feeling. Fine table grades are not plentiful, but otherwise the market is fairly supplied. We again quote:

Creamery	30 @34	Packing stock	12 @14
Dairy, choice	23 @26	Roll butter	15 @20
Dairy, fair to good	18 @22	Grease	7 @ 9
Ladle-packed	15 @17		

BAGGING—The demand was as light as before, and values were not subjected to any quotable change, ruling steady and firm as given below:

Stark	23	Burlaps, 4 & 5 bu	12 @14½
Otter Creek	20	Gunnies, single	13½@14
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	22 @24
American	20	Wool sacks	38 @43

CHEESE—Met with its fair share of attention, and was steadily held. Reports from the East were not very encouraging, but the fact that stocks here are small and the demand good prevented any softening of prices. We again quote:

Full cream	13¾@14
Part skim, choice	11 @11¾
Part skim, fair to good	10 @10¾
Part skim, hard	8 @ 9
Low grades	4 @ 7

COAL—Was quoted quiet and steady, as follows:

Anthracite	$ 8.50	Blossburg	$6.50
Erie	8.50@9.00	Cannel	8.00
Baltimore & Ohio	7.00	Indiana block	6.00
Piedmont	7.00	Illinois	5.00

EGGS—Are more plenty at 16@17c per doz.

FISH—Lake fish were strong at the late advance Salt water descriptions were about steady. There were no changes in values:

Whitefish, No. 1, per ½-brl	$ 6.75 @ 7.00
Whitefish, family, per ½-brl	3.75 @ 3.90
Trout, per ½-brl	4.75 @ 5.00
Mackerel—Extra bloaters	18.00 @20.00
Mackerel—Extra mess	14.00 @15.50
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.25 @10.50
Mackerel—No. 2 bay, ½-brl	7.00 @ 7.25
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50 @ 5.75
Mackerel—Large family	5.00 @ 5.25
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl	3.75 @ 4.00
Bloaters, smoked, per 100	1.20
Halibut, smoked, per lb	11
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs	6.00
Codfish—Grand bank	4.75 @ 5.00
Codfish—Dressed	7¾@ 8
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.50
Herring—Labrador, round, brls	5.00 @ 5.25
Herring—Holland, per keg	95 @ 1.00
Herring—Scaled, per box	30 @ 35
California salmon, ½-brl	8.00

FRUITS AND NUTS—Jobbers were not very busy. There was only a hand-to-mouth demand for either domestic or foreign fruits. Nuts were dull. We quote:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 5¼@ 5½
Figs, layers, new	16 @ 18
Turkish prunes, old	4¾@ 5¼
Do, new	6¼@ 6½
Raisins, layers	2.15 @2.20
Raisins, London layers	2.35 @2.40
Raisins, Valencia, new	9¼@ 9½
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.20 @2.25
Zante currants	6¼@ 6¾
Citron	19 @ 19½

DOMESTIC.

Apples, evaporated	8 @ 8½
Apples, Eastern, new	4½@ 4¾
Apples, Southern, new	4 @ 4½
Peaches, unpared, halves, new	6 @ 6½
Raspberries	27 @ 28
Blackberries, new	8 @ 8½
Pitted cherries	19 @ 19½

NUTS.

Filberts	9 @ 10
Almonds, Tarragona	16 @ 16½
Naples walnuts	13 @ 14
Brazils	6 @ 6½
Pecans	7 @ 8

GREASE—The market is active at 6½@7c for city white, 4¾@5c for city brown, and 5¼@5½c for city yellow. Country white "A," 6½@7c; "B" white, 5½c; yellow, 4¾@5c; brown, 4½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Are in good request and steady at our quotations:

Apples, per brl	$2.00@2.25
Cranberries, per brl	4.00
Lemons, per box	3.00@3.50
Valencia oranges	5.00@7.50
Messinas	2.50@3.50
Florida oranges, per box	5.00@6.00
California pears, per box	3.00
Cocoanuts per 1,000	35.00

GROCERIES—A quiet and unchanged market was reported. Coffees remained weak, and the feeling among holders of coffees was not particularly firm. We repeat our list as follows:

RICE.

Carolina	6 @ 7¼
Louisiana	5¾@ 7¼
Rangoon	5¾@ 6¼

COFFEE.

Java	20 @27
Mocha	27 @28
Maracaibo	15 @18½
Rio, fancy	16 @16½
Rio, prime to choice	15 @15½
Rio, fair to good	14 @14½
Rio, common	12 @12½
Rio roasting	11 @11½

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10 @10¼
Crushed	10 @10¼
Powdered	10 @10¼
Granulated standard	9¾@ 9⅞
Granulated, not standard	9½@ 9⅝
A standard	9¼@ 9⅜
Extra C	8¾@ 8⅞
No. 1	8½@ 8¾
Yellow	7¾@ 8¼

SIRUPS.

Corn	30 @35
Sugar	35 @40
Blackstrap	28 @29
N. O. molasses, new	45 @60

SPICES.

Allspice	19 @20
Cloves	42 @44
Cassia	21 @22
Pepper	17 @18
Nutmegs	94 @95

OILS—Prices of most lines remain firm despite the continued dullness of trade. We note a decline of 2c in turpentine, and quote as follows:

Carbon, Elaine	$ 23¼
Carbon, 110 test	12¾
Carbon, 150 test	16¾
Carbon, 175 test	22
Carbon, snow-white and W. W.	19¾
Carbon, Wis. and Mich. test, P. W.	19
Carbon, Wis. and Mich. test, W. W.	22
Lard, winter-strained	83
Lard, No. 1	65@ 66
Lard, No. 2	51@ 53
Linseed, raw	58@ 59
Linseed, boiled	61@ 62
Sperm	1.30@1.35
Whale, winter-bleached	67
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	75
Neatsfoot oil, extra	68
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	63
Bank oil	50
Straits	55
Turpentine	49
Miners' oil	60@ 64
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	14½
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees	15½
Gasoline, 87 degrees	23½

HIDES—There is no change to note in the state of the trade. We quote:

Green-cured, light, ₩ lb	8¾@ 9
Green-cured, heavy	7¾@ 8
Part-cured	7¼@ 7¾
Damaged hides	7 @ 7¼
Calf, ₩ lb	14 @14½
Dry-salted, ₩ lb	13
Dry flint, No. 1	16
Damaged dry	13
Sheep pelts, wool estimated	33 @35

HOPS—There is a fair trade, both local and shipping at our quotations:

New York choice to fancy, per lb	23 @24
New York fair to choice	19 @22
New York lower grades	15 @18
Pacific Coast choice	22 @24
Pacific Coast mediums	18 @20
Wisconsins	12 @18

LEAD—The market is quiet and firm, at $4.75 per 100 lbs in car-lots and $4.90 in smaller lots.

LUMBER—Business continues lively at the following yard prices. We quote:

First and second clear, 3 inch	$ 50.00
First and second clear, 1 and 2 inch	45.00
First and second clear, 1¼@1½ inch	43.00
Third clear, do	38.00
First and second clear, rough, 1 inch	43.00
Third clear, do	37.00
First and second clear dressed siding	20.00
Common dressed siding	18.00
Flooring, second common dressed	28.00
Box-boards, 13 inch	17.00@43.00
A stock boards, 10@12 inch, rough	35.00@37.00
B stock boards, 10@12 inch	30.00@31.00
C stock boards, 10@12 inch	24.00@28.00
Fencing, first quality	13.50
Fencing, No. 2	11.50
Common boards, 10@20 ft	12.00
Common boards, No. 2, 12@18 ft	11.00
Common stuff	10.50@11.50
Dimension stuff, 20@30 ft	12.00@13.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft under	11.00@12.50
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	15.00
Lath	2.25
Shingles, standard and choice	2.65
Shingles, extra	2.75@ 2.90
Shingles, clear	3.24

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade is fairly active at the following rates:

Tin-plates, 10x14, IC., ₩ box	$ 7.00
Tin-plates, 10x14, IX	9.00
Tin-plates, 11x20, IC., roofing	5.50
Tin-plates, 20x28, IC., roofing	13.50
Pig-tin, ₩ lb	24@ 25
Bar-tin	26½
Solder	14@ 16
Bar-lead	6
Lead pipe	8
Copper bottoms, ₩ lb	32
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	27
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	38
Planished, cut to size	37
Sheet-zinc, ₩ lb	9
Sheet-iron, No. 24	4.10
Sheet-iron, Nos. 25 to 26	4.30
Sheet-iron, No. 27	4.50½
Common bar-iron rates	2.50
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 13	14@ 15
American planished iron, "B"	10
American do, "A"	12
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28	11@ 15
Fence wire, ₩ lb	4

Discount on galvanized iron is 35 per cent on Juniata and 35 to 45 on charcoal.

NAILS—Were quoted at $3.00 rates, or $2.90 by the car-load. The Nail Association holds a meeting at Pittsburg to-day, and it is generally anticipated that the scale will be revised.

PIG-IRON—There is little that is new to be said of the market for pig-iron. The demand continues of pretty generous proportions, and the feeling is still one of pronounced firmness, but the trade appear to have about abandoned the idea that there is to be any considerable advance. During 1880 the total consumption in the United States of both American and foreign pig-iron was about 4,000,000 tons. As the present production in the United States alone is at the rate of 95,000 tons per week, or nearly 5,000,000 tons annually, it must be admitted that there is little upon which to build any hope of higher prices. Then, too, Great Britain has on hand a large quantity of iron with which the markets of this country would be flooded—as in 1880—should prices reach a point only a trifle above their present level. Present quotations are $32.00@34.00 for Lake Superior, and $28.00@29.00 for Scotch:

Lake Superior, Nos. 1 and 2	$ 32.00
Lake Superior, No. 3	33.00
Lake Superior, Nos. 4, 5, and 6	34.00
Scotch, according to brand	28.00@29.00
American Scotch, according to brand	26.00@28.00
Anthracite and coke	25.00@28.00
Silvery (soft)	23.00@25.00

Terms—Four months.

POTATOES—Are firm, sound peachblows selling at 75c per bu and early rose at 65@70c.

POULTRY AND GAME—Chickens are scarce, and held at 9½@10c per lb. Turkeys are in fair request at 12@13c, and geese sell at 8c for good stock. Rabbits are still in fair supply at 50@75c per doz.

SALT—A steady trade exists at quotations:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York	$ 1.05
Coarse salt, per brl	1.25@1.30
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.85
Dairy, without sacks	1.90
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.05
Ground alum, in bags	1.10
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	1.50

WOOL—There is little, if any, change to note. We quote:

Good to choice medium tub	45@48
Coarse and dingy tub	35@44
Fine unwashed fleece	21@30
Coarse unwashed fleece	20@25
Medium unwashed fleece	26@28
Medium washed fleece	40@43
Fine washed fleece	39@42
Coarse washed fleece	35@37

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	8,617	24,889	4,650
Tuesday	7,000	30,000	4,000
Total	15,617	54,889	8,650
Same time last week	4,881	13,705	2,434
Shipments—			
Monday	3,551	9,667	970

CATTLE—The supply was again excessive, and as a consequence there was a further decline in prices, sales plainly showing a change of 5@10c as compared with Monday's prices. At the modified prices the several classes of buyers took hold freely, but the market remained weak to the finish. Sales were at $2.50@5.50 for very poor to choice grades, or at $2.50@3.75 for poor to ordinary butchers' and common stuff, at $3.00@3.50 for common to good stockers, and at $4.00@5.50 for common to choice steers. A good many cattle were left over, and the market finished weak at the following:

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards	$5.60@5.85
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,500 lbs	5.15@5.40
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.65@4.90
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,300 lbs	4.35@4.40
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 850 to 1,050 lbs	2.70@4.24
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	3.00@3.65
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.25@2.65
Veals—Per 100 lbs	3.50@5.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
75	1,487	$5.50	32	1,389	$4.85
46	1,491	5.40	99	1,358	4.85
34	1,200	4.42½	18	1,270	4.85
32	1,311	4.55	95	1,086	4.85
15	1,309	4.50	19	1,343	4.65
55	1,185	4.40	20	1,300	4.70
64	1,303	4.55	15	1,304	4.80
34	1,240	4.50	15	1,262	4.60
188	1,423	5.25	19	1,241	4.85
18	1,209	4.30	15	1,446	4.75
17	947	3.85	19	1,137	4.45
15	1,045	4.30	19	1,101	4.40
20 stockers	741	3.50	21	882	3.85
21	1,024	3.40	46	1,188	4.55
31	1,387	4.70	17	1,301	4.65
16	1,009	4.15	18	1,306	4.65
14 cows	987	3.10	17	1,153	4.40
10 stockers	757	3.40	15 mixed	968	3.80
27 cows	830	2.80	18	1,378	4.62½
12 cows	951	3.10	16	1,451	4.85
11 cows	1,050	3.15	18	1,311	4.65
23 cows	1,030	3.10	18	1,341	4.65
16 cows	985	3.10	17	1,253	4.55
10 cows	888	3.00	16	1,061	4.10
15 cows	958	2.87½	16	1,170	4.30
9	1,302	4.25	18	1,302	4.65
10	1,352	5.25	18	1,144	4.30
19	1,218	4.50	18	1,246	4.40
30	1,340	4.50			

HOGS—Were dull at a further decline. The receipts were much more liberal than for a number of days previous, and as neither local nor Eastern buyers seemed to want much stock sellers became anxious, and buyers were enabled to fill their orders at a reduction from Monday's prices of 10@15c. Trade remained dull to the finish, and the market was as weak at the close as at the opening. Sales were at $5.20@5.60 for common to best light, and at $5.15@6.15 for poor to extra heavy. The following were noted:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
127	211	5.50	58	187	5.55	45	278	5.35
144	209	5.50	59	202	5.55	33	318	5.35
59	153	5.50	74	189	5.55	25	280	5.35
50	180	5.50	62	189	5.57½	57	296	5.35
47	192	5.55	44	204	5.57½	21	244	5.40
47	219	5.50	38	212	5.60	50	271	5.40
65	210	5.55	17	205	5.60	65	248	5.40
128	192	5.55	32	217	5.60	71	281	5.40
71	223	5.60	62	167	5.60	69	278	5.40
54	257	5.65	43	250	5.60	51	240	5.40
54	227	5.65	153	196	5.60	47	320	5.40
58	210	5.70	115	195	5.60	65	274	5.40
52	221	5.70	65	198	5.60	76	287	5.45
52	202	5.70	47	208	5.60	25	373	5.45
60	241	5.75	68	221	5.60			

SHEEP—Were in light demand, and, under heavy offerings, prices continued weak. In comparison with last week's prices, a decline of 15@25c was apparent. We quote poor to choice at $3.50@5.50 per 100 lbs.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
70	100	$4.25	201	100	$4.80	262	108	$5.10
40	85	4.50	100	97	4.80	96	102	5.12½
107	79	4.50	86	110	4.85	64	122	5.25
103	89	4.62½	161	112	4.90	88	108	5.37½

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 22.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 10,000; market easier and slow; no very extra steers on sale; choice steers, $5.20@5.35; with shippers, $4.65@5.00; fair to medium, $4.00@4.55.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 1,800; market steady, with good demand; choice to fancy sheep, $5.80@6.00; fair to good Western, $4.75@5.45; common, $4.00@4.50; Western lambs, common to choice, $5.00@6.00; extra, $6.25.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 1,600; market dull and drooping; good to choice Yorkers, $6.00@6.25; light mixed pigs and Yorkers, $5.70@5.90; good medium weights, $6.40@6.50; pigs, common to choice, $5.00@5.55; best grades disposed of.

WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, Feb. 22.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 1,041; fair trade and steady prices; sales choice, $8.00@8.50; extra, $7.00@7.75; first quality, $6.00@6.75; second quality, $5.00@5.75; third quality, $4.00@4.50.

HOGS—Western fat swine, live, $7.25; dressed, $9.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,148; movement less buoyant than last week; prices declined ¼c, but many flocks were contracted for several weeks ago; fresh sales somewhat slow, hardly satisfactory to owners; sales sheep in lots, $2.50@5.50 each; extra, $6.00@6.75; lambs, $5.00@6.75.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 22.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports: Receipts, 1,176; shipments, 276; market slow and lower; native shippers, $3.75@5.00; native stockers and feeders, $3.00@3.90; native cows, $2.15@3.60.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,376; shipments, 2,683; active, but lower; choice heavy, $5.40@5.50; light shipping and mixed packing, $5.00@5.35.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 22.—HOGS—Dull and lower; heavy packing, $5.75@5.90; light and mixed packing, $5.40@5.75; receipts, 4,500; shipments, 1,200.

CATTLE—Weak; exports, $5.25@5.50; shippers, $4.50@5.25; butchers, $3.00@4.25; feeders, $3.00@4.25; receipts, 315; shipments, 260.

SHEEP—Steady at $4.00@5.50; receipts, 600; shipments, 530.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 22.—CATTLE—Supply liberal, a good many being left over from yesterday; prices lower; movement slow; importers wanted $5.15@5.50; good to choice, $4.50@5.00; medium to fair, $3.85@4.40; best butchers', $4.00@4.50; fair to good, $3.35@3.85; stockers, $2.95@3.50; feeders, $3.50@4.30; receipts and shipments not reported.

SHEEP—Active and higher; fair to good, $4.00@5.00; choice to fancy, $5.75@6.00; receipts and shipments not reported.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Feb. 22.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,949 head; selling slow at yesterday's prices.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,800 head; Philadelphias, $6.50@6.60; Yorkers, $5.60@6.05.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,000 head; selling dull; 20c off from yesterday.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 7s 8d.

ANTWERP, Feb. 22.—PETROLEUM—23¼f.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22—Evening.—COTTON—Dull; 6⅜@6½d; sales 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 4,650.

BREADSTUFFS—Steady; California white wheat, 8s 8d@9s 5d; do club, 9s 3d@9s 9d. Corn—New Western mixed, 5s 4d; old do, 5s 5d. Canadian peas, 6s 9d.

PROVISIONS—American lard, 52s 9d. Bacon, long clear, 41s 6d; short clear, 43s.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 9½d.

RECEIPTS—Past three days: Wheat, 79,000; American, 78,000.

BUTTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Feb. 22.—The market here to-day was dull and inactive. Sales on the Board of Trade were light, and prices ranged lower than last week; 21,881 lbs butter sold regularly at 31½@32½c, the ruling price being a medium between these figures; 14,469 lbs of cheese sold at 9¼@10c; 34,276 lbs of butter and 182,440 lbs of cheese were sold irregularly, the aggregate sales being $31,673.29. Three hundred and three dollars were raised by subscription on the Board to help defray the expense of the prosecution of swine-dealers in Chicago.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 22.—GRAIN—Corn irregular and easier; new high-mixed, 36¼@36⅜c; mixed, 36@36¼c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 white, 34c. Rye steady; No. 2, 91@91½c.

HIGHWINES—Lower at $1.05.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 3,650 bu; corn, 47,925 bu; oats, 10,000 bu; rye, 2,750 bu; barley, 1,100 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 500 bu; corn, 27,000 bu; oats, 20,125 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 2,400 bu.

WOOL.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22—WOOL—Dull and lower; 45@46½c; extra, 44@45c; medium, 48@49c; coarse, 37@40c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 42c; medium, 47@48c; coarse, 37c; washed and combing delaine, 43@52c; unwashed do, 33@37c; pulled, 35@40c.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—WOOL—Nothing doing; Ohio and Pennsylvania, 44@50c; Michigan and Wisconsin, 42@48c; unwashed fleeces, 17½@35c; pulled, 35@52c.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 22.—PETROLEUM—Unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 9¼c.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 22.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Firm at 40c.

CROPS.

Reports from Several Towns in Northern Indiana.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ELKHART, Ind., Feb. 19.—Your correspondent has for the past few days been gathering news as regards the crops. Their present condition is favorable; some wheat has been frozen out on low lands; the farmers as a whole are quite jubilant; their fears are someweat at work on the future. Should a thaw set in and then freeze up again the crops would almost sure to be badly damaged, from present outlook. It would not be surprising should a thaw set in. If the wheat crop escapes a freeze it will undoubtedly yield heavy this harvest,—at least that is the opinion of well-informed farmers. About two-thirds of last year's wheat crop throughout this section has been marketed. Farmers are inclined to hold for higher prices. The acreage of wheat sown last fall will about equal the acreage of 1879.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LEESBURG, Ind., Feb. 19.—Inquiry has been made by your correspondent of farmers of this vicinity as regards the wheat crop throughout this section. The results have been favorable. There has been very little wheat frozen out. Wheat sown on low lands suffered somewhat, but not enough to do any serious damage. Farmers are anxious about the future. Present indications point to a thaw, and, should it afterwards freeze up, considerable damage would be done.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SILVER LAKE, Ind., Feb. 19.—The wheat crop has a fair prospect so far. No damage has been done to it. Some winter-kill has occurred on low lands. The acreage of wheat sown last fall will not exceed that of the previous season.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

TREATY, Ind., Feb. 19.—The high water of late throughout this section (the Wabash Valley) has done much to damage the wheat crop. Considerable winter-kill has also been reported. Where winter-kill has occurred spring wheat will be substituted. The acreage this season will about balance that of the previous season. About four-fifths of last year's wheat has been marketed.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MARION, Ind., Feb. 19.—The wheat crop throughout this section has suffered considerably by high water of late. There is some winter-kill, mostly on clay lands. Wheat along the Mississineawa River was almost totally destroyed by the last freshet. Spring wheat will be sown to take its place as soon as the season permits. The acreage will equal that of last year.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ANDERSON, Ind., Feb. 19.—The fall wheat has so far escaped serious injury. There has been some winter-kill, and some washed out, but not enough to make any particular difference. The acreage this season will average that of the last.

One Japanese Tommy Returns Home.

Lewiston (Me.) Journal, Feb. 19.

About eight years ago a little French boy named Millett was famous in Lewiston for the nimble way in which he turned handsprings and performed other acrobatic feats. One night he ran away with a circus to New Brunswick, and his father searched far and wide for him without success. When the 1 o'clock train arrived in Lewiston Friday morning, a smart-looking but half-frozen young man of 18 years, with a little bundle, stepped off. It was young Millett. A short time ago his brother, Henry Millett, of this city, ascertained that he was performing in New Orleans, under the name of "Japanese Tommy." He sent the prodigal money wherewith to come home, and after seven days journey he arrived safely. He has traveled all over the country, but chiefly in the South, where he made a great reputation by his agility. He has also performed in Mexico, and, although he was an ignorant, unschooled child when the circus abducted him, he is now an understanding young man.

Winchester's Hypophosphites will cure consumption, coughs, weak lungs, bronchitis, and general debility. Established twenty-one years.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Brink's Express office, Palmer House, 75 Canal-st., and the depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*12:30 pm	* 3:15 pm
aSioux City & Yankton	*12:30 pm	* 3:15 pm
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 pm	§ 7:00 am
aDes Moines Night Express	† 9:15 pm	§ 7:00 am
aDes Moines Day Express	*12:30 pm	* 3:15 pm
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 pm	§ 7:00 am
aCedar Rapids Express	† 9:15 pm	§ 7:00 am
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 8:30 am	* 3:45 pm
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	†10:15 pm	§ 6:30 am
aFreeport, R'kford & Lake Geneva	* 4:15 pm	*10:45 am
bMilwaukee Express	* 8:00 am	* 7:45 pm
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	[illegible]	[illegible]
bMilwaukee & Green Bay	*10:00 am	* 4:00 pm
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 pm	* 3:00 pm
bMil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:00 pm	* 6:30 am
bGreen Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 am	* 6:30 pm
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 am	* 4:00 pm
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	† 9:00 pm	* 7:00 am
bPierre & Deadwood Express	*10:00 am	* 4:00 pm
bMinnesota & Central Dakota	*10:00 am	* 4:00 pm
bMinnesota & Central Dakota	† 9:00 pm	* 7:00 am
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	* 4:45 pm	*10:45 am

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express Office, foot of Indiana-av., Grand Central Depot, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., Palmer House, and 75 Canal-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
bOttawa, Streator & Galesburg Ex	7:50 a m	b 7:45 p m
bNebraska Express	10:10 a m	b 2:20 p m
bDubuque & Sioux City Express	9:45 a m	b 3:30 p m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 9:45 a m	b 3:30 p m
bDowner's Grove Accommoda'n	11:00 a m	b 1:30 p m
bPacific Fast Express	12:01 p m	b 3:40 p m
bKansas, Colorado & Texas Fast Line	12:01 p m	b 3:40 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:00 p m	b 10:30 a m
bAurora Passenger	3:15 p m	b 6:45 a m
bMendota, Ottawa & St. Louis Ex	4:25 p m	b 10:45 a m
bRockford & Freeport Express	4:25 p m	b 10:45 a m
bAurora Passenger	4:35 p m	7:50 a m
bAurora Passenger	5:30 p m	b 8:55 a m
cDes Moines, Omaha & Lincoln Night Express	6:20 p m	b d 11:00 a m
cTexas Night Express	9:05 p m	d 7:00 a m
cKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex	9:05 p m	d 7:00 a m
bFreeport & Dubuque Express	9:05 p m	d 7:00 a m
Theatre Train—Wed. & Sat. only	11:15 p m	10:15 p m

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

"Pan-Handle" Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts. Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	* 7:30 a m	* 7:45 p m
Milwaukee & Waukesha Express	* 4:00 p m	*10:45 a m
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	*10:10 a m † 9:00 p m	* 4:00 p m ‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*10:10 a m † 9:00 p m	* 4:00 p m ‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*10:10 a m	* 7:45 p m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 8:25 a m
Elgin Passenger	* 9:20 a m	* 3:40 p m
Dubuque & Cedar Rapids Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:40 p m
Elgin & Kirkland Pass. (daily)	4:00 p m	10:20 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:40 a m

All Minnesota trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via La Crosse & Winona.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 am
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 pm	§ 7:20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 am
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	§ 8:30 pm	§ 7:20 am
Springfield Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 pm	§ 7:20 am
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 am	* 3:20 pm
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 pm	* 7:20 am
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
Chatsworth Express	* 4:45 pm	*10:30 am
Gilman Passenger	* 4:45 pm	*10:30 am
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 am	* 3:20 pm
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 pm	* 6:45 am

bOn Saturday night to Gilman only.
cOn Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Depot corner Stewart and Archer-avs. (Twenty-third-st.). Archer-av. cars via State-st. run to the depot. Ticket Office, 83 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:35 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 8:55 p m	§ 7:10 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	§12:15 p m	§ 3:50 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:45 a m	* 7:35 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 8:55 p m	§ 7:10 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	§12:15 p m	§ 3:50 p m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.
NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with revolving chairs Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining Chair Sleeping Cars Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Canal and Van Buren-sts., near Van Buren-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver & Pueblo	*12:30 pm	* 2:30 pm
Kansas City, Santa Fe & Denver	† 9:00 pm	‡ 7:35 am
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 am	* 7:45 pm
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 am	* 7:45 pm
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	† 9:00 pm	‡ 7:35 am
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk } Fast Express	* 9:00 am	* 7:45 pm
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk } Ex. via Chenoa	† 9:00 pm	‡ 7:35 am
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	*12:30 pm	* 2:30 pm
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex.	*12:30 pm	* 2:30 pm
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	* 9:10 am

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 am	* 6:30 pm
New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 am	* 7:40 pm
Special New York Ex. (daily)	§ 3:30 pm	§ 7:40 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 pm	*10:35 am
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 pm	§ 8:00 am
Night Express	† 9:10 pm	* 6:30 am
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 am	* 7:40 pm
Grand Rapids & Petosky Express	* 4:00 pm	*10:35 am
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 9:10 pm	† 7:30 am

aOn Sundays this train leaves at 5:15p m.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 am	* 6:00 pm
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:05 pm	* 2:45 pm
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 pm	* 3:45 pm
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	*10:20 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	†10:00 pm	‡ 6:20 am
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 pm	‡ 6:20 am

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Lightning Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Express	*10:20 p m	* 5:40 a m

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket-Offices: 83 South Clark-st., 77 Clark-st., and Grand Pacific and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail Express	* 6:55 a m	* 8:30 p m
Valparaiso Accomm'dat'n	* 5:40 p m	* 9:10 a m

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'g).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 7:50 a m	* 8:00 p m
Fast Express	§ 4:35 p m	§ 8:20 a m

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Kankakee Line.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:00 am	* 7:35 pm
Night Express	§ 8:10 pm	§ 7:15 am

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Depot, cor. Van Buren and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
New York Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Pacific Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:10 p m	§ 6:50 p m

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Cincinnati and Kokomo Air-Lines.)
Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket-offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Night Express (daily)	§ 7:40 p m	§ 7:30 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)
Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 4:10 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m

†Daily except Sunday. *Daily.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO CURE! NO PAY! **DR. KEAN,**
173 South Clark-st., Chicago.
Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

PRIVATE DISPENSARY, **DR. LUCAS,**
132 South Clark-st.
Chartered by the State of Illinois for the "speedy, scientific, and speedy cure" of private, nervous, chronic, and urinary diseases. Consultation free. Hours, 9 a. m. to 3, and 6 to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m. only.

THE COURTS.

A Decision in the Pekin & Southwestern Railroad Case.

The Foreclosure of the Second Mortgage Sustained by Judge Drummond.

Dan Webster's First Wife on a Hunt for the Deceased Bailer's Property.

Arguments in the Chicago & Iowa Railroad Case—Divorces, New Suits, Etc.

THE CHICAGO, PEKIN & SOUTHWESTERN ROAD.

The final hearing of the foreclosure suit of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company against the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad Company was concluded yesterday afternoon before Judge Drummond and substantially disposed of. The Judge overruled the exceptions to the Master's report and sustained the report in favor of a foreclosure of the second mortgage and against a foreclosure of the first mortgage. The former was for $750,000, and the latter for $1,000,000. He held there could not be a foreclosure of the first mortgage on the ground that there had been an agreement made between the bondholders under the first mortgage which excused the default, and waived the exercise of the option to declare the principal of the first bonds due and payable. That bondholders' agreement had been fully executed between the bondholders and railroad company; that the principal of the first mortgage was no longer in default; and therefore the first mortgage bondholders were not entitled to a standing in court for foreclosure. The second mortgage bonds standing in default were entitled to a decree of foreclosure and sale, subject to the first mortgage, the same as though no proceedings had been brought for foreclosure of the latter.

The majority of the first mortgage bonds, 600 out of the 1,000, are owned by Solon Humphreys, President of the Wabash Railway, and has, it is claimed, insisted on disregarding the bondholders' agreement—he having bought his bonds since the agreement was made and practically executed—for the purpose of obtaining under the foreclosure and sale the control of this line of road to connect with his system. The other bondholders who had signed the bondholders' agreement, and had duly from time to time received their coupon interest, were satisfied with their security, and, being satisfied, they were willing the mortgage should be extended in conformity with the bondholders' agreement.

The contest, therefore, is practically between Solon Humphreys, the controller of a majority of the first bonds, and the railroad company, the minority of the first bonds being willing to stand neutral and not insist on the foreclosure. The decree is to be prepared by Judge Cothran on behalf of the railroad company and submitted to Mr. Jewett, who represents Solon Humphreys, and to G. W. Kretzinger, representing the Trustees, for their approval. Should they not be able to agree, the decree is to be submitted to Judge Drummond for his approval.

A CONTEST BETWEEN TWO WIVES.

An interesting case is coming up for trial in a few weeks before Judge Smith. It is an ejectment suit brought by Lucrena and Mary E. Webster against Eliza Mitchell, alias Eliza Webster, to recover possession of the property of the late Daniel Webster, who was well known, especially to the police, in his lifetime as a gambler and professional bailer. The property principally consists of the Rock Island House, a four story brick building, worth some $10,000 or $15,000, located just south of the Atlantic Hotel and near the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern depot. The plaintiffs claim to be the children of Webster by his only legal wife, Mary Webster, to whom he was married some time between 1846 and 1850. Mrs. Webster had not lived with her husband for some years, and her remembrance of her early history as she recounted it to her attorneys, McConnell, Raymond & Rogers, was extremely defective. She recollected that Webster lived with her in Detroit some four or five years, and that during that time the two children were born. He, it seems, was obliged to leave Detroit in consequence of some crooked operations, and went to Canada. After some years of wandering he struck Chicago, and, finding it a favorable location for the practice of his peculiar profession, settled here and married a white woman. After a time he procured a divorce from her, and lived for some years in intimacy with another white woman named Eliza Mitchell, the defendant in the present suit, who acted as his housekeeper. She also helped him in his business, tended bar for him, and kept his accounts up to the time of his death, Dec. 18, 1879. He was only sick about three weeks, and shortly before he died he married this housekeeper. Of course, on his death she was left in possession of his property, and has continued to keep it.

After the first wife and her children made their appearance last summer, an earnest search was made by their attorneys after testimony to corroborate their statements. The law of Michigan does not require that licenses for marriages shall be taken out, and the provision with reference to the return of marriage ceremonies celebrated is frequently violated by those performing the same. For this reason the search after the minister who married Daniel and Mary Webster was for a long time futile. The examination of the records at Detroit failed to give any help. At last, however, he was found. His name is John M. Brown, and he is now Bishop of a colored church at Washington. He recollected the circumstances of this marriage, though it was so long ago, because he had at that time just been ordained, and was not then attached to any church, but was earning his living by teaching school. Naturally enough under the circumstances, he was not overburdened with applicants to be married, and when the dusky Daniel after the ceremony inquired, "What am de damage?" and went down into his blue overalls for the very modest honorarium, which he regarded as an equivalent for the services performed, the circumstances made such an impression on the mind of the youthful divine as to survive the wear and tear of over a third of a century.

The only question involved in the case under the pleadings is whether or not this black woman's children are the legitimate offspring of Daniel Webster, and that depends in turn on the question whether their mother and Daniel Webster were married in Detroit as she claims. The testimony of the most important witness, Bishop Brown, has been taken in a deposition, and is now on file in the court. It is expected there will be some interesting developments during the trial.

THE CHICAGO & IOWA RAILROAD.

Judge Rogers was in court yesterday to hear a portion of the argument in the case of People ex rel. P. B. Shumway vs. R. G. Montony and the other Directors of the Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company. This comes up on a demurrer to the pleas, and the action is a quo warranto to try the right of what is known as the "Aurora Board" to act as Directors. The case has been dangling along for some time, and seems to be kept by the Judge, like a poor relation at a dinner party, to fill up gaps. Yesterday would naturally and rightly have been a holiday, but the Judge turned it to good account by partaking of a liberal slice of this very unattractive legal repast.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Iowa Road, held in March, 1880, the Town of Aurora procured an injunction preventing voting on the Hinckley stock, 5,640 shares. It filed a bill the day before the election, had the injunction served on the Directors before organization; then the Aurora interest proceeded to organize alone and vote on the 1,000 shares of stock owned by the Town of Aurora. By this means the "Aurora Board" was elected. The Hinckley interest then filed an information in the nature of a quo warranto in the County Court of Cook County, which was afterwards transferred to the Circuit Court by agreement. The grounds of the demurrers to the pleas are, first, that the pleas set up a double title to the office by four of the respondents, and a single title claimed by three of the respondents, the former claiming under elections in both 1878 and 1879. Second, that by the seventh plea, four of the respondents admit that no election has been held since 1879, and the relators ask for judgment on that plea. Lastly, that under the law of Illinois, an injunction by a minority on a majority of the stock does not entitle such minority to control the election. The arguments were concluded, and the case taken under advisement.

DIVORCES.

Emma Rebecca Vincent filed a bill yesterday against her husband, Rollin W. Vincent, charging him with neglect, and asking for a divorce.

And Eliza Maria Haas asked for the same decree against Samuel Haas, on account of his persistent refusal to live with her.

Emma L. Silliman in February, 1880, became the happy wife of a baggage-smasher on the Northwestern named William H. Silliman, but her happiness was of short duration, for in July following she became convinced of his marital infidelity, and now she will only be happy when she can get away from him.

Joseph M. Halfen had even a shorter honeymoon than Mrs. Silliman, for his wife Amelia left him only three months after their marriage, and the last heard of her she had taken another husband. And he thinks he would feel no sadness should she never return.

William S. Coe also wants the same decree against his wife Minnie, on the same ground. She seems to have sized him up in about three weeks, and discovered he was not her affinity.

COUNTY COURT.

In the matter of Henry Gurdon, insolvent, arrested by Eliza Dinment for refusing to turn over property to satisfy a debt, all property in the schedule was shown to be exempt, and the defendant was discharged.

ITEMS.

The attorney who carried off the files in No. 78,124 in the Superior Court is earnestly requested to read Exodus, xx., 15, and return them at once.

STATE COURTS.

W. H. Mead and George D. Brooks began a suit yesterday to recover $2,000.

Abraham Lachman and others brought suit for a like amount against Simon Greenebaum.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—General business.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Passed and set cases.

JUDGE GARY—Call of condemnation calendar. No case on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No preliminary call. Trial call 2,260, 2,270, 2,284, 2,286, 2,308, 2,314, 2,324, and 2,332. No case on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—175, 186 to 189, 191 to 194, 196 to 200, 202 to 207. No. 172, Anderson vs. Doolittle, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—No announcement.

JUDGE GARDNER—4½, 5, 9, 13. No case on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—274, 278¼, 280, 281, 284 to 288, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Set case term No. 4,290, Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company vs. Union Foundry Works, and calendar Nos. 163, 164, 166, 168, 169.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.

JUDGE BARNUM—20 and 21. No case on hearing.

JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 97, 841, 854 to 860, 846, 852, 102, and 115.

JUDGE MORAN—253, 270 to 274, 254, 1,038, 840, 939, and 809.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Term Nos. 804, 819, 823, 825, 849, 857, 872, 879, 881, 884, 887, 923, 969, and 976.

COUNTY COURT—Set cases, term Nos. 554 and 1,308. Call, term Nos. 804, 819, 823, 825, 849, 857, 872, 879, 881, 884, 887, 923, 969, 976.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—James H. Ralston vs. Ambrose Campbell; verdict, $4,000, and motion for new trial.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

A Dime with a Hole in the Centre.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 21.—I have lately come in possession of a dime having a small hole in the centre. On one side of the dime there has been a name engraved, and Company D, Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. If that ex-soldier would wish to again have this dime, by sending name to Capt. W. H. H. Thompson, Indianapolis, Ind., I will forward it to him. W. H. H. T.

Gen. Gibbon and the Custer Massacre.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Amongst your "Personal" items this morning, speaking of Gen. Gibbon's statement that the story of Rain-in-the-Face was manifestly false, you say that Gen. Gibbon was a thousand miles away from the scene of the Custer massacre "when that event occurred." This statement is even further from the truth than the distance you place Gen. Gibbon from the Custer battleground. If your reporter had taken pains to inform himself, he would have found that Gen. Gibbon, with a large portion of his regiment, participated in the Terry campaign of 1876, and commanded the infantry column. It was Lieut. Bradley, of the Seventh Infantry (Gibbon's regiment), with his mounted detachment, that was first to discover the sad fate of Custer's column. Gen. Gibbon's opinion of the circumstances surrounding the Custer massacre is probably of more value than that of any other officer, except that of Brig.-Gen. Terry. Respectfully, F. W. B.

Harmoniously Adjusted.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—It is gratifying at the close of this "Presidential term" to be able to state that what at one time appeared to be a "complicated case" has, by the account at foot, been so harmoniously adjusted:

[Copy.]

Samuel Jonathan, Esq. in account current with Samuel J. Tilden:

	Dr.	Cr.
For services as President (as elected) for four years ending March 4, 1881, at $50,000 per annum	$200,000	
Amount paid sundry telegrams and exchange on funds (Oregon and Florid)	20	
By error in returns of internal revenue tax, 1875		$ 21
My draft "own order" on United States Treasurer payable March 4, 1881, to balance		199,999
	$200,020	$200,020

GRAMERCY PARK, Feb. 22, 1881.

E. E. SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

GRAMERCY PARK, N. Y., Washington's Birthday, 1881—*Samuel Jonathan, Esq.*—SIR: I have the pleasure to inclose your account current for the past "Presidential term," showing no balance, and I shall conclude the entries to be correct unless otherwise advised within a month after receipt. In the hope that our future transactions may be mutually advantageous, I remain truly, sir, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Don't Want to Celebrate the 9th.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—I cannot refrain from giving expression to my feelings regarding the proposed celebration, as they seem to be in accord with so many others whom I have conversed with, and not any one have I met who seems to be in favor of furthering the object upon the day mentioned. That the people of Chicago, and especially those who are foremost in promoting her interests, should go so far as to be unable to discriminate between right and wrong, I cannot for a moment imagine. It is utterly impossible for me to think of people to-day who are without homes, and many without sustenance, aiding, or even countenancing, an object in way of celebrating the day which made them poor and homeless. Nor can I, on the other hand, entertain thoughts that we have people among us who feel like glorying in the misfortunes of others. That the calamity was the means of enriching some by making paupers of others cannot be doubted, and that the former should upon the anniversary of such review the scenes for the pleasure of some and the displeasure of others is to me wholly out of place. It is like basking in the sunshine of others' woes.

That a review of Chicago's rise and fall in form of tableau would be a desirable thing to have, the writer will admit, but some other day than the 9th of October should be set aside for it, as it would then not be taking form of a celebration. C. T. M.

Congressman Hawk and the Internal-Revenue Collectorship.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

STERLING, Ill., Feb. 21.—The contest for the office of Collector of Internal Revenue for this district goes bravely and animatingly on, with new candidates from all the counties, and all of them working night and day for the coveted situation.

Congressman Hawk is pledged to Maj. Woodcock, of Ogle, but as his unredeemed pledges in the district are about as plenty and of not more than the same value as Confederate notes after the Rebellion, the chances are very largely in favor of the Major's getting badly left in the final come-out of the bitter contest.

Mr. Hawk ought to support Mr. Eastman, of the *Gazette*, of this place, if he has one spark of gratitude left in his unfeathered bosom. But no one believes for one moment that "the Congressman" will violate the precedent he has established of making an ass of himself whenever an occasion offers. But he will be "sat down upon" again, and Eastman will be the Collector in spite of "our Congressman." The reasons for it are manifold. From the time the Government commenced to collect internal revenue, in 1863, up to the present, Sterling has paid, through the immense distillery and manufacturing interest here, about as much tax as all the rest of the district, but has never been honored with anything but a few of the minor offices. Ogle County had the Collectorship for years in the person of H. A. Mix, deceased. From there it went to Stephenson County, and for a good many years the place was filled by Robert Little, of Freeport. Next the office went to "Little Carroll" County, and Maj. Nase held it until he died. Then "our Congressman" was determined to send it back to Ogle County, but Jones, of Jo Daviess County, foreclosed a mortgage he had on the place, "our Congressman" was "sat down upon," and took the back seat of a defunct creditor.

As all the counties in the district have "had a whack" at the office but Whitesides, the people here begin to think that rolling up rousing Republican majorities year after year entitles her to some attention from "the powers that be," and if they are ignored much longer there will be a young earthquake out "in this neck of the woods."

Besides all this, the *Gazette* has been an earnest, consistent, and faithful exponent of Republican principles for more than twenty-five years, and none of its proprietors have asked an office before, and it is but a just recognition of its long and faithful service, that it should now have this Collector's office. It has the largest circulation of any paper in the north part of the State outside of Chicago, and as nearly every other Republican newspaper in the district has now some office, every sense of honor and fairness demands that the editor of the Sterling *Gazette* should have this appointment.

If Maj. Hawk knows "which side his bread is buttered" he will, instead of disposing of these appointments as though they were his personal property, deal them out justly, and for the best interests of the public and the party he is supposed to represent.

His voting for the River and Harbor Appropriation steal on all occasions and at every stage of the great iniquity, and his record generally where money is to be filched from the Treasury, and from an overburdened people, only goes to show to the gentleman from Warren, Jo Daviess County, Ill., that a man may possibly be a fair soldier but a poor Congressman.

We commend to the brilliant and enthusiastic admirer of "our Congressman" from Warren the story of the boy to his father in the East: "Come West, father, there is a chance for you, for mighty mean men get office out here."

There is another story that our Warren friend evidently never heard. A distinguished member of Congress from Maine said of our Congressman that "the trouble with that fellow is, he mistakes the respect we pay to his lost leg for a compliment to his head." We commend to our amiable friend from Warren a trip to Washington, where he will learn something he evidently don't know, and we predict that if Congressman Hawk doesn't change his conduct he will be "sat down upon" in a way he little dreams of. But as there is a class of men who never learn anything, there is little hope for "our Congressman." X. Y. Z.

The Funding Bill and the Banks.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—The Funding bill as just passed by Congress states in its fifth section that "From and after the 1st of July, 1881, the 3 per cent bonds shall be the only bonds receivable as security for circulation and prompt payment of public money deposited with such banks; but when any of the aforesaid bonds are called for redemption by the Secretary of the Treasury other issues may be substituted."

There is nothing in this clause of the act to which the banks can take exception, for no bank now existing can be forced to withdraw 4 or 4½ per cents and substitute 3 per cents therefor, as the section merely has reference to *new banks* that may desire to procure circulation after July 1, 1881.

Banks now holding 5 per cents as security for circulation cannot be disturbed unless the Secretary of the Treasury calls bonds for redemption which they happen to hold for that purpose, and this law works no hardship even in that case, for our 4 per cents are bound to appreciate in value upon the issue of the new 3 per cents, and if, as in above case, the banks are forced to replace old fives or sixes with new threes or fours, a 3 per cent at par will afford nearly as good a return as a 4 per cent at, say, $1.20, a figure none too high in comparison with present prices of railway securities. At $1.20 a 4 per cent yields $3 on the $1,000 more than a 3 per cent at par, or an average loss of $150 per bank per annum in case the entire circulation of the banks was forced to be protected by the immediate substitution of new threes in place of all other securities.

It is a well-known fact that many millions of dollars of the present circulation of the National banks are secured by deposit with the Secretary of the Treasury of new 4's or 4½ per cent bonds, and I think it is doubtful if more than one-half of the bonds held as security by the Government for the banks are drawing more than 4 or 4½ per cent.

This general hue and cry raised by the banks sounds very much like that of the money-lenders of Illinois a year or so ago when the interest rate in this State was reduced from 10 to 8 per cent.

All sorts of terrible things were predicted by the heavy interest-grabbers: money would immediately leave the State and go elsewhere to find a better return etc., etc. It hasn't gone, and the columns of your paper are daily filled with offers of hundreds of thousands of dollars at what,—8 per cent? O no! but anxiously offered at 6 and 7 per cent, and only a few takers at that.

Capital hates to see the Government offering smaller interest on its loans, for it offers the best security for their money, and they know that they will quickly invest heavy sums in these loans at 3 per cent rather than risk other and less safe securities at a higher rate.

This outcry may be termed a sort of endeavor to bulldoze the Government into paying a higher rate of interest,—an endeavor to break the Government credit to such an extent as to force a loan at not lower than 4 per cent. ECONOMY.

Local Bards.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Being one of those unfortunates addicted to making "sonnets to my mistress' eyebrow," I have a way of looking over the effusions with which THE TRIBUNE is plentifully garnished, and I am often led to inquire, To what end is all this recognition on the part of the editor? Is this poetry, or anything to the edification of the public?

Now, I propose to characterize the effusions of those of the masculine gender who essay to write poetry as they deserve. But as for the ladies whose verses so adorn your pages, neither racks nor dungeons shall induce me to speak other than gallantly. I may, however, be allowed to tell an anecdote of President Lincoln to illustrate my position in regard to them.

In the political contest of 1860 there occurred a mass-meeting at Springfield at which "Old Abe" was present. Amidst an enthusiasm which only this popular idol could evoke, the question turned as to whether a pile of rails, on exhibition, were of the same lot split by Mr. Lincoln and one Christ Hanks years before, when the Great Commoner was a veritable rail-splitter. Mr. Lincoln, being appealed to to identify the rails, said in substance that he had no distinct recollection of splitting rails with Mr. Hanks, but if he ever did he had no doubt but that the rails in question were the very ones. So of the ladies' poetry, if they ever write any, then that which we see is it unquestionably.

It would not be surprising if a cross-roads poet should imagine a jingle of verses to be poetry. But what excuse can be offered for a man of considerable education and some aptitude for versification when week after week he inflicts wretched commonplaces upon a suffering public? Mr. E. J. H. is a writer of this class. His verses seldom, if ever, rises above the commonplace. Mr. H. should boil down several hundred per cent, and contrast his work with that of bards of assured rank; then possibly he will less often be heard from.

Another local bard is O. M. W., who might be styled the bard of the "Sorrowful Countenance," as he is nothing if not lugubrious. But as he appears but seldom, and as his muse is commendably short of breath, I shall only commend him to still greater reticence.

Still another of the rhymning brood is Mr. C. B. C. I understand that he is a bricklayer, and perhaps that accounts for his poetic aspirations. He chooses sonorous words for his "corners," so to speak, and doubtless thinks that very common stock will do to fill in with. But Heaven help those who employ him if his wall is no better than his verse. Then there is N. M., whoever he may be; a little fat-witted, but readable.

I think, on the whole, that Mr. C. N. G. is about the only one who deserves to rank among the minor bards of our country. Possibly he may think this dubious praise, but when we remember that the real poets of to-day in America may all be told on one's fingers, it will not appear strange that there are others of considerable merit, but outside of those of great reputation. There are, however, those among the charmed circle of Dr. Holland's mutual admiration society whose claims as poets will scarcely survive them. I think it entirely safe to say that he who writes "Verses de Societé" will never write poems for the people.

It is plain to see that in these latter days poetry, so called, is growing into disrepute. The newspaper-men but illy conceal their disgust at the amount of bad verses which cumber their mails. But they have the matter in their own hands, and a more free use of the waste-basket is every way admissible. It is unfortunate, however, that more discrimination is not used, instead of bringing the divine art into disrepute by gossips and strife against those who unworthily assume to represent it. Poetry is no small or mean part of the literature of the world, and it should be fostered by a judicious criticism, especially lyrical poetry. It is not adapted as a vehicle of tales of considerable length, but in satires and lyrics it will continue to exert an influence corresponding to that of the past. A BARD OF NO REGARD.

Not Old Falernian.

London Telegraph.

In the neighborhood of Marseilles, not long ago, was discovered an ancient Roman burying-ground containing, among other interesting graves, that of Consul Caius Septimus, wherein a quantity of antique weapons and coins were found, and, moreover, an amphora—the inscription upon which was all but illegible—containing a small quantity of thick, reddish liquor. The amphora, emptied of its contents, was submitted to the inspection of an eminent archæologist, who, after bestowing extraordinary pains upon the deciphering of the mutilated characters engraven upon its surface, declared it to be his opinion that they indicated the presence of genuine Falernian within the vessel, adding that Caius Septimus, a jovial Consul of considerable repute as a judge of good wine, had obviously ordered that a flask of the best vintage in his cellar should be buried with him. The scientific gentleman who had discovered the Consul's grave and taken possession of its contents, upon learning the true character of the liquid relic in question, at once started for Paris with his Falernian in a glass decanter, and, there arrived, invited a dozen of his friends, members of the Academy of Inscriptions, to a dinner at one of the leading restaurants. At dessert he produced the "Consul's wine," carefully poured it into the tiny liqueur glasses, and handed it round to his guests, exhorting them to drink it, reverently and upstanding, to the immortal memory of Caius Septimus. The glasses had scarcely been emptied when a telegram was brought in by the head waiter on a salver and laid before the founder of the feast. He opened and glanced at it, and then, letting it fall upon the floor, fled from the room with a cry of terrible agony. One of the startled Academicians picked up the message and read it aloud. It read as follows: "Marseilles, 7 p. m.—Don't drink contents of amphora. Not Falernian at all. Have deciphered inscription on foot, which previously escaped my notice. Red liquid is body of Consul Caius, liquefied by special embalming process." But the friendly warning came too late. The archæologist and his Academical colleagues had drank up the Consul to his last drop.

Queer Telegraph Transaction.

San Francisco Post, Feb. 12.

About a month ago a telegram was sent from this city to New York about the sale of a piece of property, requiring an answer from the owner. No answer was received, and the conclusion was reached that the offer was accepted. But when the time for an answer by mail elapsed a letter was received in which the owner stated that he had sent a dispatch at once in answer to the one sent him. As the party here had received no such dispatch, he went at once to the telegraph company to ask if the missing message had been received at the office here. The Company here after an examination, reported that no such message from the New York party had been received. The gentleman here then thought that either his correspondent at New York had never sent the dispatch he said he did, or that if he did it had been missent by the New York office. He wrote, in this belief, to New York. But, to his surprise, a clerk of the telegraph company here came to his office yesterday and informed him that the bookkeeper of the company here had been mistaken; that the message from New York really had been received here, and with a copy of it he presented a pretended receipt for the lost dispatch for the gentleman here, which was signed, apparently by the party, "Per J. F." The boy, who claims he delivered the message, says the gentleman's store was not open (he says he went before 8 a. m.), but that he found a man standing in the recess of the store door, who signed the receipt, took the dispatch, and said it would be all right. The party to whom the message was sent says he knows no "J. F." who could have signed for him. The boy says he could not identify him if he saw him, and so the case stands. The gentleman here says he will go to the bottom of the matter, as it involves a suit for damages against the Company.

TAKING VACCINE.

How the Bovine Virus Is Procured—The Mode of Operation on the Franklin Vaccine Farm at Chambersburg, Where the Subject Is Elucidated by Practical Demonstration Daily—A Talk with the Proprietors.

Philadelphia Times.

"Well, sir, if you come around at 11 o'clock, we'll be taking the virus from a young heifer, and you can see for yourself how it's done. It won't interfere with our trade, I guess, to let you see all there is about it."

The speaker was Dr. J. P. Seibert, of the Franklin Vaccine Farm, Chambersburg. It was in a little outbuilding, large enough to contain a loaded hay wagon, but not any larger, in which a large circular stove was sending out heat sufficient to equalize the temperature and make it comfortable in the coldest weather. The only other object of account in the room was a queer article looking like a hay-rick, for the bottom was filled with hay, which bore a smooth, shiny appearance, as though it had served as a bed for some animal. It had four legs starting out from its corners, making it look like an inverted table, except that the legs went out at such an angle as to give them a sprawling appearance not known to any of the conventional legs of this modern time. Up in a rafter to the left of the stove was an ivory paper-knife. Directly opposit on the other side were two razors peeping up from behind another rafter. On a box near the stove was a small cigar-box half full of quills, such as are used for vaccination purposes. On another box in another corner was a small pasteboard box nearly full of ivory points, also used for vaccinating.

"Yes," continued Dr. Seibert, as though the idea had just struck him, "the taking of vaccine from cows is an interesting subject, and it's surprising how little the mass of the people know about it. A few weeks ago I was in Philadelphia, and down in the southern part of the city a druggist said to me: 'You fellows are making too much money out of this vaccine business. It doesn't cost you anything, scarcely to put it up; one heifer will keep you supplied with all you want.'"

"Well," said the Doctor, coming down from his imitative peg and resuming his natural manner, "I just looked at him and said: 'Doctor, what college did you graduate from?' 'Jefferson,' said he. 'Well,' said I, 'I'm sorry, upon my word I'm sorry that I'm a Jefferson graduate.' 'Why,' said he, 'what's the matter?' 'Doctor,' said I, 'when you vaccinate a child and it takes, do you pretend to say that you can keep on vaccinating that child as long as you please and that it will keep on taking every time?' 'No,' he said, 'he didn't think it would.' 'Then,' said I, 'don't you know that when we have once vaccinated a heifer and taken the virus from it there's an end, and that we can't use that heifer again?' 'No,' said he, 'I didn't think of that.' 'Well,' said I, 'you ought to think of it before you let anybody know how little you know about it.'"

THE TALL PARTNER.

Eleven o'clock came and with it Mr. McKnight, Dr. Seibert's partner, a tall, thin gentleman, with black eyes and black whiskers, as uncompromisingly long and angular as the doctor was short and chunky.

"Joe! Jim!" shouted the Doctor to two stout colored boys, who stood in a rough-and-ready manner immediately outside the door, "bring her in."

Both boys disappeared into a stable and shortly returned, shoving, pushing, and pulling a white-speckled heifer, about 8 months old, and with a green ball of fire in each eye. The Doctor looked at her and then an expression of astonishment rested on his face. "Why this is that wild devil," he said.

Joe said it was, and exhibited a knuckle, from which blood was flowing freely, as evidence of a controversy with one of the heifer's hoofs while bringing it out of the stable.

"Get her alongside the rack, now," said the Doctor, holding to one of the heifer's ears. "Look out, Joe! Jim, take care of your head! That's a wicked animal."

Having gotten the heifer alongside the rack, the Doctor and Jim held its head, while the tall partner and Joe made their base of operations its tail, and there was that ominous silence that usually attends the preliminary suspense which precedes the discharge of a gun. The Doctor, slowly releasing his hold of the heifer's nose, cautiously slipped around to the other side to prepare for an important counter movement, to be put in operation as soon as Jim sounded the order of battle and threw the heifer on its side, for the Doctor explained that Jim, in throwing the animal, always threw himself with it, and that it was important, not to say charitable, to have some person on the other side to arrest the momentum of Jim and the heifer's bodies respectively, and prevent Jim's head from telescoping on the opposit side of the floor, Jim being, as the Doctor stated, the best hand at throwing a heifer that was to be found in Franklin County, and, therefore, hard to replace.

"Hold on, now," said the tall partner, abandoning his post in the rear and leaving Joe to maintain that point of secondary importance single-handed; "hold on, now, Jim," said the tall partner, "till I get to its head."

The tall partner, going up to its nose, caught hold of the rope around the heifer's neck, which action that lively animal immediately resented by sending out one of its heels and coming within an inch of grazing Joe's knee-cap.

"Golly!" exclaimed the intended victim of the tall partner's rashness, jumping aside, with eyes as big as saucers and face shining like the moon, "dar's no fun headin' off sockdolagers at dis en' de line."

"Ready, Jim?" asked the Doctor, leaning his body half-way toward Jim from the other side of the rick with outstretched arms, so that he also might fall on the heifer when Jim threw it and hold it there fast like a board clinched by a staple.

Jim signified his readiness, the doctor raised his outstretched arms a little, the tall partner held to and watched his ropes.

"Now!" shouted the Doctor, suddenly. "Ugh! Just hold her there, Jim. Hold on to her," said the tall partner, rapidly tying the rope around one of the projecting arms of the rick. The heifer was now lying on its back, and Jim and the doctor were lying on it crosswise, respectively from opposit sides, engaged in holding it down. Joe and the tall partner tied its head. Then came the work of tying its legs. While the doctor and Jim maintained their horizontal position on the heifer's body, Joe and the tall partner proceeded to draw the ropes on each of the projecting arms around its hoofs and fasten them securely, the heifer, meantime, having been subjugated to that point at which she was unable to do anything but lie there grunting.

SOME OF THE REQUISITS.

The animal now lying on its back and having its four feet tied to the wooden arms of the rick, so that its legs indicated the four points of the compass, the mode of propogating the vaccine matter was clear. Down on the upper part of the thighs, immediately under the flanks, the hair had all been shaved off so the skin was left perfectly bare. On both thighs together there were about twenty fully-developed vaccinations, each place being about the size of a quarter-dollar. The animal, having been vaccinated, had now duly arrived at that state known as vaccinia, or cow-pox, the only part of the body affected being in the places mentioned, where the hair had been shaved off, the symptoms being nothing more than the development of the twenty vaccination marks and several smaller spontaneous places in the same region.

The doctor now took down the ivory paper-knife, and, taking a small bench, placed it alongside the rack, seated himself thereon, rolled up his sleeves, and began at once the work of taking the virus. First he scraped off the crust from the vaccinated places, which caused the animal to writhe and twitch in unmistakable pain. After the crust had been removed from about five of the places the doctor called to Joe to bring him the box containing the quills.

"We never feed a heifer in the morning before throwing her," said the Doctor, looking in a preoccupied manner at the exposed places where the blood was now appearing; "she's less liable to bloat. In the position she is now she can't possibly hurt herself."

It would have been impossible to have placed the animal in a more secure position for the purpose, head as well as hoofs being tied fast to the rack. What struggling she did was confined merely to intervals of jerking and twitching.

"You would suppose," contined the Doctor, who sat with his left side resting against the heifer, with a bunch of quills in one hand and his knife in the other, "that in taking the vaccine matter we took blood. But that is not the case. Good vaccine matter, or lymph, always rises up over the blood."

The doctor now began rotating his quills over the places from which he had scraped the crust, and as fast as they were "charged" he handed them to Jim, who sat on a bench on the opposit side of the heifer with a small wooden vise-like apparatus in hand, into which he placed one end of the quills, leaving the charged portion protruding out to dry. One peculiarity was that although the doctor rubbed the quills in a rotary manner right into the blood which welled up from the vaccinated places, yet there was no trace of blood on them when they came out, but a thin yellowish fluid looking much like mucilage. This was the lymph. Every quill containing it was "charged," or, in other words, ready for shipment and use. The doctor, as his work progressed, handled the quills with sparkling eyes.

"Ah! By George, that's good lymph," said he. "See how those vesicles flow! Some vesicles flow better than others. A high bred heifer will yield better than the common stock. Take an Alderney or a short-horn and you won't want any better. Their skin is more delicate and the flow is more active. This animal is a short-horn. Vaccinated her last Friday. To-day is Thursday. She's been vaccinated about five and a quarter days. They mature usually from the sixth to the eight day of the vaccination. The heifer that we took from yesterday had been vaccinated about seven full days. You see, we have to take them just when they come; it dosen't do to let them run even a quarter of a day over time. If we did, the places would break and begin to dry up. It's a relief to the heifer, as well as an essential to the procuring of good virus, to take it at the moment it matures. You may not know it, but there are two stages—the stage of maturation, when the crust has formed, and the pustular stage, when the lymph becomes thick and assumes the form of pus. The first stage is when we must take them—the only stage at which the virus is worth anything."

QUILLS AND IVORY POINTS.

The Doctor had now "charged" about sixty quills from the five places from which he had removed the crust, all being grouped so close together that they could have been covered by a man's hand. Then he began to use the ivory points. He took them and steeped both sides in the lymph, passing them over to Jim as he did so, who, having placed his vise containing the quills on a rafter to dry, now took up a similar thing to hold the points. Both quills and points are sold in large quantities by the drug-stores. Quills are the most expensive. Neither are expected to vaccinate more than one person, though they have often served for more. The quills are sold at twenty-five cents apiece, or twenty cents apiece when taken in quantities. The points are sold at ten cents each.

"One quill," said the Doctor, "will vaccinate more than one person, though it is seldom used for more. I have vaccinated as many as eight persons with a single quill. They are more reliable and convenient than the points. The points were in vogue long before the quills. But there is some property in the quills which seems to preserve the virus for a longer period than the points. In vaccinating we don't scarify the flesh; we abrade,—that is just lay bare the absorbents without breaking the skin. That is all that is needed. In scarifying the skin is scored one way, then another way, until the blood comes. Well, in doing that you may only strike one or two absorbents, which may not be enough. But by an abrasion of the surface all the absorbents are laid bare and the vaccine matter has a full chance to act."

Meantime the tall partner had not been saying much, having been for the most part an interested listener and a gratified spectator (several orders having come in from Philadelphia and other points meantime, and having been read aloud by the doctor, who paused in his work in the most amiable frame of mind for the purpose). But now the tall partner spoke up.

"Some people," said Mr. McKnight, "think that all we have to do is to vaccinate a heifer, take the virus, and then stand it aside until we want it again. That isn't the case. This heifer here, after taking from her once, we will never use again. We never take a second time from the same animal."

"This," said the Doctor, "is a great deal easier than the old crust plan. A physician can now take a point and vaccinate five children where, in the same length of time, with the crust he could vaccinate about one."

SOME GENERAL FACTS.

The heifer had now been an hour and a quarter on its back, and during this time the Doctor had been occupied taking the virus from the five abrasions mentioned. Fifteen yet remained, not one of which he had yet touched with his knife. About sixty quills and fifty points had been "charged," and the five abrasions were still flowing. The Doctor stated it usually took them from two hours and a half to three hours to take the virus. Ordinarily they make about twenty abrasions to each heifer. Underneath the thighs, near the teat as it is, there is no danger of serious consequences in the way of catching cold in them. The heifers are always kept in the stables from the time they are vaccinated until they are entirely recovered from the effects, when they are returned to their owners in good condition, that being a condition of the contract. The vaccine farm does not own the heifers, but "farms them" for the purpose. The proprietors have agents going constantly throughout Franklin and Cumberland Counties looking up heifers for this purpose, for which they pay so much for their use. The animals range in age from 6 to 18 months, though size more than age is the requisit. Heifers alone are taken, because they can be handled easily, while grown cows or young bulls cannot. The Franklin farm has about thirty-five heifers in its stables at present. The demand for vaccine matter has been unusually brisk this winter; more so than at any time since 1875-'76, when the epidemic was in California. The prevalence of small-pox in many small towns of the State, as well as in the cities, has quickened the demand and rendered the market active within the last few weeks. Dr. Seibert says they have more orders than they can fill and that the business is increasing rapidly. There are two other vaccine farms in Chambersburg,—the Pennsylvania and the Jenner. The former was established six or seven years ago by the late Dr. B. Rush Sensener, and was run by him, with Dr. Seibert as his assistant, up until about a year ago, when he died and the farm went into the hands of another partner. During 1875-'76, when the small-pox raged in California, Dr. Seibert says they shipped from Dr. Sensener's farm from 1,200 to 1,500 quills daily. They are now supplying Philadelphia, but not exclusively. A great quantity of vaccine matter comes from New England, mostly from several old-established farms in Connecticut.

Advised to Get Married.

Bill Arp in the Atlanta Constitution.

The nigger is better off than anybody after a fashion, for he hasn't got anything and don't want anything. I never saw such amiable indifference to fate. They are jolly and lively all over this low country. They know their labor will get them something to eat, and that is all that concerns them. To everything else they are as indifferent as a hog or a mule. And yet, with all their lack of civilization, they are multiplying more rapidly than the whites. Mr. Perham, the ordinary of Brooks County, who is a philosophic observer, told me the whites and blacks were about equal in that county, but that he issued about twice as many marriage licenses to the latter. I was present when a darkey came into his office, with his face on a broad grin, and showing his pearly teeth, he said:

"Is you de gemmen what sell de license?"

"I am the gemmen," said Mr. P.

He laid down the change on the table, and said:

"I wants to git a pair."

"What's your name?" said Mr. P., as he got ready to fill up a blank.

"Amos Williams," said he.

"And what is the happy lady's name?"

"Am it Sukey's name you want? Well, she's name is Sukey Jane."

"What is her other name?" said Mr. P.

"Dat's all,—she ain't got no more name dan dat."

"Who did she belong to?" said Mr. P. "Sukey Jones, Sukey Smith, or what?"

"Sukey Jackson," said he, "dat's it,—Sukey Jackson."

He folded up the paper, and remarked, "We is married now, and I can live wid her to-night and all the time, can't I?"

"No," said Mr. P., "you must get a minister or magistrate to marry you and Sukey."

"But I wants to marry Sukey myself," said he.

After proper explanation, he said: "I's been living wid she for mor'n a mont, and a white man told me I had better come to you and git a paper, and I 'lowed dat was all of it. Sukey hain't got no clothes to be married in, and I hain't got none."

And here the darky looked disconsolate.

CHANGING COLOR.

An Ethiopian Who Is Changing to White in Color—A Michigan Woman Whose Skin Is Hard, Like a Mummy—Some Interesting Facts in This Extraordinary Case.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Feb. 21.—One of the most singular curiosities and freaks of Nature or disease in the whole range of the medical field is that just discovered in the Township of Lee, in this county. It is that of the person of Mrs. Alonzo Grant, a colored woman, who is gradually changing in color from a skin of the darkest black to that of a white person. The change is very perceptible and steady. The cause of it was as follows: She lived in the Town of Lee until some time ago, when she removed to the Village of Marshall, where she now resides. Some time ago, before she moved to the village, she started for town one day, and when about half way there the horse gave out, and she was obliged to walk about five miles through a drenching rain-storm, and carry her child all the way. This fatigued her to such an extent that she was completely prostrated when she arrived at her friend's, and, not having dry clothes to put on, she wore her wet garments until they were dry. Her sickness seemed rather dropsical, as the skin was puffy and loose all over her body, face, and extremities. The physician doctored her for dropsy, and soon the swelled condition subsided, and the tissues of the skin began to dry up, and the fingers, legs, arms, and feet were contracted out of all shape. At the same time there began to be noticed this singular change in the skin: as it dried up it seemed dead, and the black pigment underneath the cuticle gradually faded away in all exposed places until the skin was as white as a Caucasian. The doctor, her friends and neighbors, and all who had heard of it watched with astonishment to see a negro woman gradually changing to white. The drying up and hardening of the skin gave her great pain, and at times rendered her entirely helpless.

The physician gave, as the cause of the singular phenomenon, the reason that it followed her excessive fatigue, and the pores of the skin being warmed and chilled so suddenly that they were clogged and deadened. She carried the child in her arms and braved the storm, and the effect of the strain upon her muscles was to give all exposed portions a severe shock, from which they never recovered. Otherwise than the change in the color of her skin, and its dry, hardened surface, her body is normal, and every organ of the body performs its natural functions.

She is the mother of four bright children, but none of them are similarly afflicted, which demonstrates conclusively that it was the result of the exposure in the rain-storm, and the shock occasioned thereby. She is able to walk about and do some little work, although quite emaciated in appearance. Her face is white, except in spots, which gives her a ghastly appearance. Her breast, arms, and shoulders are also pure white, while her back is spotted. The pathology of the case is such as to be as great a mystery to all of the physicians who have attended her as to any one else. They think that in a short time she will be entirely white, although the woman does not court that color of skin as much as has been generally supposed that negroes do. She sensibly says that if she is white she will not want to associate with the blacks, and yet no white people will associate with her. Hence she would rather remain as she was, black. M. E. B.

MRS. JOHN YOUNG, NO. 3.

More About the Rebellious Wife of the Mormon Leader.

Philadelphia Press, Feb. 17.

About the latter part of 1866 John H. Young was in this city, ostensibly on business for the Mormon community, but in reality with an eye to private speculation. Being a man of genial and entertaining presence, and not at all bad looking, and, besides, having made a number of strong friends who were willing to show him every possible courtesy during his stay in the Quaker City, he readily obtained an introduction to Miss Canfield, a daughter of Mr. Canfield, of the Canfield Manufacturing Company, at that time doing business at Seventh and Cherry streets. Young had previously met the young lady and was somewhat smitten with her acknowledged beauty and charming manners, and, upon being presented to her, immediately began the siege, which finally culminated in Miss Libbie's capitulation. They were married in 1867, notwithstanding the fact that at the time the young lady had a husband living in this city from whom she had never been divorced, and Young was in a similar plight, or worse, for he had two wives awaiting his return to his harem in Utah. The marriage between Young and Miss Canfield, however, was the result of pure love [sic], for it is said that he exhibited toward her more affection and tenderness than he did to any one or all of his other wives combined. It is further stated that when Young was wedded to his Philadelphia bride she was fully aware that he was already doubly incumbered, but that she overlooked this trifling matter when her husband explained that the other two were merely nominal wives forced upon him by the laws of the Mormon Church at the dictation of the Prophet, Brigham, senior. However that may be, Young and his Philadelphia bride went to Salt Lake City, and there led a life of domestic bliss which brought forth fruit in the form of three children. Nothing occurred to mar their uniform felicity until 1878, when Young suddenly took unto himself a fourth wife in the person of Luella Cobb, which caused an unlooked-for disruption in his previously well-regulated household. Prayers and entreaties proved of no avail. Mrs. Young, of Philadelphia, who had always been the recognized favorit, would submit to no such usurpation of her rights, and accordingly packed her trunks and, taking her three children with her, left the city of many wives and returned to Philadelphia. Young has given bonds for his appearance in the sum of $2,000, but the telegraphed statement as to his having broken a pledge never to practice polygamy is laughed at by Philadelphians fully conversant with all the facts connected with his marriage in this city.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.

Swallowing Poison.

Swallowing and inhaling the noxious impurities generated by Catarrh, poison not alone the nasal organs, but the stomach and lungs. No merely local remedy, like douches and insoluble snuffs, can possibly reach or eradicate the virulent sporules of Catarrh. This fact explains the wonderful cures effected by Dr. Wei De Meyer's new inoculative treatment. The elements used by him are absorbed by the mucous membrane throughout the system and form a constitutional as well as local antidote, as certain to cure Catarrh, as vaccine virus is to prevent Small-Pox. Its unprecedented sale with unsolicited testimonials from many thousands who, at all stages of the disease, have been cured by this wonderful remedy, establish, beyond contradiction, the fact that Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure is the most important medical discovery since vaccination. Rev. C. H. Taylor, 149 Noble-st., Brooklyn, writes: "One package produced a radical cure." "It entirely cured a member of my family who has suffered from Catarrh for 40 yrs." J. D. McDonald, 710 Broadway, N. Y.: "It cured me after doctoring for nearly 30 years." Mrs. Emma C. Howes, 3 W. Washington-place, N. Y.: "I can speak for Seven members of my family who have used it with great benefit." Rev. W. H. Sumner, Frederick, Md.: "Everybody troubled with Catarrh as I was should use it." Mary A. Ranker, 84 N. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.: "For six years I did not breath through my nostrils until I used Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure." Mrs. M. E. Sheney, 322 Sarah-st., St. Louis, Mo.: "It gave me instant relief." F. J. Crank, Atlantic Hotel, Chicago: "It restored me to my ministerial labors." Rev. Geo. A. Rees, Cobleskill, N. Y.: "It relieved me of a great Polypus." W. H. Truesdell, M. D., Elgin, Ill.: &c., &c., &c. &c. Dr. Wei De Meyer's "Treatise" is mailed free. The "Cure" is delivered to any address by D. B. DEWEY & CO., 46 Dey-st., N. Y., at $1.00 complete.

ST. JACOBS OIL.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY
FOR
RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

WINTER RESORT.

WINTER RESORT.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
NASSAU, BAHAMA ISLANDS,
A LAND OF PERPETUAL SUMMER.
S. S. Morton, Prop. T. D. Winchester, Manager.
For further information apply to
JAMES LIDGERWOOD & CO., 758 Broadway, New York.
NASSAU MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE
Leaves Pier 20, East River, semi-monthly, for Nassau, touching at Fernandina, Florida. For schedule of sailing days, and rates of passage, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., R. W. PARSONS, Pier 20, East River, New York, or H. F. ELBERTS, 1 Walker Block, Detroit, Mich.

COLLARS AND CUFFS.

TRADE E. & W. MARK

EARL & WILSON'S PATENT
"SHORT-BAND"
COLLARS &
"BEAD EDGE"
CUFFS
ALWAYS GIVE SATISFACTION
THE BEST MADE

REAL ESTATE.

RECEIVER'S SALE

Of 30 Acres at South Chicago, North and Adjoining New Rolling Mills, Extending from Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Shops East to Lake Michigan.

Being the S. ½ of S. ½ of S. W. Fractional ¼, Sec. 32, Town 38, N. R. 15, except a strip 155 feet in width across the west end. Pursuant to an order of the Circuit Court of Cook County, entered on the 30th day of November, 1880, in the case of Melville C. Eames et al. vs. The State Savings Institution et al., I shall, on Thursday, the 24th day of February, 1881, at 11 o'clock a. m., at my office, No. 201 La Salle-st., Chicago, sell the above described premises for the sum of $55,000 unless a higher and better bid is then received, in which event the highest and best bid will be accepted.

LUCIUS B. OTIS,
Receiver of the State Savings Institution.
Chicago, Feb. 5, 1881.

EDUCATIONAL.

ATHENÆUM ACADEMY,
50 Dearborn-st.
An English and Classical School of the highest order, for pupils of both sexes.
H. H. BABCOCK, Chicago.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADemy, Chester, Pa.; civil engineering, mistry, classics, English; degrees conferred. Col. THEO. HYATT, Prest.

TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE.

Tropic-Fruit Laxative

Is the Best and Most Agreeable Preparation in the World

for Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Indigestion, Hemorrhoids, Torpid Liver, Indisposition, and all complaints arising from an obstructed state of the system.

One Lozenge is the usual dose for male adults; one-half to three-fourths of one for ladies and children.

TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE. Prepared from tropical fruits and plants.

Thousands are using it with the best results, and esteem it highly as a safe, pleasant and effective remedy.

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE serves the purpose of pills and the usual purgatives (of every name and nature), and is entirely free from the many objections common to them.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Packed in bronzed tin boxes only.

Price, 25 cents. Large boxes, 60 cents.

Each box bears the private government stamp, trade-mark, and autograph signature of the proprietor.

THE TOILERS.

Some Account of Their Number in This City.

First Annual Report of the Chicago Workshop Inspectors.

What the Department Has Accomplished During the Past Year.

The Extent and Magnitude of the Manufacturing Interests.

Ages and Nationalities of the Employes, Principal Causes of Death, Etc., Etc.

The annual report of the Factory Inspectors of the Health Department was completed yesterday, and, as was anticipated, it contains a great many interesting facts. There are six Inspectors, and they began work May 1, 1880, under an ordinance which was so general in its provisions that it was practically of little use. An amended ordinance was, therefore, passed by the Council by which the Inspectors were able to accomplish something, and what they have done is stated below. They work they had in hand was entirely new in this country, and in a great measure abroad, for, while England, Germany, and some other continental nations have factory laws, they do not cover so much ground as that of Chicago. In Europe only females and children are looked after, while in this city the health and safety of all employés are guarded. The territory within the limits is divided into six districts, and these again into as many as there are days in the week, and an Inspector is required to go over the factories, shops, etc., in this sub-district and examine them for defects in ventilation, sewerage, danger from machinery, etc. When the Inspectors first began operations they met with

A GOOD DEAL OF OPPOSITION

from employers, who thought they were communistic meddlers, and protested against taking their advice, the original ordinance giving the Inspector discretionary power as to what improvements he should order. But the definitness of the new law removed all ground for cavil, and since September the Inspectors have had little or no trouble. An illustration will give an idea of how they work. An Inspector visits, say a tailor-shop. He notes the number of employés, the size of the room, the means of ventilation, etc. If he finds that the air space for each person is inadequate, and he can do so readily by referring to the ordinance, he serves a notice on the proprietor, worded about as follows:

"You are hereby notified to ventilate your tailor-shop; also to supply sufficient air space for all those who work there, in accordance with the ordinance for the regulation and inspection of factories and workshops, within five days."

And then follows the provision in relation to the penalty for non-compliance,—a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $200. This notice in the great majority of cases is heeded, and when the Inspector drops around at the end of the five days he usually finds that the workmen and workwomen have all the air their lungs demand. It is seldom that he has to resort to the summons of a police magistrate to secure obedience. The following table shows

THE IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED:

	Number.
Belts and pulleys protected	832
Counter-shafts protected	77
Driving and fly-wheels protected, etc	37
Circular and band saws protected, etc	80
Elevator and hoistways, guarded	177
Elevator bins guarded	550
Hatchways guarded	59
Stairways and scuttles opened, etc	31
Doors, windows, roofs repaired	22
Walls and ceilings painted, etc	51
Exhaust fans to remove dust, etc	15
Fire-escapes built and new exits	14
Fumigating heater constructed	1
Vats (hot liquid) guarded	8
Ventilation applied to workrooms	131
Ventilation applied to privies, etc	18
Dangerous obstructions removed	22
Catch-basins cleaned	13
Drains repaired	21
Open and exposed vaults removed	32
Filthy premises cleaned	28
Privies abolished	20
Water-closets and privies built	111
Privies repaired	45
Privies cleaned	227
Basements, privies, etc., disinfected	27
Total	2,649

The Inspectors have visited every shop, store, hotel, warehouse, and other places of employment, excepting dwellings, in the city, and, while examining their sanitary condition, have also gathered statistics as to the employés,—the number, their nationality, sex, and those under 15 years of age. No attention was paid to professional men,—architects, authors, scientists, professors, bankers, collecting agents, detective agencies, employment agencies, editors and reporters, civil and mechanical engineers, insurance agents, live-stock men, real-estate and loan agents, lawyers, physicians, capitalists, persons living on incomes, teachers, employés of the City and County and Federal Governments; nor was note taken of sailors, saloonkeepers, boarding and lodging houses, coffee-houses, and ice-cream and refreshment saloons, etc. The estimated number of these people and their employés is 20,000. The following table shows

THE NUMBER OF FACTORIES, stores, etc., and their employés:

	Factories and workshops	Stores	Total	Employes	Under 16
Agricultural implements	2	25	27	1,326	62
Artificial feathers and flowers	9	2	11	245	21
Artificial limbs and trusses	15	3	18	72	5
Artists' materials and art works	32	13	45	98	....
Asbestos felting	1	1	2	7	....
Assayers	5	....	5	29	....
Atlas and map publishing	8	2	10	65	15
Auctioneers	....	12	12	57	....
Awnings, sails, and tents	17	....	17	250	23
Axles	2	....	2	73	2
Axle-grease	2	1	3	22	2
Baby carriages and toys	5	3	8	319	32
Bags	13	1	14	280	45
Bakeries	153	139	292	1,327	71
Baking-powders	7	3	10	25	8
Barber-shops	416	....	416	849	63
Barbers' supplies	4	....	4	31	2
Barbed wire	6	....	6	118	....
Baskets	6	2	8	159	88
Bedding and mattresses	21	1	22	203	28
Bed springs	3	....	3	40	....
Bells	....	1	1	2	....
Bellows	2	....	2	16	....
Belting (leather and rubber)	4	8	12	170	5
Bicycles and velocipedes	1	2	3	15	....
Billiard tables	7	1	8	297	3
Bird stores	....	5	5	12	2
Blacksmiths	222	....	222	862	32
Boatbuilders	3	....	3	11	....
Boiler and pipe covering	1	2	3	11	....
Boilermakers and supplies	11	8	19	429	20
Bolts	2	....	2	123	13
Bookbinders	34	....	34	431	77
B'ksellers & station'rs	....	118	118	314	9
Boots and shoes	523	151	674	2,696	88
Bottles	....	3	3	8	....
Bottling	18	....	18	232	17
Boxes (paper)	12	....	12	359	62
Boxes (wood)	10	1	11	614	50
Brackets	5	....	5	20	3
Brass fo'nders&finsh'rs	19	....	19	742	59
Breweries	14	....	14	494	15
Brewers (br'nch d'pots)	....	8	8	37	....
Bridge & car builders	10	....	10	1,434	41
Brooms	12	....	12	88	9
Bro'm-mak'rs' suppli's	1	14	15	49	4
Brushes	13	6	19	184	30
Burial-cases & suppli's	12	4	16	175	9
Butterine	5	....	5	28	....
Calcium-lights	2	....	2	4	....
Canned fruit	5	2	7	270	48
Canned meats	3	....	3	1,123	59
Cans and tanks	2	1	3	80	10
Carpet-cleaners	18	....	18	51	9
Carpet-weavers	6	....	6	8	....
Carpets and oilcloths	2	10	12	57	....
Carriages and wagons	139	10	149	1,432	70
Chain-belts	1	....	1	20	....
Chains	2	....	2	38	....
Chairs	8	2	10	318	87
Charcoal	....	8	8	22	....
Cheese	1	6	7	32	2
Chemicals	6	....	6	44	1
China, crockery, etc	....	96	96	316	10
Cider presses	2	....	2	10	....
Cigar-boxes	5	....	5	116	27
Cigars and tobacco	153	375	528	1,866	181
Cloaks and suits	21	....	21	674	22
Clothes wringers	6	3	9	22	2
Clothing and tailoring	555	184	739	6,886	790
Coffee, tea, and spices	15	20	35	398	24
Commission merchants	....	188	188	571	60
Confectioners	23	197	220	1,030	189
Coopers	47	3	50	574	47
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron	18	1	19	322	18
Cords and tassels	4	1	5	130	21
Corks, bungs, etc	5	2	7	102	11
Cornices (galv'z'd iron)	12	....	12	181	4
Corsets	6	1	7	75	8
Costumers	6	....	6	23	....
Curled hair	....	3	3	25	....
Cutlers and grinders	14	3	17	203	44
Dentists' supplies	....	3	3	10	....
Dies and stencils	20	....	20	71	5
Distillers and rectifiers	20	21	41	278	11
Dressmakers	265	137	402	1,307	151
Drugs, medicines, etc	2	292	294	1,224	186
Dry goods	....	392	392	5,476	523
Dyers and scourers	31	5	36	124	4
Elbows	4	....	4	35	11
Electric apparatus	4	7	11	206	....
Elevator buckets	3	....	3	19	3
Engravers (wood, steel, and glass)	64	....	64	280	24
Envelopes	2	....	2	28	16
Fancy and var'ty goods	....	80	80	488	76
Feather dusters	8	....	8	117	47
Feather renovating	4	3	7	47	8
Feed (patent)	3	....	3	18	3
Files	2	3	5	27	2
Fire ap'tus & exting'rs	2	1	3	85	2
Fire es'pes, standpipes	1	....	1	5	....
Fish depots and pack'rs	12	12	24	162	2
Flavoring extracts, etc	8	3	11	150	30
Flour and feed	18	190	208	658	63
Foun'ris (gray, mal'ble)	47	....	47	2,643	121
Foun'ry facings, sup'l's	1	4	5	17	....
Frogs, swit'es R R cr'gs	1	....	1	18	....
Fruits (green, dried)	....	34	34	110	17
Furniture	99	239	338	4,702	403
Furriers	18	3	21	204	18
Gas-works	3	....	3	320	....
Gas-machines, meters	10	....	10	27	....
Gents furnishing goods	38	59	97	1,247	152
Gilders	3	....	3	10	....
Glass (window, mirror)	4	....	4	38	....
Glass-stain'rs, dec'tors	6	....	6	74	9
Gloves and mittens	12	9	21	126	9
Glucose	1	2	3	15	....
Glue and fertilizers	3	2	5	465	96
Gold and silver leaf	3	....	3	82	10
Grocers	....	1455	1,455	5,182	365
Gunpowder	....	7	7	25	....
Guns, pistols, etc	6	21	27	88	12
Hair goods	40	20	60	223	27
Hardware, stoves, etc	10	262	272	1,573	177
Harness, etc	144	16	160	1,092	76
Hats, caps, and furs	15	88	103	416	67
Heating & ventilating	14	13	27	180	15
Hides, tallow, and wool	3	39	42	231	10
Hoisting-machines	3	....	3	98	....
Hops, malt, and barley	16	14	30	256	....
Horn and shell goods	1	1	2	10	....
Horse-nails	2	....	2	149	25
Hose and stockings	18	8	26	320	67
Inks	4	2	6	43	23
Iron, nails, and heavy hardware	....	9	9	146	9
Iron and steel rails	2	....	2	2,950	60
Iron-works	25	....	25	335	16
Japanners	4	....	4	23	....
Jewelers & watchmak's	18	214	232	1,015	143
Junk-dealers	....	33	33	134	2
Knitting-machines	....	4	4	10	....
Locks and machinery	6	....	6	90	18
Ladders	5	....	5	18	7
Lamps, etc	10	....	10	77	9
Lard and oil	4	1	5	345	11
Last manufacturers	3	....	3	24	5
Laundries	273	....	273	1,616	146
Lead-pipe	3	....	3	21	....
Leather and findings	....	47	47	290	10
Leather goods	6	2	8	62	10
Lightning-rods	1	3	4	52	3
Lithographing	25	....	25	310	90
Locksmiths and bell-hangers	41	....	41	99	14
Lye	2	1	3	39	8
Macaroni	2	....	2	12	....
Machinists & machinery	60	19	79	1,510	94
Map & chromo mounting	5	....	5	36	9
Matches	1	3	4	70	....
Meat-markets	....	657	657	1,593	141
Metals and metalic goods	2	10	12	58	7
Mill furnishing	6	4	10	153	3
Millinery and straw goods	15	217	232	956	121
Music and musical instruments	14	24	38	400	22
Mustard mills	3	....	3	25	2
News-dealers	....	20	20	200	8
Newspapers and publishing	200	....	200	920	6
Notions	....	378	378	1,355	95
Oleomargarine	3	....	3	80	....
Oyster depots	....	12	12	92	8
Packing and slaughter houses	26	....	26	464	42
Paints, oils, and glass	13	67	80	464	33
Paper-dealers	....	30	30	231	42
Pattern and model makers	16	....	16	73	5
Patterns (paper)	....	4	4	12	....
Pawnbrokers	....	56	56	141	....
Photographers	....	116	116	268	4
Photographic apparatus	2	3	5	43	1
Pickles and preserves	6	4	10	70	9
Picture-frames, etc	63	27	90	1,171	173
Pipes (smoking)	3	....	3	8	....
Planing-mills	31	....	31	2,761	265
Plaster casts, etc	9	1	10	45	4
Plaiting	17	....	17	132	5
Playing-cards, etc	4	....	2	15	....
Plumbers, etc	180	10	190	676	49
Plumbers' supplies	....	4	4	21	....
Pop-corn	3	....	3	20	....
Pottery	3	....	3	14	....
Printers	167	....	167	2,568	82
Provisions	....	23	23	130	....
Pumps	3	5	8	70	....
Rags	....	35	35	188	66
Refrigerators	4	2	6	37	....
Regalia and banners	3	....	3	35	....
Rubber goods	....	9	9	115	....
Rubber stamps	13	....	13	36	....
Saddlery hardware	6	3	9	170	14
Safes, doors, and locks	1	7	8	60	....
Salt	....	3	3	18	....
Sash, doors, and blinds	15	....	15	224	25
Saws	4	1	5	34	2
Scales	4	3	7	110	5
School furniture	4	5	9	301	29
Scientific instruments	5	6	11	30	2
Screws	1	....	1	40	....
Seed stores	....	17	17	206	60
Sewing-machine and attachments	12	44	56	431	7
Sewing-machine furniture	7	14	21	274	30
Sewing silk and twist	....	7	7	31	....
Ship chandlers	....	4	4	21	....
Ship smiths	6	....	6	22	....
Shoe-blacking	1	....	1	6	....
Shoddy	3	....	3	85	9
Shot factory	1	....	1	14	....
Show-cards	6	....	6	12	2
Showcases	21	....	21	179	22
Signs (metal and glass)	4	....	4	12	....
Sleeping-Car Company	1	....	1	95	1
Slippers	7	....	7	89	....
Soaps and candles	16	6	22	408	35
Soda-water apparatus	4	....	4	15	....
Sorrento and inlaid wood-work	2	....	2	6	....
Spring beds	15	....	15	109	17
Springs (carriage, etc.)	5	....	5	73	1
Stair-builders	6	....	6	35	....
Stamping and embroidery	5	9	14	50	6
Starch	....	9	9	25	....
Stereotypers and electrotypers	9	....	9	89	11
Stone polish	1	....	1	3	....
Suspenders	2	....	2	16	....
Sirups and molasses	....	4	4	28	....
Tanks and cisterns	6	....	6	31	....
Tanners and curriers	20	....	20	881	38
Tanners' supplies	2	....	2	7	....
Terra cotta	2	....	2	43	2
Tin, stamped, & Japan ware	10	18	28	1,219	146
Tobacco	3	29	32	493	65
Toys, fancy goods	....	114	114	354	36
Trunks	12	9	21	191	16
Turning (wood & ivory)	11	....	11	65	8
Type & type-founders	6	1	7	360	15
Umbrellas & parasols	8	5	13	39	....
Upholsterers	37	....	37	555	66
Vault and skylights	1	....	1	4	....
Varnish	4	....	4	52	....
Veneers	1	3	4	16	....
Vinegar	17	5	22	120	....
Wall-paper & w. shades	8	24	32	135	9
Watch-cases	6	....	6	135	7
Whip factory	4	....	4	13	....
Whitelead and oil	6	5	11	193	7
Willow & wooden ware	4	12	16	170	1
Wines and liquors (wholesale)	....	53	53	233	....
Wire goods	17	6	23	107	16
Woolen & linen goods	....	7	7	36	....
Wrought-iron pipe	3	8	11	143	1
Yeast	3	3	6	18	....
Zephers and worsteds	....	11	11	28	....
Totals	5420	7411	12831	100349	8016

UNDER THE HEAD OF MISCELLANEOUS are the following:

Occupations.	Number.	Employes.	Under 15.
Bill-posters	2	10	....
Brickmakers	12	1,358	39
Brick, lime, and cement	23	303	8
Carpenters and builders	220	2,258	115
Coal and wood yards	311	1,072	44
Commercial agencies	2	65	5
Docks and shipyards	5	140	....
Elevators (grain)	25	345	....
Express companies	8	123	3
Florists and nurseries	67	140	9
Freighting (marine)	11	304	....
Hay-presses	4	11	....
Hotels	128	4,234	491
Ice	23	440	....
Livery and boardingstables	181	714	16
Lumber	108	3,411	....
Marble and stone	64	808	39
Painters	214	616	74
Paving	11	262	....
Plasterers and masons	85	1,256	....
Railroads	32	4,362	....
Roofing	16	105	4
Sand	3	7	....
Sewer-builders	22	183	....
Sewer and drain pipe	6	16	....
Teaming and omnibus lines	83	4,183	....
Telegraph and telephone companies	14	775	95
Undertakers	83	176	....
Warehouses and storage	13	99	....
Totals	1,779	24,776	942

The sex of the employés is: Male, 107,554; female, 17,531. Of those under 15, 6,722 are boys and 2,436 girls.

THE OCCUPATIONS FOLLOWED by females in any number are as follows, clerks being included:

Artificial flowers	198
Bags	185
Bakeries	124
Book-binders	139
Boots and shoes	193
Boxes (paper)	278
Canned fruit	208
Canned meats	150
Cigars and tobacco	177
Cloaks and suits	623
Clothing and tailoring	3,109
Confectioners	406
Cords and tassels	110
Dressmakers	1,188
Dry goods	1,244
Fancy and variety goods	257
Gents' furnishing goods	829
Grocers	618
Hair goods	168
Hats, caps, and furs	112
Hose and stockings	234
Hotels	1,216
Laundries	1,348
Millinery and straw goods	841
Notions	344
Seed stores	205
Tin and japanned ware	181
Tobacco	145

THE CHILDREN are employed mainly in the following establishments:

	Boys.	Girls.
Agricultural implements	57	..
Baby carriages	26	6
Bags	11	34
Bakeries	46	25
Barber-shops	63	..
Baskets	88	..
Blacksmiths	32	..
Bookbinders	31	46
Boots and shoes	63	25
Boxes (paper)	15	47
Boxes (wood)	50	..
Brass foundries	59	..
Bridge and car builders	41	..
Canned fruit	10	38
Canned meats	36	23
Carpenters and builders	115	..
Carriage shops	70	..
Chairs	87	..
Cigars and tobacco	148	33
Clothing and tailoring	224	466
Confectionery	84	105
Coopers	47	..
Cutlers and grinders	44	..
Dressmakers	..	151
Drugs, etc	169	17
Dry goods	420	103
Fancy goods	27	49
Feather dusters	6	41
Flour and feed	63	..
Foundries	121	..
Furniture	403	..
Gents' furnishing goods	49	103
Glue and fertilizers	65	31
Grocers	347	18
Hardware	177	..
Harness, etc	..	76
Hats, caps, and furs	32	35
Hose and stockings	23	44
Hotels	296	195
Iron and steel rails	60	..
Jewelers and watchmakers	143	..
Laundries	31	115
Lithographing	35	55
Machinists	94	..
Meat-markets	141	..
Millinery and straw goods	35	86
Notions	88	7
Packing and slaughter houses	42	..
Painters	74	..
Paper dealers	39	3
Picture-frames, etc	173	..
Planing-mills	265	..
Plumbers	49	..
Printers	81	..
Rags	17	49
Seed stores	25	35
Telegraph and telephone companies	95	..
Tin and japan ware	119	47
Tobacco	38	47
Upholsterers	64	2

The appended table exhibits THE NATIONALITY of the employés in the principal trades and lines of business:

Occupation.	Americans	Germans	Irish	Scandin'v'ns	Sclavonians	French and Italians	Miscellaneous
Bakers and confect'nrs	308	1275	335	147	169	48	76
Bl'ksm's and boilerm'rs	138	355	871	78	34	..	30
Boots and shoes	440	1571	339	170	55	28	103
Brewers and distillers	43	530	74	14	41	9	24
Bridge and car builders	189	432	421	145	139	14	94
Canned goods	110	480	580	62	91	..	50
Carriages and wagons	168	676	329	88	82	15	74
Cigars and tobacco	271	1476	214	173	132	38	53
Clothing and tailoring	617	2911	881	1214	1102	16	145
Carpenters and builders	309	829	717	153	152	12	87
Dressmakers, milliners	797	676	426	154	133	8	77
Dry goods, notions	2471	1196	1234	468	79	43	687
Fo'ndr's, iron and brass	419	618	1097	151	86	43	120
Furniture	458	3476	425	574	303	44	103
Groceries	1457	2029	920	211	121	43	195
Hardware and tin shops	968	922	536	299	155	47	87
Hotels	1050	802	835	617	213	213	403
Laundries	241	402	608	125	171	62	128
Lumber-yards	265	828	1409	119	718	..	72
Machinists	441	340	526	94	55	26	28
Pack'g and slau'tr hou's	32	108	242	26	30	..	32
Painters and glaziers	151	109	219	39	37	31	33
Pict'r fr'ms and mi'ding	111	741	88	90	103	10	34
Planing mills, box fac'rs	311	918	1096	219	574	10	48
Pl'mrs, gas & st'm fitters	83	100	396	35	24	5	33
Print'rs, bndrs, pub'shrs	2874	401	327	76	104	32	98
Rolling-mills	129	287	2160	137	247	..	10
Sewing-machines	111	189	38	40	22	5	18
Steam and street R. R.	627	606	2463	203	206	63	151
Stone and marble w'rks	87	319	221	59	51	19	52
Tanners and curriers	73	315	364	61	56	6	19
Warehouses and elev'rs	58	84	157	15	114	..	20

As it was impossible to find out what particular diseases were peculiar to any one trade, owing to the incompleteness of the vital statistics as to occupations, consumption was taken, because it prevails among all classes, and the employment of the decedents was almost invariably given.

The following tables show the number of

DEATHS BY CONSUMPTION

in the city last year, the nationality and occupations of the diseased, the mortality in each ward, etc.:

WARD.

First, 14; Second, 34; Third, 23; Fourth, 44; Fifth, 72; Sixth, 35; Seventh, 53; Eighth, 59; Ninth, 20; Tenth, 36; Eleventh, 33; Twelfth, 76; Thirteenth, 35; Fourteenth, 94; Fifteenth, 53; Sixteenth, 58; Seventeenth, 33; Eighteenth, 18; outside, 10. Total, 800.

NATIONALITY.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Native	195	192	387
Ireland	73	51	124
Germany	97	52	149
Switzerland	2	...	2
Canada	12	17	29
England	8	9	17
Scotland	8	3	11
Norway	16	13	29
Sweden	12	9	21
Denmark	1	2	3
Holland	2	1	3
Belgium	3	...	3
Bohemia	5	9	14
Poland	4	...	4
Russia	1	...	1
France	1	...	1
Greece	1	...	1
Unknown	1	...	1
Total	442	358	800

OCCUPATIONS.

Actors, 3; artists, 1; bakers and confectioners, 2; barbers, 3; beltmaker, 1; blacksmith boilermakers, 10; bookkeepers, 15; bookbinders, 3; boot and shoe makers, 9; brewers, 3; brass founders and finishers, 3; butchers, 6; cigarmakers, 11; clerks, salesmen, 30; coopers, 5; cooks, 2; dressmakers, 7; engineers, firemen, 5; farmers, gardeners, 9; grocers, 5; gunsmiths, 2; housewives, 110; hatters, 4; lawyers, 6; laborers, 75; laundresses, 6; lithographers, 2; machinists, 13; masons, bricklayers, 6; merchants, 20; milliners, 2; molders, 4; musicians, 2; peddlers, 2; packers, 2; painters, 10; physicians, 4; photographers, 1; plasterers, 2; plumbers, 3; police, 1; painters, 17; porters, 5; priests, 2; sailors, 3; servant girls, 10; saloonkeepers, 9; stonecutters, 6; tailors, 20; tailoresses, 5; tanners, 3; teachers, 4; tinsmiths, 5; telegraphers, 2; teamsters, 3; undertakers, 3; waiters, 8; woodworkers, 35; unknown, 35. Total male, 400; total female, 200; total under 15 years, 200; grand total, 800.

BY MONTHS.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
January	27	30	57
February	37	28	65
March	57	36	93
April	45	29	74
May	32	28	60
June	36	31	67
July	34	32	66
August	34	30	64
September	38	23	61
October	34	41	75
November	31	25	56
December	27	25	52

AGES AND SEXES.

Ages.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 year	10	5	15
One to 2 years	8	5	13
Two to 3	4	4	8
Three to 4	2	..	2
Four to 5	5	1	6
Five to 10	5	8	13
Ten to 15	3	7	10
Fifteen to 20	18	40	58
Twenty to 25	72	65	137
Twenty-five to 30	48	60	108
Thirty to 35	64	48	112
Thirty-five to 40	52	26	78
Forty to 45	42	26	68
Forty-five to 50	35	23	58
Fifty to 55	34	18	52
Fifty-five to 60	17	8	25
Sixty to 65	10	7	17
Sixty-five to 70	11	3	14
Seventy to 90	3	1	4
Unknown	1	2	3

The following is

A COMPARISON

of the United States census figures with the foregoing: The census enumerators did not take custom-shoemakers or merchant-tailors, or any others who did not manufacture for the general market. The Workshop Inspectors enumerated all establishments, whether manufacturing for the wholesale, retail, or custom trade, including salesrooms and stores. Domestic manufacture is included in the census report, but excluded in the Inspectors' report.

	Factory Inspectors.	Census.
Brewing and distilling	735	1,400
Steam-engines and boilers	1,501	883
Iron-works	6,288	6,373
Miscellaneous machinery	1,510	1,098
Galvanized and corrugated iron	181	..
Carriage, car, and wagon-springs	..	65
Brass and copper works	322	530
Cutlery, edge tools, and grinding	203	117
Steam-heating apparatus	180	203
Hot-air furnaces	..	60
Scales	110	75
Saws	34	26
Miscellaneous hardware	146	187
Bridges and railroads and rolling stock	5,796	4,391
Vessel and boat building	151	153
Tin and sheet-iron work	1,219	1,615
Wire goods and barbed-wire fence	225	423
Plumbing, gas and steam-fitting	675	379
Gas fixtures, machines, and meters	27	60
Lock and gun smiths	202	31
Iron shutters, doors, and vaults	66	38
Electrical photographic instruments	300	189
Blacksmiths and horseshoers	862	383
Carriage and wagon making	1,432	1,778
Planing-mills and boxmaking	3,375	3,858
Furniture	5,458	5,472
Moldings and picture-frames	1,171	1,057
Patterns and models	73	66
Malting	256	226
Bakeries	1,203	720
Confectionery and catering	5,270	672
Coffee and spice mills	353	300
Baking, yeast powders, and extracts	193	205
Bottling establishments	232	217
Pickles, sauces, and canned goods	270	393
Tobacco and cigars	2,359	2,196
Pipes	8	8
Newspaper publications	920	1,225
Job printing, binding, and publishing	2,909	2,982
Engraving and lithographing	590	894
Lindseed oil, paints, shot, and lead pipe	484	472
Painting	616	893
Lard oil, stearine, oleomargarine	453	574
Rendering and bone-boiling, glue, etc	538	404
Dye works and dyes	124	100
Soaps	408	485
Trunks, valises, and traveling-bags	191	223
Fancy leather and rubber goods	177	151
Paper boxes and bags	630	348
Basket and willow ware	330	135
Brooms, brushes, and dusters	383	463
Upholsterers, carriage trimming, regalia	555	144
Mattresses and bedding	203	264
Sails, tents, and awnings	250	232
Umbrellas and parasols	39	10
Sewing-machines and attachments	705	533
Burial-cases and undertakers' goods	175	119
Gold, silver, and nickel plating	132	42
Jewelry and watchmaking	1,015	242
Gold, bronze, and metal frames	82	87
Showcases, metal and glass signs	179	128
Stained and ornamental glass	74	80
Photography	268	207
Musical instruments	490	229
Artificial limbs	72	58
Stone and marble works	808	901
Carpenters and masons	2,258	3,798
Roofing and material	105	217
Sewer building	183	126
Boots and shoes	2,696	1,669
Harness and saddlery, whips and horse clothing	1,092	511
Men's clothing	6,886	10,939
Men's furnishing goods	1,247	2,074
Hats, caps, furs	416	263
Straw goods, millinery, and ladies' wear	2,956	3,138
Knit goods, gloves, and mittens	126	657
Hair goods	223	160
Cigar boxes	116	108
Cooperage	605	746
Tanning and currying	881	1,411
Total	125,125	89,075

For some unknown reason, the Finance Committee cut out of the estimates of the Health Department the item of $4,800 for the pay of the Factory Inspectors. Dr. De Wolf considers their services of the utmost importance, and they certainly have done good work in improving the surroundings of the working classes, and protecting them while employed at their avocations.

LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

Society Disconsolate—Unpleasant Revelations—Secretary Sherman's Party—Gen. Burnside's Dinner to Mrs. Hayes—Naval Wedding—Military Ball—National Rifles—Masquerades—Visiting Schoolmarms—State Dinner at the White House—Secretary Goff—Naval Demonstration—Secretary Schurz—Retiring Cabinet Officers—Fernando Wood and His Domestic Relations—Gen. Schenck's Breakfast Party—Dinner Parties—Art Loan Exhibitions—Senator Kernan—Unity Club—Mrs. Astor's Jewels—Mrs. Hayes' Reception—Inauguration Courtesies at the White House—Gen. Sherman's Procession.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—The life-sands of the Forty-sixth Congress are fast running out, and the fashionable season will soon have to give way to the austerities of Lent, and yet society is not happy. It begins to be manifest that the gilt-edged people, instead of inviting every Congressman in the Official Directory, with his wife, daughter, and lady friends,—every inquisitive and industrious dame or demoiselle who writes for the press, and every stranger who has called and left a card,—have determined to shake off these so-called society leeches, and have given them

THE GRAND BOUNCE

by verbally inviting a few friends and having a social, pleasant time, rather than a jam, filling their houses with unknown guests, and occasionally finding a deficiency in the count of the spoons the next day. To be sure, no accounts of these select entertainments are printed in the local newspapers or telegraphed to distant cities, but they are none the less enjoyable. It appears also by the revelations of a young writer for a New York paper that some of those who have enjoyed the miscellaneous junketings were not exactly what they professed to be. That Capt. Dugald Dalgetty never fleshed his sword or paid his hotel bills,—that the cross worn by a little Mohammedan diplomat is that of a *Chevalier d'Industrie;* and that Madame Basblue, of the *Western Luminary of Nations,* expects payment for her descriptions of corsages, flounces, paniers, and placets.

AWFUL! ISN'T IT?

Nevertheless it is so. The society doll has been ripped open, and it is found to contain sawdust! All is vanity, and there is much vexation of spirit! Meanwhile the earth revolves on its axis,—the two Houses meet and adjourn,—and there is a good deal of genuine social enjoyment, although the booths of "Vanity Fair" are not all occupied.

SECRETARY SHERMAN

has kept up the old plan of inviting all who who hold official position, and all who call upon Mrs. Sherman at her receptions, but he divides this list by four, and has a quarter at a time. His new house is admirably adapted for entertaining, and Mrs. Sherman, having no children to look after, has made housewifery a study. Near the dressing-room is a tea-room, and in a recess is a mammoth bowl of punch, while the supper-table is a sight to behold.

GEN. BURNSIDE

entertained the President and Mrs. Hayes at dinner on Tuesday evening at his widower's establishment on H street, where it joins the avenue. Here the gallant General, with his army caterer and cook, keeps house, and his dinners are model entertainments, the dishes having a home flavor rather than the one-gravy taste of hotel and restaurant cooking. The General is personally a total abstinence man, but he always has wine on his table for his guests, and they rarely refuse it. Mrs. Hayes complimented the General on his housekeeping, but she said nothing on the wine question.

A NAVAL WEDDING

was the society event on the same evening. The happy bridegroom was Paymaster Thomas J. Cowie, of the navy, a son of Col. Cowie, and the bride was Miss Susan, daughter of that old sea-dog, Capt. Gedney. There were two bridesmaids, two groomsmen, and six ushers, the gentlemen all wearing their uniforms, so that the Metropolitan Methodist Church, where the ceremony took place, was gay with gold laces, bright buttons, and epaulets. When the bridal-party entered the church, the organist struck up "Mendelssohn's Wedding March," while the chimes in the steeple pealed forth an announcement of what was going on. The bride wore a heavy white brocade, with a veil, and a handsome set of diamonds, while she carried a bouquet of white moss-rose buds, mingled with lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids carried baskets of flowers, which they generously distributed among their admirers.

"OUR BOULD SOGER BOYS."

The Washington Light Infantry had a ball at the Masonic Temple on Wednesday night, preceded by an exhibition drill. This time-honored corps is now commanded by Col. Billy Moore, a son of the old foreman of the *National Intelligencer,* who was educated as a reporter, became Andy Johnson's private secretary, was appointed and served for a couple of years as a Paymaster in the army, and is now a bank clerk here. The uniform coats are of white Austrian broadcloth, trimmed with blue and gold, which, with bearskin shakos, make a stunning appearance when the whole command—150—is in line. The drill movements embraced passing from line into column and from column into line, direct and oblique marching, and loading and firing, both standing and running, by companies and by file. The pieces were well handled, and army officers who looked on said that such drill could not be seen at West Point.

THE NATIONAL RIFLES,

a new offshoot of the Light Infantry, will make their first parade on the 22d in their scarlet and gold uniform, with bearskin shakos. They are commanded by Col. J. O. P. Burnside, the disbursing officer of the Post-Office Department, who is the crack shot of the Capital, and they will be generous rivals of the mother corps. After their return from Alexandria on Tuesday, they will have a complimentary ball in the evening. Mrs. Gen. Logan will receive the ladies invited, assisted by Miss Maud Raum, daughter of Gen. Green B. Raum, and by Miss Lucy McDowell, daughter of Gen. Charles McDowell, of the army. Mrs. Logan has not been well during the past week, which has prevented her attendance at several entertainments where her many friends had hoped to see her.

A PRIVATE MASQUERADE

at the residence of Mrs. Downey, on Myrtle street, was a rather jovial affair, but some of the characters should have been attired as undertakers, so serious and decorous was their deportment. The French Charitable Society propose to give another masked ball on the night of March 1, and there folly will have full sway, while no attempt will be made to license decency. The attendance of bald-headed men and bare-shouldered women will be large, and the can-can will be danced with Parisian abandon by the attachés of the foreign Legations and the demure waiting-maids and milliners of the French persuasion, reinforced by a party from New York, who will remain over the inauguration. It takes the French to enter into the spirit of a bal masque.

THE ESSEX INSTITUTE

at Salem, Mass., gets up excursion parties occasionally, which give schoolmarms and other unprotected females in the Bay State a chance to travel at reduced rates. Last week they came here, and on Wednesday evening Mrs. Hayes had the state apartments at the White House lighted up for their especial benefit. Handsome Dr. Loring, whose Congressional term will soon expire, presented his constituents, while Mrs. Claflin acted as Mistress of Ceremonies. George Bancroft was present, but the old gent was very sleepy, and had but little to say. One lady is reported to have said, when she was introduced, "Mrs. Hayes, when you die it will be of graciousness," to which the lady of the White House replied: "A most gracious passing away, to be sure."

THE LAST STATE DINNER

at the White House under this Administration was given on Thursday, and the album containing the lists of guests and the bills of fare at these cold-water banquets can now be completed. The new china was on the table, and it was voted very ugly and in bad taste, especially the business card of the importer on the back of each piece. The President escorted Mrs. Goff to the table. Secretary Goff escorted Mrs. Hayes. Senator Allison was to have escorted Madame Bonaparte, but he remained at the Senate discussing the Funding bill, so Senator Bailey took his place, and Col. Bonaparte escorted Mrs. Carlisle. Among the other guests were Robert Lincoln, Col. John Hay and wife, and a lot of Congressmen. The conservatory, which opens from the dining-room, was brilliantly lighted, and the Marine Band performed choice selections while the guests were at table. No wine was furnished, but by way of a "life-saving station" there was a course of Roman punch—not "rum punch," but Roman punch, strongly seasoned with Santa Cruz rum.

DE LESSEPS THOMPSON,

the ex-Secretary of the Navy, gave his farewell reception on the same evening at his residence facing Lafayette square. Miss Mollie West aided his daughters in receiving, and the supper, served on the back piazza inclosed for the purpose, was a lavish display of the confectioner's and the culinary art. "Uncle Dick" was not in his usual good spirits, as he has not managed to secure for his French employers the consideration expected by them.

SECRETARY GOFF,

the genial little gentleman who now presides over the Naval Department, and who may be retained by Gen. Garfield, has taken rooms at the National Hotel, where he is accompanied by his amiable wife and by his charming daughters, Miss Mary and Miss Hattie, who have just returned from Europe. A few days since the Secretary went to the Navy Yard to get a good look at a ship, and was received with the customary salute, while the Marine Guard presented arms, and the drums were ruffled. It seemed to quite take his breath away. He has ordered the midshipmen over here from Annapolis on the 4th of March, equipped and armed as infantry, but

THE NAVAL DEMONSTRATION

will be on the 25th of April, when Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxie's statue of Admiral Farragut is to be dedicated. The vessels which compose the home squadron and the training-ships will be ordered to Annapolis or here, that their officers and crews may take part in the dedicatory ceremonies. Postmaster-General Maynard is to deliver an address, and the whole affair will be made as nautical as possible.

SECRETARY SCHURZ

gave a reception on Thursday evening, to which only the diplomatic corps and a few of his intimate friends were invited. No member of the Hayes Cabinet has devoted so much time and thought to the discharge of his duties as has Mr. Schurz, and the crusade organized against him by interested sham philanthropists on the Ponca question has caused much indignation here. Some of his Boston friends very handsomely propose to invite him to a dinner, to be given in that city, at which the glib-tongued "Bright-Eyes" will not probably be present. It is about settled, I understand, that he will soon resume his editorial labors at St. Louis.

THE OTHER CABINET OFFICERS

will soon return to private life. Mr. Evarts' administration of the State Department has been a failure, he having accomplished nothing but the Chinese treaties, while the fishery question, the isthmus question, the German enlistment question, and other important questions are to be left as legacies to Secretary Blaine or some one else. Mr. Sherman will carry many financial laurels into the Senate, and Gen. Devens would have been made a Judge of the Supreme Court had poor old Judge Clifford mind enough left to sign his resignation,—which he has not. Mr. Ramsey not only made a fiasco in trying to beat McMillan for the Senate, but he has gotten mixed up in a post-trader question in a way satisfactory to the Israelitish friends of the trader, but not creditable to the War Department.

FERNANDO WOOD

will be much missed at the Capitol and in society here. Tall, erect, without an ounce of superfluous flesh, with his coat buttoned up even in midsummer, and clean shaved with the exception of a white mustache, he had the look of a Field Marshal of France. His features were as immovable and unemotional as were those of Talleyrand, and he would sit placidly in his seat, while he was the object of virulent denunciation in debate. From his entrance into public life he retained the confidence of his Irish constituents, who swore by "Fernando Wood," and he was a defender of slavery and a sympathizer with the Rebellion. His early business and political reputation was clouded by crooked transactions, but his conduct during the twenty years last past has been irreproachable.

HIS DOMESTIC RELATIONS,

of late, have not been happy. His first wife was a daughter of ex-Judge Richardson, of Auburn, N. Y., by whom he had three sons and two daughters, the latter now well married. He then married the daughter of Mrs. Mills, who conceived the idea that he was obtaining possession of her property, and who a few years since fell from an upper window of the Metropolitan Hotel here while intoxicated, and lived but a few moments. In her will she denounced her son-in-law unmercifully, and her anathemas had a sad effect upon her daughter, who became subject to fits of melancholia, and is now in an insane hospital. Mr. Wood invited Mrs. Hiscock, a handsome and well-bred lady, to preside over his household and look after his young children. This troubled Mrs. Grundy, but he did not care, although he has since given "stag-parties" rather than receptions to which ladies would be invited. He had a pew in the Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, but seldom attended, and he was a Free-Mason in good standing, yet he rarely entered a lodge-room.

GEN. ROBERT C. SCHENCK

and Hannibal Hamlin entered Congress two years after Fernando Wood. Hamlin is the oldest, having been born on the 4th of October, 1809, while Schenck first saw daylight on the 4th of December of the same year. Hamlin has had an attack of gout in one knee,—he calls it rheumatism,—but otherwise is wiry, active, and upright as a boy of 18. Schenck was rather prostrated, physically as well as mentally, by the connection of his name with the Emma Mine, and last year it was feared by his friends that he had been marked as a victim for Bright's disease. But as spring came on he managed to reach the pure air of Vermont, and after living there for three months on a diet of skimmed-milk, he has returned here a comparatively well man. Yesterday he gave

A BREAKFAST PARTY

to some of his gentlemen friends, at his pleasant house which faces the Thomas circle. He has three maiden daughters who are devoted in their attention, and he draws a pension for having had his right arm disabled when he led some troops from Alexandria into an ambush in 1861. The General continues his love for a game of poker, and a good many stories are told illustrating his love for our National game of cards. On one occasion he was traveling in the cars with Fernando Wood, and he endeavored to instruct "Fernandy" in the game. Mr. Wood did not prove an apt scholar, but after a while proposed, with his characteristic suavity, that they should play "seven-up," which he had learned when a boy. Schenck consented, and the grand result was that he lost every cent he had about him to Wood, and actually had to borrow money enough to supply his wants until he reached his destination.

DINNER-PARTIES

have been abundant during the past week. The New York Republicans who are keeping house each gave a dinner to Mr. Foord, the managing editor of the *Times,* and now Gen. Arthur, the Vice-President-elect, is to be similarly honored. The graduates of Yale and the graduates of Dartmouth have also had their respective dinners, at which every alumnus present was respectively called upon to speak, and old boys, with cracked voices, endeavored to sing the songs of their *Alma Mater.* Next, the alumni of Williams College are to have their blow-out, and as Gen. Garfield graduated at that institution and is having his boys educated to send there, great efforts will be made to have the Williams dinner ahead.

THE ART LOAN EXHIBITION

at the old octagonal Taylor mansion, west of the Navy Department, is well patronized. Twice a week there are tea-parties, with a lot of pretty girls in quaint Martha Washington costumes to dispense Souchong and Bohea in tiny cups, and other damsels act as cicerones in explaining the wealth of bric-a-brac, laces, jewels, autographs, and curious relics of those distant days that are ever viewed as enchanted. Among the works of art is a portrait of Sir Walter Scott, painted in 1815 by William Nicholson, whose son is now the topographer of the Post-Office Department here, and gets up the accurate and useful post-office maps.

SENATOR KERNAN

of New York, whose official term will expire on the 3d of March, gave a reception on Friday night, in honor of his son, Mr. Frank Kernan, who was present with his bride. Another son is studying for the priesthood, with the son of Gen. Sherman, at a Roman Catholic college, for the Kernans, like the Shermans, are devout members of the Roman Catholic Church, and observe its high-days and holydays with great strictness. Ex-Senator Cattel, of New Jersey, was one of the guests.

THE UNITY CLUB

met on Friday night at the house of Col. Tichenor. After a piano solo by Mrs. Whipple, Mr. Spofford, the Librarian of Congress, read an essay on the writings of Victor Hugo, and readings, songs, and recitations followed. One of the leading members of this Club is Mrs. C. W. Denison, who resides in a house purchased with the copyright returns of her book entitled "That Husband of Mine," with Mr. Dennison, who is now an Episcopal clergyman here. Mrs. Dennison is a musician of no ordinary ability, and she has a niece, Miss Stella Andrews, but 13 years of age, whose performances on the piano attract great attention.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR

is coming here next week, with Mrs. Astor, her wonderful diamonds, and the two detectives who keep watch and ward over those jewels. Mr. Astor is anxious to serve his country in a diplomatic capacity, at Brussels, The Hague, or Copenhagen. The Swiss mission has been solicited for Mr. Howells, the recent editor of the *Atlantic Monthly,* but it is not certain that he will receive it, "although he is an Ohio man." It is thought that every Foreign Minister (with the exception of Senator Edmunds' brother-in-law, old Mr. Marsh at Rome) will be notified that his resignation will accepted.

MRS. HAYES' RECEPTION

on Saturday afternoon, the last but one that she will hold, was well attended. Daylight was excluded from the East room and the parlor, which gave the fine effect of gaslight to the many toilets worn. Mrs. Hayes wore a cream-colored satin trimmed with bead fringe and natural flowers. The last of the President's receptions will be given next Tuesday, and on the Thursday following the invitation reception will take place. On Thursday, March 3, the President will entertain Gen. Garfield and wife at dinner, with the outgoing and the incoming Cabinets.

ON INAUGURATION DAY

Mrs. Hayes and one of her sons will take Mrs. Garfield and Gen. Garfield's mother to the Capitol, to witness the inauguration ceremonies, and they will then witness the review. President Hayes will accompany the President-elect to the Capitol, and after the inauguration President Garfield will be accompanied to the reviewing-stand by ex-President Hayes. After the review, ex-President Hayes and wife will welcome President Garfield and wife to the White House, and entertain them at lunch. When lunch is over Mrs. Hayes will (and with reluctance) give up the keys to Mrs. Garfield, commending the servants to her, and the Hayes family will then go to John Sherman's house, where they will remain until they go to Fremont.

THE INAUGURATION PARADE

will be a well-arranged, systematic affair, under the direction of Gen. Sherman. Some of the local Committee-men, who wanted to "boss the job," are sulking a little, but "Uncle Billy" is equal to the occasion, and he will not have a long, rambling, straggling procession, but will mass the organizations on either side of Pennsylvania avenue, and have Gen. Garfield pass through them, escorted by the regulars, the marines, and the élite of visiting companies. Afterwards the entire lot will pass in review before Gen. Garfield.

RACONTEUR.

RESPONSE TO PRAYER.

A Remarkable Case of Healing Reported from Maine.

The Camden (Me.) *Herald* of last week contains the following remarkable story of healing alleged to be due to prayer. Mr. Henry F. Thurston, who vouches for it, is the stepson of the lady who was cured, and is indorsed by the Rev. C. E. Libby as a gentleman of character and good standing and a member of the Free Baptist Church in Rockport:

In the spring of 1880, Mrs. Sylvia Thurston, while returning home from church, stepped into a hole in the road, and was thrown with such violence to the ground that her back was severely injured and the bones of her ankle and foot were wrenched out of joint. The injury sustained by the foot was so great that it was almost impossible to replace the bones in any kind of position. For two months she suffered intensely from a fever brought on by the injuries to her back, and it was three months before she could sit up. But when she had recovered from the fever she was unable to walk save by the aid of crutches. The broken leg was useless and never ceased to pain her. It was swollen from the toes to the knee, and was colored a dark purple. The circulation was almost stopped, and the leg and foot became cold. The foot was bent out of position so that only the toes touched the floor. The family physician exhausted his skill upon it, and after several months ceased to doctor it, believing that only a higher power could heal it. Instead of medicine, he resorted to prayer. At last Mrs. Thurston herself ceased to work with it, and she too commenced to pray for its restoration. One doctor said it must be cut off, or it would mortify, or else wither away and die. If the limb was cut off he desired to purchase it for scientific purposes. About this time she was taken sick with diphtheria, and her step-son came from Rockland to take care of her. One day he was telling her of a lame man down East who was healed by the prayers of Fred McKenney, evangelist, from Portland. Both at once determined to pray for the restoration of the impotent limb, and both kept their determination. That night the foot was so bad that even the drawing of a sheet over it gave her intense pain. In the morning the foot, ankle, and leg were in all things like the other, and as strong. Several hours afterward as her son went to her bedside to give her the medicine the thought flashed upon him: If God healed the foot can He not also cure her of this disease? So he did not give her the medicine, but went and kneeled down at a sofa in front of her bed and there silently prayed: "O Lord! make her every whit whole." Immediately his mother, though looking at him when he knelt, dropped off to sleep, and dreamed that the room was full of people, all exclaiming: "You are made every whit whole." In a short time she awoke, and, in attempting to tell her dream, found that she was indeed every whit whole. That morning she rose up and dressed herself, and on the following Sabbath attended church.

HENRY F. THURSTON.

SIMPLICITY IN DRESS.

Opportunities for Pretty Effects Which Young Ladies Ignore.

Harper's Bazar.

Our young girls in America do not seem to have the sense of beauty of simplicity in dress. No young girl looks as young or as lovely in heavy velvets and loaded trimmings as in simple muslin and soft clinging materials. They detract from their own fresh charms by calling attention to the adornment. I should be inclined to say that no jewels, unless a single row of pearls around the throat, no lace, but simple Valenciennes, should be worn by any girl younger than 21. A dress perfectly fresh, bright in color (where the complexion permits), beautifully cut and almost entirely untrimmed, cannot be improved upon for a young girl. It is the soft rounded forms, the dewy bloom of the cheeks, the clear young eyes, the soft tender lips, that we want to see. Where silks are worn they should not be of heavy quality, but soft. Our young girls wear dresses like dowagers. It is a futile waste of money; no beauty is attained.

We would like to call attention to the fact that the style of dressing influences the manners, the carriage, of the woman. The masculine style of dress has this objection. It is a little difficult to say what we would substitute for the ulster that we have all adopted. It is surely a very convenient garment for our streets, and for rain, and mud, and snow; but there is a difference in the cut of ulsters, and they should be as little like a very bad overcoat as possible. Where a young girl has side pockets, she is apt to put her hands in them, and, where she adds a Derby hat, how often the swagger follows.

The Derby hat appears to me to have no excuse. It is unbecoming even to a man, and absolutely hideous upon a woman. It is surprising to see them adopted by well-bred ladies. They have had great countenance, to be sure, but we think that if we should hand over all the younger generation to an exclusive costume of the Derby hat, the ulster, the Jersey, and the short skirt, it would not take more than one generation to make us lose all grace of manner.

The short skirt deserves to be commended for the street, but in the house it has neither beauty nor elegance. Even to shorten a long skirt in front, for the better display of a pretty foot, is a great mistake. It is neither becoming to the foot nor the figure. It gives an unintentional look of display which is unrefined, and surely the dress that leaves something to the imagination is more coquettish and dignified.

The scarf for a married woman is a fashion that should never die. To wear it well is a proof of grace, and it imparts an elegance, especially to a tall woman, that is very desirable. In the old portraits of Sir Joshua Reynolds and Gainsborough, by Stewart and Copley, and scarf has been very elegantly used—the long, straight scarf, drawn tightly across the small of the back, passed over the elbows and drooping down in front as low as the knees or lower. Nowadays one sees them occasionally worn by ladies who have relatives in the East, who send them scarfs of crape or camel's hair, and occasionally the French approach the scarf in the style of their light outer wraps for spring or autumn. I think that it would only require half a dozen ladies, whose reputation for good dress is high, to persistently adopt the scarf, for others to recognize its grace and elegance.

The wearing of jewels is not often well understood. One does not see many handsome jewels worn in America, with the exception of diamonds. It is said that the value of the diamond fluctuates less than that of any other precious stone, and that they therefore recommend themselves to the practical masculine mind as an investment, and that this is the real reason that our women wear diamonds so exclusively. This is to be regretted, as the diamond, from its excessive brilliancy and hardness of light, is not becoming to many women. To the blue-eyed, the sapphire, or even the inexpensive turquoise, is often far more harmonious and decorative. A little pale woman in flashing diamonds is absurd; the silent pearl, the dull, soft turquoise, the evasive, mysterious opal, even the little moonstone, a green chalcedony, the topaz, an amethyst with a velvet surface for finish (what the French call *defacee*), even amber or pale tea-colored coral,—all these as ornaments are becoming to ninety-nine women where the diamond is becoming to the one-hundredth. Let us emancipate ourselves from imagining a thing beautiful because it is costly, or beautiful as an ornament because it is beautiful in itself, or ornamental in the dress of one person because it is so in the dress of another.

We knew once a charming little lady who, being in very moderate circumstances, dressed in such simple materials as she could easily procure,—in winter often in soft gray woolens, in summer in light colored muslins, with a white scarf, a straw bonnet, with the plainest pale ribbon neatly tying it down. Her complexion was like the wild rose, and with her soft fair hair and blue eyes, her figure delicate even to the point of fragility, no dress could have been more coquettish and exquisitly appropriate. Later her husband came into a fortune. She eagerly adopted heavy velvets, beneath whose weight she seemed to totter, and diamonds of great size and brilliancy.

MILWAUKEE.

A Milwaukee Health Ordinance for Plumbing, Sewering, and Draining Buildings—Important and Useful Provisions.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 21.—Inclosed herewith I send you an ordinance prepared by the Health Department of this city, now pending before the Common Council. It embraces the best conclusions of sanitary science in regard to the proper plumbing, sewering, and draining of buildings. It would be a good thing to commend to the Common Council of Chicago. It also contains safe and sound guiding principles for your own sanitary inspectors, through whom THE TRIBUNE is doing so much good to the public. I wish all journals in the country were as efficient and intelligent in advocating sanitary measures as THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

ALDERMAN.

HEALTH ORDINANCE.

An ordinance concerning the plumbing, sewering, and draining of buildings in the City of Milwaukee. The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Milwaukee do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Owners, agents, or occupants of buildings in the City of Milwaukee, desiring to introduce therein works of plumbing, sewering, and draining, shall, from and after the passage and publication of this ordinance, observe the following regulations,—to-wit.:

1. All plumbing work shall be of good materials.
2. Only good workmen shall be employed for such work.
3. All soil-pipes shall be of iron.
4. All soil-pipes shall be accessible throughout their entire length for inspection.
5. All soil-pipes shall extend through the roof, and shall be of undiminished calibre.
6. All sewer-pipes inside of any building shall be of iron.
7. Within any building sewer-pipes shall be above the cellar-floor, and shall not be buried.
8. All joints in sewer and soil pipes shall be gas and water tight, and shall be calked with either lead or with iron filings and sal ammoniac cement.
9. Traps shall be provided for all basins, sinks, bath-tubs, and water-closets.
10. All traps shall be ventilated from the distal side by special pipes through the roof.
11. There shall be no traps on vertical soil-pipes.
12. All "safes" under basins and refrigerators shall be drained by special pipes not directly connected with the sewer.
13. All service pipes shall be so placed as not to be in danger of freezing.
14. No pan water-closet, but hopper or improved water-closet shall be used.
15. Every sewer-pipe shall be provided with a trap between the building and the public sewer, and such trap shall be accessible for cleaning.
16. Between every such trap and the outside of the building the sewer-pipe shall be ventilated by a special pipe of not less than two inches calibre.
17. The ventilation pipe aforesaid shall be carried to a point where escape of gas from it shall not be injurious or annoying to occupants of the building or of neighboring premises.
18. All soil-pipes and sewer-pipes shall have a descent of at least one foot in thirty, except by permission of the sanitary authority, in special cases, when extra means of flushing shall be employed.
19. All overflow pipes from cisterns into sewer-pipes or soil-pipes shall be provided with traps.
20. No privy vault, or dry well, or cesspool shall be connected with the drainage system of any building.
21. All pipes leading from sinks and slop-hoppers to soil-pipes and sewer-pipes shall be guarded by strong metallic strainers, the meshes of which shall not exceed one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter.

SEC. 2. Architects, plumbers, contractors, and all other persons engaged in the construction or repair of buildings shall conform to the enumerated regulations of the preceding section, and shall undertake no work in violation thereof.

SEC. 3. Permission shall not be granted to the owner, agent, or occupant of any building to connect the same with the public sewer, or to receive water from the public water-works, until such owner, agent, or occupant shall present to the proper authority for granting such permission a certificate from the Health Department that the regulations enumerated in Sec. 1 of this ordinance have been complied with.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Health to examinge all buildings hereafter constructed in the City of Milwaukee, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the plumbing, sewering, and draining of the same are in conformity with the aforesaid regulations, and to enforce such regulations in case of negligence or refusal to comply therewith; and it shall be the further duty of said Commissioner of Health, on complaint of any responsible citizen that any existing building is unhealthy by reason of sewer-gas therein, to make a careful examination of such building for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of the complaint, and if he find that the complaint is true to order the plumbing, sewering, and draining of such building to be reconstructed so as to be in conformity with the regulation provided in Sec. 1 of this ordinance; and in case of disobedience with such order, the Commissioner of Health shall inform the proper authorities, who shall forthwith disconnect such building from the public sewer and from the public water work, until said Commissioner shall give a certificate that the regulations aforesaid have been complied with.

SEC. 5. Plans of all plumbing, sewering, and draining works made in pursuance of this ordinance shall be furnished by owners, agents, or occupants of buildings to which such works pertain, and shall be kept on file in the office of the City Engineer, who shall make duplicates thereof for the use of the Commissioner of Health.

SEC. 6. Any person violating any provision of this ordinance shall be subject to summary arrest, and shall pay a fine of not less than $25, nor more than $100.

SEC. 7. All ordinances or parts of ordinances contravening the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. This ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage and publication.

Read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Health.

An Incombustible Solution.

At the last Paris Exhibition considerable attention was drawn to some muslin curtains to which a flame was constantly applied without setting them on fire. The chemical composition of the substance which rendered them incombustible, as recently made known, was eighty parts pure sulphate of ammonia, twenty-five of carbonate of ammonia, thirty of boracic acid, twelve of pure borax, twenty of starch, and 1,000 of distilled or pure water. The materials to be rendered fire resisting are dipped in this solution while it is hot, so as to insure thorough impregnation, and, when well dried, are ironed as ordinary starched fabrics.

Agreeably to the report of a mass-meeting, published in a La Grange paper, reference was made at its close to the phenomenal efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil in the many painful diseases to which mankind is subject. This is referred to as showing how strong a hold the Old German Remedy for Rheumatism has on the experience and good wishes of the great public.

Weakness and sickness changed to health and strength with Hop Bitters, always.

VOLUME XL.
LI
THIRTY-SIX
New-York
OFFICE, Nos. 3
JAN
Amount of Net Cash Assets
REV
DISBURS
CASH ASSETS, Jan. 1,
Divisible Surplus at 4 per
Estimated Surplus by the New Y
During the year 6,946 polici
MORRIS FRANKLIN,
WM. H. APPLETON,
WILLIAM BARTON,
WILLIAM A. BOOTH,
H. B. CLAFLIN,
JOHN M. FURMAN,
WILLIAM H. BEERS.
THEODORE M. BANTA, Ca
D. O'DELL, Superintenden
GEO. W. PERKINS
85 WASHIN
BED-LOUNGE.
Woven Wire Bed Lo
UNION WIRE MATTRE
NORTH GERMAN L
INMAN LI
STATE LIN
PROPOSALS.
PICTURE-FRAM